"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; Tuesday, continued warmer; southwest winds
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,059. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS in Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

AUSTRIANS CROSS THE PIAVE AT TWO POINTS; CLAIM 16,000 PRISONERS, BUT ALLIES GET 3,000; AMERICANS DEFEAT THE GERMANS WITH GAS

RAIDING U-BOAT SINKS 2 NEUTRALS OFF VIRGINIA COAST

Norwegian Vessels Destroyed Near Scene of Previous Attacks.

WARSHIP RESCUES CREW

Bringing Krinsjaa's Survivors to Port—15 Saved from the Samoa.

U-BOAT HID FOR FOUR DAYS

Renewed Activity on Friday Morning, When She Shelled the Samoa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Norwegian bark Krinsjaa and the Norwegian bark Samoa have been sunk by the German U-boat raiding on the Atlantic Coast, making twenty vessels which have been attacked. The announcement regarding the Krinsjaa was made by the Navy Department tonight at 11 o'clock, as follows:

"A United States man-of-war has picked up all of the survivors of the Norwegian bark Krinsjaa, which was sunk about ninety miles off the Virginia coast. They are being brought to an Atlantic port."

An earlier announcement by the Navy Department read:

"The Navy Department is informed that fifteen survivors of the Norwegian bark Samoa, which was sunk by gunfire about ninety miles off the Virginia coast at 8 A. M., on Friday, June 14, were picked up by a schooner and later transferred to another vessel, which is bringing them to an Atlantic port."

The last previously announced sinking was that of the Norwegian steamship Henrik Lund, 150 miles northeast of Hatteras, opposite the Virginia Capes, on the afternoon of June 10. Four days elapsed between the sinking of the Henrik Lund and of the Samoa.

When the Krinsjaa was sunk is not told in the announcement issued by the Government tonight, but the destruction of this vessel took place ninety miles off the Virginia coast in the same region where the Samoa was sunk on June 14 and both vessels may have been destroyed the same day. The Krinsjaa was a vessel of 1,500 tons, and the Samoa of 1,050 tons.

The announcement made today shows that German undersea craft were active along the coast as late as Friday morning last. The first reported sinking off the American coast in the present raid was that of the American schooner Edna on May 25. Twenty days later the Samoa was lost. This means that approximately three weeks had been covered by the span of German submarine activities along the coast up to last Friday morning.

Six of the twenty vessels officially reported as having been sunk or damaged were of Norwegian registry. The first was the Norwegian steamship Eibsvold, sunk on June 4. Then came the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Vinland on June 5. The Vendiggen and Henrik Lund, both Norwegian, were sunk on June 10. The Samoa and Krinsjaa were added to the list of Norwegian losses in today's announcement.

SURVIVORS AT NORFOLK.

Crew of Samoa Forced to Leave Ship Hurriedly.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, June 16.—The crew of the Norwegian bark Samoa, sunk by a submarine off this coast, fifteen officers and men, were landed at this port tonight. They were forced to leave their ship hurriedly, as was shown by the fact that several of the men were scantily clad.

The survivors were picked up by another sailing ship after being adrift at sea for several hours. Later they were transferred to a steamship and brought here.

The Samoa's crew, on being landed just after dark at Sewall's Point, were taken in charge by Naval Intelligence officials. The naval authorities said that the Norwegians had been instructed to give out no statement. When the men were taken to a hotel for supper they were guarded by sailors, who remained with them at the tables. It is believed that they have important information regarding the U-boat raider.

The details of the sinking of the Krinsjaa are yet to be received, but wireless reports are to the effect that

Continued on Page Six.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c. to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt

Japanese See Significance in Prince's Recall from Sea

TOKIO, June 13, (Associated Press.)—The press attaches significance to the fact that Prince Higashi-Fushimi has been relieved of the command of the Second Squadron and made a member of the Admiral's Council. The Prince was similarly relieved of an active command previous to the inauguration of the campaign at Tsing-tao.

French Naval Attaché Brylinski will leave at an early date for Washington for a consultation with the French Embassy there.

O'LEARY, ARRESTED, EXPECTED HANGING

Handcuffed, He Told Captors on Chicken Farm He Had Given Up Hope.

SHOTS FIRED AS SIGNAL

Secret Service Men and Posse Closed In on Propagandist While He Was Under Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 16.—"I guess it is hanging for me," said Jeremiah A. O'Leary on Wednesday as he stood handcuffed in the centre of a group of Secret Service agents and a posse of six citizens of Clarke County on the three-acre chicken farm he had recently bought at Sara, Wash., fifteen miles north of here. A few hours later he was speeding toward New York with the detectives, and the party should reach that city tomorrow night.

Although, according to a man who worked on the farm, O'Leary knew the Secret Service men were on his trail, his capture was so sudden that he was dazed and unable to add to the words that indicated all hope was gone. Samuel F. Stein, his 70-year-old employe, says O'Leary was underneath a small automobile tinkering with it when three shots were fired. Before he could get on his feet there was a ring of men, called by this signal from the woods, about him and the handcuffs were on his wrists.

The chicken farm where the capture was made was formerly owned by T. L. Sagar of this city. The latter recently advertised it for sale, and it was bought by Thomas J. Corbett, who said he wanted it for his brother-in-law, who was ill and needed such a place to get well in.

Corbett, who said his brother-in-law's name was O'Leary, bought the farm for $900, paying $350 in cash and giving two notes to secure the mortgage. Corbett demanded immediate possession on May 16 and Sagar and his son left. Corbett telling them that he would bring all their belongings to Portland. Corbett then took possession of the ranch of 450 chickens and 50 rabbits.

Corbett had told Sagar that he was from Denver and was a "drummer" for a steel bridge concern. Corbett was about 30 years old, smooth shaven, clever, and a good talker.

O'Leary Looked Worried.

As Stein told his story in the office of Sheriff Beisecker, at Vancouver, Wash., on Friday, Corbett had hired him to help on the place. Stein had been taking care of chickens, he said, for many years, but he thought it queer that his papers and belongings were taken from him at the ranch and kept under lock and key.

Corbett told him one day that he expected to be called to Chicago at any time and that his brother-in-law, who was sick, would take charge of the farm for him. A couple of days later Corbett left and the same day O'Leary, the sick brother-in-law, appeared. Stein said O'Leary showed signs of illness and seemed greatly worried. He had the appearance of a man who had not slept comfortably for days.

O'Leary, Stein said, knew nothing about chickens, though he apparently took considerable interest in the ranch. His great desire was to have the chickens well housed and the rabbits watched. He insisted that they be moved away from in front of the house, so that he could see the roadway. He ordered a part of the place plowed and planted to potatoes. He also directed that strawberries be canned and much canned goods be purchased and a garden of beans and corn planted.

One day, said Stein, O'Leary drove to Ridgefield, and there he was identified as the man wanted in New York. From that time he was watched. The Secret Service men who had been notified gathered a posse of trusted civilians. All night Tuesday the posse lay in wait in the woods surrounding the ranch. It was expected that O'Leary would make another trip to Ridgefield or Vancouver, as he did almost daily, but the automobile wouldn't work, and

Continued on Page Four.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

GOVERNMENT NEAR FULL AGREEMENT WITH RAILROADS

Plan for Protection of Roads During Control Is Nearly Completed.

LOOKS TO RETURN OF LINES

Document Emphasizes Fact That Congress Did Not Intend Government Ownership.

CLAIMS GO TO ARBITRATION

Provision Also Made for Repairs and Improvements at Government Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Government experts and railroad officials are expected soon to ratify formal agreements under which the Railroad Administration will operate the carriers at least for the period of the war.

Because of the many problems involved and the claims set forth by the Government and the private corporations concerning the burdens which each should bear, the task has proved an arduous one and has been the subject of long debate since the Government assumed control on Jan. 1. Details of the proposals made have been withheld.

THE TIMES is now able to present the more important points which have been incorporated in a proposed agreement, which it is stated on high authority will be the basis of the final decisions reached.

In it the railroad officials have insisted that every safeguard shall be thrown about their properties in anticipation of their return to private ownership. They have also held that emphasis should be laid on the fact that Congressional action indicated that the roads would not be held indefinitely under Government control.

The proposed agreement provides that the railroads shall receive rentals, as provided by Congressional action, in monthly installments. It also goes into detail concerning the liability of Government and private corporations for betterment and equipment.

War excess profits taxes are to be paid by the railroads out of their own funds and not by the Government from the current revenues received by the Federal operation of the roads. Other taxes, however, are to be borne by the Government and made chargeable against current revenue.

The Government is called upon to return the railroads to private ownership unimparied and the railroads are provided with a means of claiming exemption from payment for new equipment, such as motive power and extensions, which are chargeable now against capital account, if they wish later to claim that such equipment is not necessary to normal traffic after the war.

Arbitration Provided For.

Provision is made for a court of arbitration if the railroads or the Government are unable to agree upon the construction of the articles of agreemeent.

After reviewing the legislation under which the railroads were taken over by the Government the proposed agreement contains the statement that Congress, on the face of the act providing for Government control, declared it to be "emergency legislation enacted to meet conditions growing out of the war, and that nothing therein was to be construed as expressing or prejudicing the future policy of the Federal Government concerning the ownership, control, or regulation of carriers or the method or basis of the capitalization thereof."

The agreement sets forth that the properties of the carrier to be taken by the Government and the appurtenances thereof to be used upon or operated as part of its system of transportation shall embrace "all the properties of the said carrier, the operating revenues and expenses of which were used or which, if then in existence, would have been used under Section 1 of the said act of March 21, 1918, in computing the amount of its average annual railway operating income hereunder, but none of its properties not so used in its carrier operations, or the operating results of which were not or would not have been embraced in such income; the lines of such carrier so taken under Federal control being generally described as follows."

Another paragraph reads:

"It is expressly understood that no street or interurban electric railway, which has as its principal source of operating revenue urban, suburban, or interurban passenger traffic or sale of power, heat, and light, or both, is in-

Continued on Page Seven.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
FIRST POPULAR MAT. WED.
All seats from A to Z on sale at Box Office. None with speculators.—Advt.

Germans Freed by Russia Will Be Used Against Allies

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Prussian War Minister has announced that all German prisoners of war repatriated from Russia will resume their military service after a short furlough.

It was officially stated in the Reichstag at the end of April that there were 157,000 German prisoners in Russia and Rumania.

NEXT LOAN LIKELY TO BE AT 4 1-2%

McAdoo Announces Plan to Sell $6,000,000,000 in Debt Certificates by October.

TO ANTICIPATE THE LOAN

Announced Rate Taken to Forecast a Similar Rate on the Coming Bond Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Secretary McAdoo, in a letter to the Presidents of banks and trust companies, made public tonight, outlines the financial need of the Government, which, he says, will require the sale of certificates of indebtedness in the next four months to the amount of $6,000,000,000. This will involve the issue every two weeks of about $750,000,000 of such certificates, the first issue of which will be dated June 25, and will mature on Oct. 25, with interest at 4½ per cent.

This policy of issuing certificates of indebtedness has been following in advance of the sale of every Liberty bond issue. Mr. McAdoo's letter is taken to mean that the next Liberty Loan will be floated in October, and will bear 4½ per cent. interest, as all previous loans have carried the same rate of interest as the certificates of indebtedness sold in advance of the bond sales.

There has been some talk in Congress that the next issue would be made more desirable to investors than those previously issued, by being made non-taxable up to an amount of holdings not exceeding $50,000. The position taken by Secretary McAdoo in his letter would appear to be against such a procedure and in favor of raising the interest rate on the next bond issue to 4½ per cent.

Mr. McAdoo's Letter.

Secretary McAdoo's letter to the banks is as follows:

"Following the same plan as that announced in my telegram of Feb. 6, 1918, I am writing to inform you of the program for the ensuing four months, so far as one can be made at this time, in order that every bank and trust company in the United States may have adequate notice and be able to prepare itself to meet patriotically the requirements of the Government.

"I am sending a similar letter to every bank and trust company in the United States. This policy, adopted in February last, was successful and, having fulfilled expectations in the sale of certificates of indebtedness prior to the Third Liberty Loan, demonstrated that the Government could rely upon the hearty support and co-operation of the banks when given opportunity in advance to make necessary preparations.

"The expenditures of the Government as nearly as can be estimated will require the sale of certificates of indebtedness up to Nov. 1, 1918, aggregating approximately $6,000,000,000.

"This would involve the issue every two weeks of about $750,000,000 of certificates substantially similar in character to those issued prior to the Third Liberty Loan, except that they will have various maturities not exceeding four months. For the months of July and August that program will be followed as nearly as possible.

"The first issue of certificates will be dated June 25, will mature October 25, with interest at 4½ per cent., and similar issues it is expected will be made on Tuesday of every other week following June 25.

"It is, however, contemplated that at a convenient and favorable period during the Summer an offering will be made to the general public directly and through the banks of an amount yet to be determined, perhaps $2,000,000,000, of certificates of suitable maturities for use by taxpayers in paying next year's taxes, viz: taxes payable June, 1919, levied under existing and pending legislation.

"To the extent that certificates of that character are sold substantially, an equivalent reduction in the amount of the regular fortnightly sale of certificates issued in anticipation of the next Liberty Loan will be effected. In giving this timely advice of the estimated re-

Continued on Page Seven.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

OUR MEN WIN A GAS DUEL

Catch German Reserves with 7,000 Gas Shells After 48-Hour Attack

ON CHATEAU-THIERRY FRONT

Heavy Casualties in Kaiser's Favorite Divisions—Belleau Wood Attack Also Defeated.

TWO OTHER ATTACKS FAIL

One at Xivray and the Other in the New Alsatian Sector Beaten Off.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 16, 4 P. M.—After forty-eight hours of continuous gassing of the American troops, northwest of Château-Thierry, the Germans today called off the attack. They called it off because the Americans had repaid them in their own coin.

On Friday the Germans started heavy gas shelling of our entire sector, and they kept it up all day Saturday. Yesterday the American artillery began to carry out the contemplated retaliation. One thousand gas shells were put down on the German lines, running from Bussiares to Belleau yesterday afternoon. Last night 5,000 gas shells from 75-calibre guns were hurled at the German positions in front of Bouresches and toward Château-Thierry, and this morning 1,000 heavy calibre lethal gas shells were put down on German reserve units in the vicinity of Epaux-Bezu.

Soon after this the German gas shelling stopped and there has been none since up to the time this was written. This experience shows that one way to meet gas attacks is with more gas.

We have evidence that the Germans believed the Amreicans were not equipped to fire gas shells, and therefore unable to retaliatate in kind. They received a lesson they will not soon forget.

Our gas caught his reserves in a valley, which is an excellent place for shelling, and evidence is not lacking that we inflicted very heavy casualties, especially upon the Kaiser's favorite division, the well-known Twenty-eighth.

When America gets to producing gas shells in the quantity the army hopes she will our soldiers intend to give the enemy a large does of his own grim war weapon.

While the Germans have thus far always had the start in the gas farfare, Americans hope for the day when things will be the other way. Should a German clamor for mercy arise, the American gunners will remember some of their comrades who were gassed northwest of Château-Thierry.

Early this morning the Germans launched a strong attack on our positions at the northern end of the Bois de Belleau, and were repulsed with extra heavy losses.

The 1,500 assailants could not get within 500 yards of our positions.

The night was very dark, but by the light of flares after the attack the Americans could see the Germans dragging off their dead.

When daylight came many German bodies were seen still lying in the field across which the attack was made. Thirty-five were counted in one group.

Two Other Attacks Repulsed.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 16 (Associated Press.)—Two attacks were made on the American lines today, one in Alsace and another at Xivray, in the Toul sector. Both were repulsed.

About 600 German shock troops raided the American first line positions at the village of Xivray early this morning. Some of the enemy got

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British on Italian Front Hold Line Intact Despite Foe's Desperate Efforts in Great Drive

By WARD PRICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, June 15.—The British sector formed the extreme right of the enemy's attacking front. Between British troops and the Brenta, which is the focus of one of the two main enemy efforts, there are sectors of a French and of an Italian army. It is on the front of the latter that the strongest concentration of Austrian troops had been gathered, but it seemed as if the enemy felt compelled to bring both the French and the British troops within the scope of his attack, so as to preclude any diversion that might otherwise be started in aid of the Italians.

The result of his offensive on the British positions, however, can hardly seem satisfactory to him. At the end of the day's fighting the line remains practically identical with what it was this morning, while the British have taken over 350 prisoners.

As elsewhere, the enemy bombardment opened at 3 A. M. He fired gas shells into the hollows of the pine woods behind the British line, and did his best to hinder traffic by bombarding the roads that feed the sector. Then at 7:30 the Austrians launched their infantry attack. It was an attack in depth and well organized, the first waves reaching the British line at what was found out later on from prisoners to be exactly on time.

The enemy came on in full view over the open ground that lies between the ruined village of Asiago and the foot of the black pine tree-covered hills where the British first lines are. On the right they were stopped completely with rifle and machine gun fire and had heavy losses. At the few points where the Austrian infantrymen reached the trenches they were at once thrust back.

On the front of the British left-hand division, where the Austrian objective was Monte Lemerle, they had an advantage in their advance under cover of the valley down which the railway from Asiago runs, and coming thus under comparative cover they managed to enter the front line on a breadth of about a mile.

The defense fell back on to two switch lines, inclosing the Austrians in a triangular pocket and enfilading them. The enemy's possession even of this fraction of line, however, was brief. A counterattack delivered by the British divisions of the left established the line as it had been before, taking most of the ground mentioned above. During their brief occupation the Austrians had had temporary possessions of four guns, which had been pushed far forward, but these guns were retaken by a counterattack at the end of the afternoon.

The result of the whole day for the Austrians, as regards the British front, has been that they dug themselves in somewhat further forward in what used to be No Man's Land, but their first day's objective, which was the line of heights consisting of Monte Pau and Cima di Fonte, commanding the plain, is as far off as it was this morning.

LOSS OF BELLEAU CRIPPLED GERMANS

Wood Taken by Americans Was an Important Base for Further Advance.

GERMANS UNDER PRESSURE

Franco-American Forces Give Them No Rest in the Clignon Valley Region.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 16, (Morning.)—Looking from the high ground south of the Aronde Valley toward the long ridge that closes the horizon on the north under the rather chill sunshine of yesterday afternoon, it was strange, almost shocking, to remark the quiet beauty of the scene so filled with horror during the past week.

Green wheat fields slope gently down and away, broken by patches of olive woodland, and rise again more sharply to the purple line of the Mery and Belloy hills. Many French observation balloons floated overhead, and, like a series of German "sausages," helped to mark the irregular course of the front.

As usual, not a man of the hosts watching each other with murderous eyes was visible at a little distance, but the boom of guns and the crash of heavy shells, followed by spouts and hanging clouds of smoke and dust about Courcelles, Mery, St. Maur, and the hamlets of the Matz Valley, shouted the ugly truth against all the bright camouflage of Summertime.

This countryside, like so many others, has been deserted by most of its inhabitants. A few remain, however, and there are men and women bent at field work within the range of the enemy's guns, as though they could not tear themselves away from the land that is all to them, or could not believe that the tide of invasion would reach further. Perhaps they are too poor, too old, or too helpless to be able to face the search for new homes.

The battle is lost and won; the pressure on ambulance cars and hospital trains is relaxed; the processions of refugees have passed away to the south. In this interval, moving about behind the French lines, it comes home to me once more what a world of suffering an invasion makes apart from the direct wounds of battle. In the three weeks since this phase of the offensive began several large towns, especially Compiègne and Soissons, have been destroyed; others, like Château-Thierry and Villers-Cotteret, greatly damaged, and in wide stretches

Continued on Page Three.

HOTEL HARGRAVE, 72d St., Near Col. Av. Trans. rate $2 & up for large room & bath.—Advt.

BRITISH AVENGED LOUVAIN HORRORS

Saturday's Success Near Hinges Won Against the First Invaders of Belgium.

ZEEBRUGGE RAIDED NIGHTLY

Young British Aviator Describes Operations Which Have Done Immense Damage There.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, June 16.—Late Friday night and in the small hours of Saturday morning some English and Scottish troops beyond the La Bassée Canal, in front of Hinges, made a very daring attack on the enemy's outpost lines on a front about two miles, and captured a long strip of ground, with 200 prisoners and about twenty-five machine guns.

The exact locality of this operation was between a place called La Pannerie, on the left, and Les Choquax, on the right, in the low flats of the mining country above Bethune, with black slag heaps high and conical among the miners' villages and the steel works, of pitheads, all broken now by years of shellfire, which became most violent last April, when the enemy drove across the Lys, came closer to Bethune, and flung shells about all this countryside, killing women and children behind the lines, wounding cattle in the fields, and completing the ruin of villages like Hinges.

Since that fighting on the Lys the German troops have not been living in nice places, but rather in a hell of their own making, and, as the British still held observation of their positions, they could not make a trench system without having it blown to bits, as prisoners have described very ruefully. In any case, however, the new German system of defense from outpost lines is based on linked shell craters and scattered machine gun posts, rather than on definite trench lines, which are targets for British guns, and this was how they defended the line parallel with La Bassée Canal.

The Germans in those pits and posts were of the Eighteenth Reserve Division, famous with their own people and infamous with the British as the first German division to enter Belgium at the beginning of the war and as the authors of the campaign of frightfulness at Louvain and Termonde. Since those days of shooting civilians they have pursued the ordi-

Continued on Page Three.

TO HELP AVOID BREAKDOWN take Wincarnis, the famous tonic and restorative—all druggists.—Advt.

ITALIAN ARMY STRIKES BACK

Checks Massed Attacks by Austrians by Strong Counterattacks.

RECOVERS TWO MOUNTAINS

Enemy Detachments That Succeeded in Crossing Piave River Are Being Pressed Hard.

VIENNA CLAIMS WIDE GAINS

British Eject Invaders from Positions They Stormed at Beginning of the Drive.

ROME, June 16.—A battle of great violence, in which large masses of infantry are being used by the Austrians in an attempt to break through the Italian lines, particularly in the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau, in the Brenta Valley, and on Monte Grappa, and during which they succeeded in crossing the Piave River at two places, is described in the official report from Italian Headquarters today.

Unofficial advices from the front say the objective of the drive across the Piave was Treviso, but that the enemy was pressed back.

The enemy's attacks in the mountains, which were met in the advanced defensive area, at first carried some of the Italian positions there, but later the line was re-established at most points.

The Italian forces are firmly holding the Asiago front. The War Office announcement says they have completely reoccupied their original positions on Asolone and Monte Solarola and are closely pressing the enemy who crossed the Piave.

During their wide offensive the Austrians, after a violent bombardment, attacked the French positions, (between Osteria di Monfenera and Maranzine,) but the very efficacious fire of the French broke down the thrusts. The enemy casualties were heavy, and in addition he left numerous prisoners in the hands of the French.

The battle is in progress along the whole of the front.

Official Version of the Battle.

The text of the official statement reads:

A great battle has been in progress on our front since yesterday.

After artillery preparation, which was exceptionally intense on account of the violence of the fire and the number of guns employed, the enemy has begun his expected offensive by launching large masses of infantry to attack our positions in the eastern sector of Asiago Plateau, at the end of the Brenta Valley and on Monte Grappa, by attempting at several points to force the Piave, and by carrying out heavy local demonstrative action on the remainder of the front.

Our infantry and that of the allied contingents fearlessly bore the tempest of the destructive fire, and, supported by a barrage of their own artillery, which had already prudently anticipated the enemy's preparation with a timely and deadly counter-preparation bombardment, bravely sustained the enemy's onslaught in the advanced defensive area.

On the 150-kilometre front more intensely attacked the powerful storming columns of the enemy occupied in their initial rush forward only a few front line positions in the Monte Di Val Bella region, in the Asolone area, and at the head of the Monte Solarola salient.

Some troops succeeded in passing to the right bank of the Piave River in the Nervesa area and in the Fagare-Musile region.

During the day our troops initiated along all the front, attacked energetic counterattacks, which succeeded in holding back the powerful pressure of the enemy and in regaining a good portion of the positions temporarily yielded, on some of which, however, isolated detachments had with great valor continued to remain at all costs.

The struggle did not diminish in violence during the night, and is continuing fiercely. But our troops are firmly holding the front along the Asiago Plateau, have completely reoccupied their original positions on Asolone and at the Monte Solarola salient, and are very closely pressing the enemy infantry which has passed to the right bank of the Piave.

The number of prisoners so far counted is more than 3,000, including 89 officers.

Our own and the allied airmen are taking a strong part in the battle by bombarding the crossing points on the Piave and by attacking the enemy's massed troops with machine gun fire.

Thirty-one enemy airplanes have been brought down.

British Retake Lost Positions.

LONDON, June 16.—The Austrian troops who penetrated the line held by the British on the Italian front have been driven back and the British line has been completely re-established.

This announcement is made tonight in the official statement issued by the War Office on the operations in Italy, the text of which follows:

The pocket in the British front, mentioned in the communiqué of last night, has been cleared of the enemy during the night and the early hours this morning and we are now again established on our original front line. (Four Austrian divisions attacked the British line on Saturday, and on the left penetrated the front to a depth of a thousand yards along an extent of 2,500 yards. There the enemy was held.)

Over 350 prisoners have been counted and we have, in addition, captured two mountain guns and a considerable number of machine guns.

In the early hours of yesterday, when the hostile attack was first launched, invaluable assistance both in infantry and artillery was immediately provided by the Italians on our left, and this assistance was largely responsible for bringing the Austrian infiltration to an immediate halt.

Heavy fighting is continuing in many places along the Piave, on the eastern end of Montebello Heights, and astride the Brenta Valley.

Three additional enemy airplanes were destroyed in air fighting yesterday, seven having previously been reported. The clouds remained low and distant reconnoissances were impossible. The energy of our air service has been mainly confined to attacks on bridges for troops, which the enemy was attempting to throw across the Piave. In these attacks the aviators have been very successful.

CLAIM 16,000 PRISONERS.

Austrians Admit All Gains in the Mountains Were Not Held.

LONDON, June 16, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.) — The Austrian official communication received here by wireless tonight says:

Yesterday morning our armies, after artillery fire lasting several hours, attacked the Italians and their allies on the Piave and on both sides of the Brenta.

The army group of Field Marshal von Borevic forced crossings at numerous points over the high-flowing Piave. General Wurms's corps, after overcoming a desperate defense near Sandona, took an enemy position on the Piave and on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso railway on a broad front.

Archduke Joseph's troops by a strong surprise attack took possession of the defensive works on the eastern edge of Montello and penetrated into the highroad.

Cavalry General Prince of Schoenburg was wounded by a shell during the passage of his corps.

The number of prisoners captured on the Piave amounts to 10,000. About fifty guns are reported to have been captured up to the present.

Even the first assault on both sides of the Brenta was successful in breaking down the strong enemy resistance and overcoming all the obstacles of the serrated and wooded mountains. Our troops pressed forward at many points as far as the third enemy positions, as a result of which 6,000 Italians, French, and English fell into their hands and were made prisoners.

The advantages thus gained, we were only able to maintain partialy.

East of the Brenta River, Rabero Mountain had to be given up in the face of superior enemy counterattacks, which were supported by a flanking gunfire. On the western slopes of Monte Grappa the Italians stormed in vain our battalions which had firmly established themselves in his front line.

In the wooded zone of the seven communes (Sette Comuni) our regiments encountered an attacking group which had been prepared during previous days and before whose counterthrust a portion of the captured territory was evacuated.

Near Riva, on the sector of Major Duke Maximilian, we wrested from the Italians the Dossa Alto and Adamello regions. Trusted mountain troops stormed Dorno di Cavento, during which 100 prisoners and three enemy guns were brought in.

VIENNA, June 16, (via London.)—Ten thousand Italian, English, and French prisoners have been taken by the Austrians in their great offensive, according to the official communication from headquarters today. The Piave River has been crossed. The statement reads:

Our armies this morning broke into the enemy lines on the plateau of the Seven Communes (Sette Communi) and also crossed the Piave.

Up to midday reports have arrived reporting the capture of over 10,000 Italians, English, and French. The capture in guns is considerable.

"HOLD AT ANY COST," ORDER TO ITALY'S ARMY

Austrians Thought to be Striking for Plains Through the Trentino District.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, June 16, (Associated Press.)—In their attempt to cross the Piave in great force Saturday the Austrians had the City of Treviso as their objective. In getting across the river they paid a tremendous sacrifice before the machine gun fire of the Italian defenders of the western bank. Counterattacks by Italian infantry and heavy Italian artillery fire forced the enemy to retire from most of his gains along the Piave.

An order found in the pockets of prisoners was to the effect that the Austrians were to be at Preganziol, south of Treviso, on Saturday night.

"Hold at any cost" was the word that has been passed to the Italian troops as the Austrian offensive developed yesterday all along the line of 117 miles with the use of gas and special liquid bombs and every other means of attack to weaken the defenses.

The long comparative silence by the Austrians was broken precisely at 3:05 o'clock in the morning by a violent cannonade, the sounds of which reached the cities of Verona, Vincenza, and Venice, all long distances from the front.

While the exact geographic objectives of the Austrians as yet are conjectural, it seems evident that their earliest attack was heaviest against the positions in the Upper Brenta River Valley, in the Val Sugana region, where the Brenta flows toward Bassano. It is considered possible that Austria is following Field Marshal Conrad von Hötzendorf's old plan of striking at the Italian plains through the Trentino district, of which the first classic move consists in obtaining possession of Val Stagna, Monte Tomba, and Monte Grappa, then following the Brenta River to the plains, and then attacking with three columns westerly along the valleys of the rivers Adige and Astico and also on the Asiago Plateau.

Summing up the situation, it seems to be a renewal of the great battle for Italy's Alps, which was left off last November, with the keys to the mightiest fortresses of Europe held by the Italians, who have spent the entire Winter fortifying with extraordinary care Val Stagna, Monte Grappa, Monte Tomba, and other positions.

The Austrian offensive is particularly vigorous on the sixty-five-mile front from Val Stagna to the sea, with the greatest pressure on the Asiago Plateau, Monte Grappa, and along the Piave River. At many points the Italians forestalled the offensive. Nowhere has there been any surprise of the Italians by the enemy. Deserters and prisoners captured during the last few days all possessed information that the offensive was set for Saturday.

Three Austrian airplanes were brought down over the Piave yesterday by one Italian flier.

LONDON, June 16.—The opening of the latest Austrian offensive in Italy is described by Reuter's correspondent with the British army in Italy. The correspondent's dispatch, dated Saturday afternoon, reads:

The Austrians opened a heavy bombardment at 3 o'clock this morning and attacked the British positions on the Asiago Plateau at 7:30 with a division composed of Austro-Germans and Bosnian troops. The enemy objective, apparently, was to reach eventually a line of hills about the plateau and Cima di Fonte, some four kilometers behind our front. The enemy reached our front lines, but made very little progress. They were repulsed on the right completely, but gained a few hundred yards near the left of our centre.

"Our line, following a shell-like depression in which is the town of Asiago, is irregular in outline and thickly wooded in places. Flat as it looks from our positions, the country is full of hidden folds in the ground and lends itself rather easily to attack by small, isolated detachments. The morning of the attack was more than usually misty, and the bulk of the enemy troops approached along the line of a railway running from Asiago to the little village of Casuna, which follows a marked depression in the ground.

"In accordance with recent German methods, the attacking troops were rushed up during the night from Val Sugana by motor transport. Heavy as was the preliminary bombardment, gas shells were only sparingly used against our troops. The attack on the British formed only a part of the Austrian plan."

ITALIAN DEPUTIES JOYFUL.

ROME, June 16.—There were scenes of great enthusiasm in the Chamber of Deputies today when the Minister of War, General Zupelli, announced the success of the Italian troops and the repulse of the enemy, despite his numerical superiority, on the greater part of the front. The whole House rose and applauded.

The War Minister said that the capture of 5,000 prisoners was proof that the Italian troops were truly heroic.

ALLIED AIRMEN FLY FAR.

GENEVA, June 16.—Allied aviators at the end of last week performed two long distance flying feats on which they averaged 350 miles in an average of four hours' elapsed time, according to a telegram from Milan to the Chronique Itallenne of Geneva.

From a base south of Idnice, Italy, a party of aviators went over the Tyrolese Alps to Innsbruck and then to Friedrichshafen, where photographs were taken, showing that new airplane factories are being constructed there. The aviators did not drop any bombs.

OUR AMBULANCES ARRIVE.

ROME, June 16.—Colonel Parsons and other American officials who arrived in Rome with ambulances for the American Army were presented by Ambassador Page to General Giuseppe Zupelli, Minister of War.

The Minister congratulated the Americans on their arrival, which he said was timely owing to the commencement of the Austrian offensive.

ITALIAN MONUMENTS HIT.

The Italian Bureau of Information in New York made public yesterday a dispatch from Rome stating that the Giornale d'Italia had compiled from official data a list of Italian edifices and architectural monuments which had been damaged or destroyed by Austrian aerial bombardment. Many of the acts of vandalism against the ancient churches and palaces of Venice and other Italian towns have apparently been intentional, as the same churches have been singled out time after time as targets for Austrian bombs.

The most important items in the list are as follows:

In 1915 the Church of San Ciriaco at Ancona, the castle and palace Alberotanza at Bari, the castle at Barletta, and the Church of the Scalzi at Venice.

In 1916 the churches of San Apollinare Nuovo at Ravenna, Santa Maria Formosa, San Pietro in Castello, Santi Giovanni e Paolo in Venice, the Abazia at Chiaravalle, and the Church of Santa Corona in Vincenza.

In 1917 the Basilica and Museum at Aquileja, the Episopio at Udine, the Villa Soderini at Nervesa, and the Tempio Canoviano at Possagno.

In 1918 the Museum and Library at Bassano, as in the Tempio Canoviano at Possagno, the Palazzo Provinciale, and the hospital and the Church of San Nicolo at Treviso.

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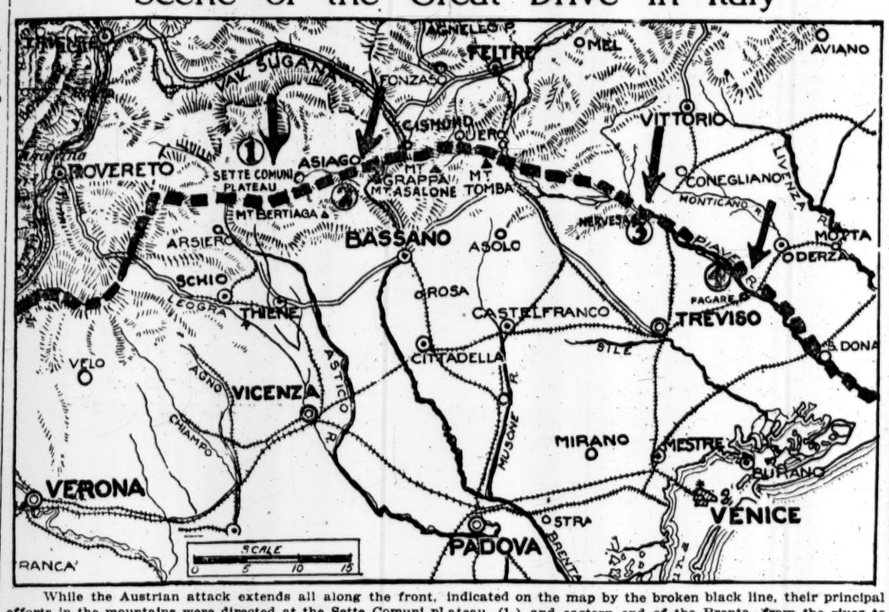
Scene of the Great Drive in Italy



While the Austrian attack extends all along the front, indicated on the map by the broken black line, their principal efforts in the mountains were directed at the Sette Comuni plateau, (1,) and eastern end of the Brenta, from the river to the regions of Monte Asolone and Monte Grappa, (2.) On both of these sectors the attack at first made some progress, but by fierce counterattacks the line was re-established. Along the Piave River the Austrians succeeded in crossing in the vicinity of Nervesa, (3,) and in the Fagara-Musile area, (4,) but the detachments which reached the west bank are being closely pressed, according to the Italian official report.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Germany had finally whipped Austria into beginning an offensive on the Italian front. Austria, we may be certain, has been very loth to take such a step, having been generally worsted by whichever belligerent she happened to be fighting almost since the beginning of the war. In addition to this general condition of military incompetence, civil conditions in Austria are such that they do not lend themselves to offensive fighting very readily. But Germany is in the saddle, and exercises complete control, so that Austria was forced to obey her commands.

Germany had excellent reasons for ordering the offensive in Italy to begin at this time. German experience in France, and especially the experience of the last ten days, has not been particularly cheering. They have found the Allies too strong to be driven with any available strength Germany can muster. As matters stand now, Germany sees that while the allied line can be bent, and, if taken by surprise, bent badly, there is nothing to indicate that there is any possibility of breaking it. There is too near a numerical equality on the western front to permit of crushing tactics.

An offensive in Italy, now that there is a single command among the Allies, may result as before in a shifting of some of the strength from France to Italy. Again, it is known that there are certain numbers of Italians in France, having been sent there during or shortly after the attack in March, and, in order to send them, the Italian front must have been weakened to just that extent. Germany, then, since she needed help on the French front, decided to get it by way of Italy, forcing at least the Italians who were on the western front to return to protect their own country.

In one sense the time was opportune for such a move. The Austrians have tried on several occasions to begin offensive operations, but each time the effort was made snowslides and torrents prevented. Now that the Summer season is just beginning, it is possible to work in the mountains without having to fight the elements as well as the Italians, so that operations may be resumed with some chance of success. In another way, however, the time is for Germany inopportune. Matters on the front in France are in such shape that it is doubtful whether Germany is in any position to send reinforcements or aid of any kind should this be necessary. She has just completed a heavy offensive of her own, the fourth she has initiated in less than three months. The Allies are reacting against the German successes on practically all points of the front, and Germany is losing ground each day. While the allied gains are small—the actions are of purely local tenor—the front is nevertheless under pressure, so that to weaken it would be to inject a new element of danger. Austria therefore must fight the situation out in Italy with what she has, supplemented by such German divisions as may already be there.

But few details of the offensive have yet been received. Very few places have been mentioned in the dispatches, so that we can form but a hazy idea of just what is happening. Apparently the front under attack is a long one, running from the Asiago Plateau to the sea, the line passing over the Valley of the Brenta, then over the mountains to the Piave, and thence down the river to the sea.

Three points in particular seem to be under extremely heavy attack. The most western of these is the Asiago Plateau; then comes the Valley of the Brenta, and finally the Piave front. All of them hold in a sense the same elements of danger to the Italians. Their battleline is roughly "L" shaped, one leg of the "L" running approximately eastward to the Piave and the other southward along the river. Obviously, if either leg should be broken in, the other would be affected, would have to fall back and seek a new position beyond the point of break.

The situation is indeed not unlike that of the Russians in 1915 when their left stretched across the Carpathians and their right along the Dunajec River. The Germans, it may be remembered, broke the line at the Dunajec, took the Carpathian line in rear, and by threats against the lines of communications forced the retreat of the entire army. The same general situation is found here, although not so aggravated, since the angles in the line are not so well defined. It is none the less true, however, that a break in one line must cause the retreat of the other.

The points selected for the Austrian main attack have various purposes. The attack at Asiago seeks to permit the Austrians to come down into the plain by way of Thiene and strike well to the rear of the main Italian positions. The attack down the valley of the Brenta was made first with the purpose of using this gap in the mountains as being the most feasible through which to force a passage. Here Bassano is the danger point, situated as it is at the mouth of the valley, where the Brenta comes down into the open plain. The Piave, of course, is the great stumbling block which has stood in the way of the Austrians ever since the Italian debâcle of last year.

There is not the slightest indication that anything approaching disaster has happened on the Italian front. The lines in general appear to have held well. The Piave has been crossed apparently but in two isolated places, both of which are marked by railroad bridges, the first east of Monte Belluna and the second east of Treviso, but as to the extent of the crossing and the front which has been forced, we have as yet no information. It must be remembered that the mere crossing of a river does not in itself constitute a danger. It must be crossed on a sufficient front and in sufficient numbers to enable the offense to conduct their operations on the new bank, otherwise the crossing becomes a greater menace than it does an advantage.

SLAVS MUTINOUS IN AUSTRIAN ARMY

Troops Infected with Bolshevist Propaganda Shoot Their German Officers.

POLES BREAK WITH CABINET

Cracow Conference Dissipates the Government's Hope of Controlling Reichsrat.

By JULIUS WEST.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, June 16.—Once again the Austrian frontier has been closed, and news of the internal state of affairs in that empire arrives only by roundabout ways.

Two Munich papers simultaneously print telegrams from their Vienna correspondents which suggest one highly probable reason for the Austrian Government's disinclination to let the whole truth appear. According to the Münchner Neueste Nachrichten, Bolshevist propaganda among the Austrian prisoners now returned to their own country has been successful to the extent of producing a highly mutinous feeling which is now confined to any portion of the Dual Monarchy. The Münchner Augsberger Abend Zeitung says that mutinies are actually occurring, especially among Slav units commanded by German officers.

A battalion of the 7th Infantry Regiment, consisting of Slovenes, went on a strike at Oudenburg, shot their officers, and committed excesses in the town. The mutiny was only suppressed after several days of systematic trench warfare.

Czech Rebels in Pitched Battle.

This was followed by a mutiny at Rumburg, where Czech soldiers revolted and fought a pitched battle before being crushed. Some escaped into Saxony and there surrendered.

Lastly a regiment of Hungarian Serbs mutinied at Funfkirchen, but details are not known. All these cases are ascribed to Bolshevist propaganda, and the question of refusing to continue the exchange of prisoners is being considered. In all three cases German officers were the first and principal victims.

The political crisis in Austria is rapidly developing. On June 9 and 10 the Polish representatives in the Reichsrath held a conference at Cracow and decided to ask the Government for certain guarantees. Galicia must not be partitioned, and the Polish districts annexed from Russia must be placed under Polish protection, and not German. Further, as von Seidler, the Premier, is unfavorable to such measures, his resignation was demanded and the Reichsrath must be summoned forthwith.

Poles in Definite Break.

The last two points contain the sum of the situation. They mean that the Polish Deputies now definitely pass into the opposition, together with the other Slav parties already aligning with the Socialist opposition in the Vienna Parliament. A majority of the Deputies are now definitely against the Government, but the Government can hardly call a general election just now, as it would be courting disaster, nor can the Government accede to the Polish demands, as apparently a secret clause in the treaty of Austria-Hungary with the Ukraine makes the latter subsequently the master of Eastern Galicia.

Although yet unratified, the treaty has already been signed, Austria cannot protect Poland against Germany. The only solution of the difficulty, in Seidler's opinion, is a Government without Parliament and with the mailed fist.

If we bear in mind the fact that Austria and Hungary are having a little quarrel apart on the question where does Hungary come in on the Austro-Polish arrangement, it will be realized that the position of the Austrian Government is very uncertain. Everything points to the beginning of a new period of repression, and repression has a habit of urging the Government which practices it down a steep place to a sudden end.

PREDICTS AUSTRIA WILL SOON QUIT WAR

Cannot Go On, Says Recent Dutch Visitor—At Odds with Germany Over Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 17.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Amsterdam says:

"The question which is on every lip in Germany today is whether Austria is on the eve of revolution. In Berlin the reports received from Vienna are considered to be of the utmost gravity, though the Vienna censorship has kept hard at work to suppress all 'dangerous' news.

"A Dutchman who recently traveled across Austria, partly on private business but also on behalf of the Red Cross, told me today:

"'You cannot recognize either the country or the people. They are all half crazy with privations, disappointments, bereavements, and financial ruin. Their primary thought when they wake in the morning is to stop the war and let Germany take care of herself, and they go to bed every night with the same thought. My conviction is that Austria will be out of the war, either voluntarily or by force of an inner revolution, before the end of the Summer, for Germany cannot help her, and she cannot help herself.'

"Reports received on the Amsterdam Bourse yesterday were to the effect that grave riots had broken out in Vienna, and Austrian money naturally fell to depths hitherto unknown, even to the much despised kronen.

"Dutch bankers also received word that serious trouble was brewing between Berlin and Vienna, not over the alliance or over Holland as might be expected, but over the question of the prosecution of the war, Austria wishing Germany to state her peace terms at once as the only step conducive to peace negotiations, whereas Germany, being under Hindenburg's thumb, wishes to await the result of the present western offensive to try to enforce harsher terms on the Allies.

"If my private information be correct, Count Burian's visit to Berlin was mostly devoted to this peace aims problem, and the shortness of his sojourn in the German capital seems to prove that he found the Germans obdurately obedient to their master's (Hindenburg's) voice."

SAYS ALLIES HAVE USED THEIR MAIN RESERVES

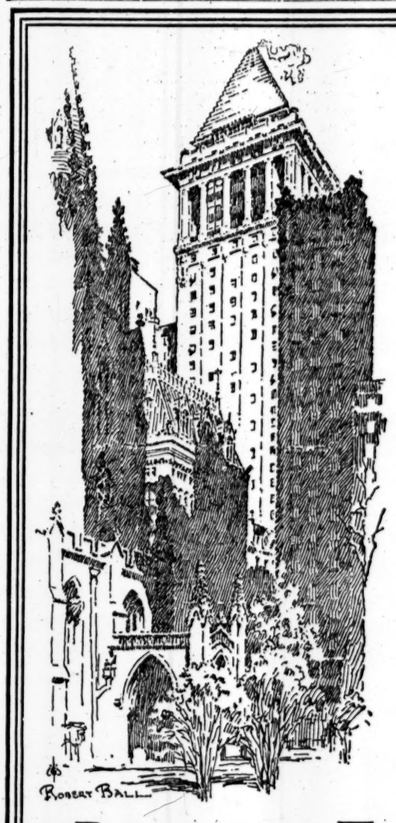
Bavarian War Minister Asserts That American Help Cannot Bring a Decision.

AMSTERDAM, June 16.—In a speech summarizing the military situation the Bavarian War Minister, according to the Vossische Zeitung, asserted that at no time have the Teutonic Allies been in a more favorable position than at present, and that the Entente Allies have been compelled to use up their main reserves.

"The military position of the Central Powers today is more favorable than at any time since the war began," the Minister is quoted as having said. "This will become more manifest. The Entente's projected offensives this year have been rendered impossible on any front. The offensives of the Central Powers on the western front have forced the Entente wholly to a defensive rôle, and, moreover, to use up their main reserves. The best proofs that this wearing down process has strongly set in are the number of prisoners and the booty.

"The prospect of the Entente renewing the offensive thus has receded into the far distance, and Great Britain, France, and Italy have been compelled to set all their hopes on American help, which, owing to the lack of shipping and the U-boat warfare, must fall far short of the expectations of the Allies, and will be totally unable to bring about a decision.

"On the Italian front our positions are deep in Italian territory, threatening enemy positions from the Southern Tyrol to the mouth of the Piave. At no point from the North Sea to the Piave is there any possibility of the Entente attaining a strategic objective."



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Philip Gibbs's Dispatch From the British Front.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

nary paths of war and fought against the British during the Somme battle of 1915, up in Flanders along the Ypres-Menin road last year, and on the Lys last April.

Probably there were men left who belonged to the original army of von Kluck; but an American who went to see the prisoners taken yesterday remarked, after profound meditation: "Well, I guess they all have a most criminal cast of countenance." I confess that those I saw today seemed no better and no worse than most of the prisoners we take, and two of them sat as tame as lambs in a little mining cottage, and were extremely polite to one of the British officers.

Attack Followed a Barrage.

The Prussians, Württembergers, and Mecklenburgers of the 18th Reserve Division did not expect the attack that suddenly fell upon them the other night. It was pitchblack in their lines before the new moon was out of the clouds, and in the darkness they were getting their rations up and were satisfied with the quietude of the British line. It was very quiet there, but there were men waiting tensely for the moment when they were to follow a barrage of high explosives and go out upon a dark adventure. Among them were some Suffolks and Gordons and others. Some of their officers and men were young in years and war, but the proof of their quality is in what they did.

It was a difficult thing, this attack in the dark, but they had trained hard for it and knew what to do almost by instinct, and were certain before they went off that they would make a success of it. The attack began with a short but intense barrage of field artillery, while the "heavies" flung shells over the enemy's positions in the rear and kept his guns quiet. Then the men got away, and each had to keep his sense of direction, without any light to guide him except the flash of gunfire and bursting shells. They knew their objective, and little groups of them went straight to the German machine gun posts as unerringly as though in broad daylight.

The Germans were utterly surprised and aghast at the rapidity of this attack, which came at them out of the darkness. Many were taken prisoners before they could get to arms, but others had time and made the most of it. It is possible that on the left the Gordons went past some of the machine gun posts without stopping them up. Anyhow, both they and the Suffolks round about La Pannerie had fierce fighting all night in routing out nests of machine guns, which kept up a fire upon them until they rushed them at close quarters.

The Germans fought bravely there, and from shell craters and snipers' posts held out until they were killed or forced to surrender at the point of the bayonet. It was not until dawn that the fight was over and all the ground cleared.

Yesterday and this morning the enemy retaliated only by gunfire and shelled Hinges and Les Choquaux heavily and put "woolly bears" round about the country; I saw them this morning bursting high. But he has not yet sent his infantry out in a counterattack.

German Prisoner's Gloomy View.

The prisoners taken have some intelligent fellows among them, and one of them, a man of superior education, takes a gloomy view of the situation, which I should like to think reflects the general opinion of his people. He says they are not satisfied with the gains they have made on the French front and are downhearted because they are still so far from Paris after such tremendous onslaughts. In Germany, he says, the delay in gaining a really decisive victory is a severe disappointment, which is not helped by the fact that the food situation is increasingly grave, owing to the reduction of the bread allowance and the lack of meat. The people's expectations of getting grain from Russia have proved vain, and German soldiers from the Russian front say that the peasants there are so mutinous against the German authorities who commandeer their grain that they are burning it.

The German troops on the western front, this man says, are becoming exceedingly nervous about the American army. They reckoned that there would be only 75,000 in France at this time. Now they know that there are great numbers in the line, or ready to go there, and they confess with sad hearts that the U-boat campaign has utterly failed.

This is the statement of one educated and hard-thinking German, but many other German soldiers still profess unshaken faith in victory and believe that before Autumn comes they will have both Paris and the coast and will force peace upon the world. One German officer, mortally wounded in the last attack, spoke savage words almost with his last breath. Just before he died he said in English: "We shall drive the cursed English into the sea even yet." Though dying, he spoke these words with grim passion, just as grimly as one of the Gordon Highlanders spoke to a medical officer, who said to him:

"Well, Jock, you've got a 'Blighty' wound this time. You will soon be home."

"I don't want to go home," said the man. "I have a grudge against these people"—and by "these people" he meant the enemy over the way.

Lull in Battle Seems a Menace.

Apart from the shelling around Hinges and some intense bombardment around Dickebusch and a Scherpenberg, the Flanders front is still abnormally quiet, and after the experience of March 21, which followed similar quietude, it does not inspire one with a simple faith in the enemy's peaceful intentions. Behind the lines from Flanders to the Somme Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria holds his group of armies almost intact, and it is a great and formidable striking force that is a menace to us every day so long as it is not drawn into the battles further south.

Meanwhile the weather still favors the enemy. In spite of the storm clouds which have been gathering over the lines and the sudden hard showers, not much rain has fallen, and the ground is dry after a phenomenally long spell of sunshine.

Everywhere in France and Flanders the country is full of color and beauty, and even on the old battlegrounds and up to the edge of them, where the soil is cut up into trenches and pitted with shell craters, wild flowers are growing richly, so that for miles and hundreds of miles, as I have seen during recent days, there are fields of gold, more sparkling even than the precious metal, and great sweeps of scarlet where poppies grow, and long strips of ground between the windblown rye spread with a Joseph's coat of many colors, where there is clover and the bright blue of French chicory and white marguerite and yellow charlock and thousands of other flowers in this bouquet of June.

There are wild roses in the hedge rows and the gardens of ruined towns like Arras, and the scent of the elder bloom is heavy on the air near the battle lines.

The chalk parapets of the trenches are dazzlingly white under a blue sky, and overhead among the clouds British kite balloons hang like big snowbirds looking out to the enemy lines. Steel-hatted men tramp through this tangle of flowers, which hide barbed wire, and some of them stick the stalk of a rose between their teeth and let the flower droop from their lips, like Spanish peasants. It makes even war more cheerful when there is all this color in the grass and the cuckoo calls all day with its glad note, far from the guns.

But we can do without the moon at night, and no one watches the growing of the crescent with any satisfaction or aesthetic joy, because the brighter the night the greater the bombarding, and the more danger to the peaceful little towns and glittering roofs. I have described in an earlier dispatch how aerial warfare and night raiding are growing in intensity. A young officer whom I met the other day said: "And a good thing, too. It wakes people up and makes them take the war seriously."

That seems to me an unduly cheerful view to take. Personally, I don't want to be waked up by a bomb in my bedroom; but this officer belongs to one of the bombing squadrons, and takes a profound interest in waking people up as well as in sending them to sleep.

He has done a good deal of that over the German lines, and especially in the neighborhood of Zeebrugge, to which he has made no fewer than forty trips. From what he and others told me a few days ago, when I paid a visit to their airdrome, where they keep their dragons of the night—dragons that would have scared St. George himself if he had seen them on the wing above the horns of the moon—it is quite certain to me there was no sleep for the Germans at Zeebrugge from one week's end to another, nor in many places between there and Ostend and the country behind.

Night after night our young gentlemen of the Royal Naval air squadrons, now a part of the Royal Air force, go out to "drop their pills," as they say, over dock and mole and workshops of these ports.

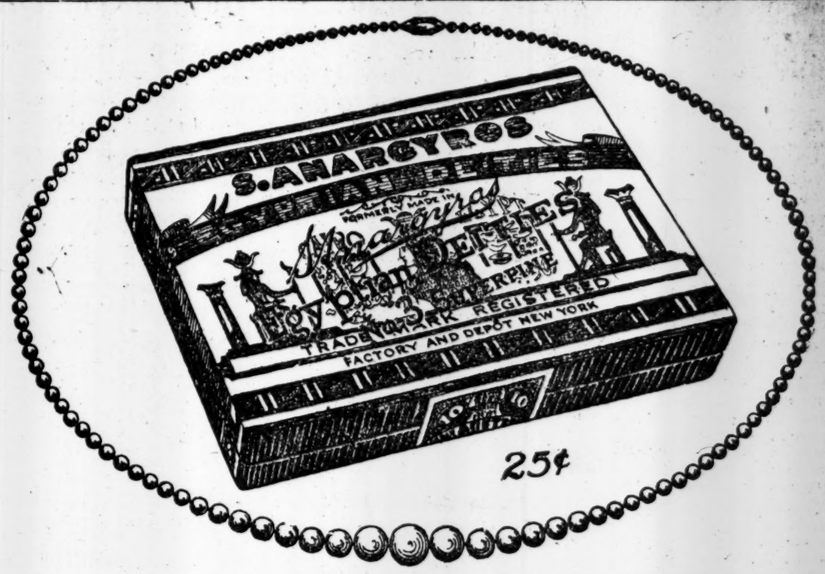
Judging from the size of their pills, which I saw with an ugly sensation in the stomach, the effect of this medicine must be abominable, and, indeed, our air photographs show that they have done prodigious damage.

There is no peace at Zeebrugge by day or night.

The daylight raids are done by ordinary fighting machines, and at night black monsters go out and raise hell below them. Courage is needed for such work. It seems to me superhuman, for, as one of these naval airmen told me, the German searchlights are blinding, so that the raiders are like moths in the candle light, and have to fly blindly to escape those rays that reach up to them.

And the German barrage of big shells and shrapnel is far-flung and powerful. But what is interesting and comforting to the men who have known only the beastliness of war on earth is that the airmen would rather fly over Zeebrugge, in spite of searchlights and barrages, than crouch in a trench and suffer a bombing raid themselves, as they have to do at the times when the German raiders come out searching for their bodies and their hangars.

At least that is the opinion of the young squadron commander who has been forty times over Zeebrugge, and he speaks as one who knows.



PARIS THRONGS PELT OUR MEN WITH FLOWERS

Americans Passing Through City on Way to Front Are Greeted with Enthusiasm.

PARIS, June 16.—Paris has never been so enthusiastic about American soldiers as it showed itself to be last night, when huge lorries filled with the soldiers from overseas crossed the city on their way to the front. The Americans were pelted with flowers and cheered as the automobiles passed down the main boulevards.

"Where are you going," handsome maidens yelled to the husky Americans.

"We are under orders," came the reply. "We are to follow the lead of the first lorry and keep on going until the place is reached where we are to clear for action."

PARIS, June 16, (Havas Agency.)—The Matin prints prominently today in heavy type an address by ex-Premier Viviani greeting the arrival of American soldiers in Paris. M. Viviani referred to the Americans as "soldiers of right," and declared that in participating in the battle and mingling her blood with that of the French, America is devoting herself unreservedly to universal right. He also paid tribute to the American women nurses, saying they represented the noblest aspect of human nature.

M. Viviani relates incidents of his recent visit to the United States and tells of conversations he had with President Wilson. He makes an impassioned appeal to France to be firm and await the arrival of the American armies in full strength. He says this strength already is beginning to make itself felt on the battlefields of Europe.

WINS 38TH AIR VICTORY.

Nungesser Downs Two When Made Officer of Legion of Honor.

PARIS, June 16, (Havas Agency.)—Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser celebrated his promotion as an officer of the Legion of Honor by bringing down two three-seated airplanes, making his total of enemy machines worsted in battles thirty-eight.

Lieutenant Marcy, another aviator, was killed in action June 9. He had seven victories to his credit.

Plymouth Entertains Americans.

PLYMOUTH, June 16.—Major Gen. Cooper gave a garden party last night in honor of the staff of the American base hospitals. Americans numbering 350, including 120 nurses in motor ambulances, paraded through the principal streets of the city headed by the Mayor and prominent naval and military officials.

G. H. Perris's Dispatch From the French Front.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

of the country the few folk who did not get away are now under the enemy, subject to real servitude.

From long living in some of these places and constantly passing across it from one part of the front to another, the whole region is very familiar to me. A thousand strange experiences in these four heavy years have etched upon my mind the picture of its desolate streets and fields, its once lovely old churches and farmhouses, now shattered; the majestic sweep of its landscapes, and the dignity and energy of its laborious population. It is all gone. It will never be the same again, and many years must pass before life renews itself in forms at which we can yet hardly guess. It is so long since war has ravaged British homes that Britons may sometimes forget the bitter injury of France, which they do not share as they share her more evident daily sacrifice.

History prod s character to bear this strain. I have testified that the refugees plodding along the highroads behind their carts full of babies and furniture rarely seemed to be miserable. The sun is shining, the State is helping them, and the example of the soldiery is before their eyes.

As to the army, its spirit, even more distinctly as one approaches the firing line, is one of cheerful fortitude, supported by confidence, confirmed on many a stricken field, that its quality is worthy of its cause. There is no touch of boastfulness or flamboyance about it. Lads with whom I was yesterday were lamentably unable to give me the story of what they had been through. Every separate detail had to be wrung out of them, and they had the air of wondering why an emissary of a distant paper should trouble to rout them out of their rest holes and fuss about what was all in the day's work.

Particular mention should be made of the officers and men of two of the groups of tanks that took part in the victorious counteroffensive of Tuesday last. When the history of the war comes to be worked out I doubt whether the German Army will be credited with the power of mechanizing material - equal to its extraordinary power of mechanizing men. At any rate, in what the French call "cars of assault" they have not been even as good imitators and adapters as they have been in airplanes and machine guns, and there is now no chance of their catching up. German cars have made several ineffectual appearances, but have left no particular impression on the French ranks, where, on the other hand, the development of the French and British tanks is watched with keen interest.

French Used 200 Tanks Tuesday.

"On Tuesday lines of tanks led one infantry attack, taking the place of an advancing artillery barrage. Considerably over 200 of them were employed, and the number put out of action was much smaller than on previous occasions. On the whole, their casualties, including men lightly wounded, could not have been more than 200 or 300. They must be regarded as in this essential respect by far the most economical arm engaged in the battle, and there is no doubt of the effectiveness of their intervention and the moral support they give to the infantry at critical moments.

The tanks took a large part in the clearance of Mery and other villages and of the copses and woods between them. More than one was surrounded for a few minutes while arranging for the counterattack. Three cars enabled the infantry behind them to make 200 prisoners. One large group which was four miles behind the front at the opening of the battle, having had a long journey to make, was in action by noon, and advanced right across the field from west to east as far as St. Maur and the Château of Lataule, in front of the infantry. The capture of Belloy was largely due to it. Some cars had made twenty-six miles by nightfall, lumbering hither and thither, spouting fire and receiving upon their thick shells a pattering storm of bullets.

The only sectors of the French front that have been troubled in the last two days are those lying between the Aisne and the Marne on either side of the Ourcq, and in both it has been on our initiative and to our advantage. In the north the villages of Couvres and Valsery were yesterday cleared of the enemy and the ravine boundary was re-established. On the south, in the Clignon Valley, French and American troops continue by small operations to keep up the pressure that the German command must find as annoying as it was unexpected.

When on June 2 von Boehn's advance guards pushed south and west across the Clignon, occupying the villages of the valley, they actually reached the point of their front nearest to Paris, and doubtless thought the road to the capital would soon open before them. Belleau Wood, which is a mile and a half wide and half a mile deep, became a substantial base for further progress, and was occupied by a large garrison and well defended by machine gun posts.

The Franco - American reaction which began June 5 was a great surprise. On the 7th the allied forces had got across the valley, but Belleau Wood had yet to be tackled in a difficult operation which occupied the next four days, French batteries isolating the defenders of the wood and preventing supplies and reinforcements from arriving, while American battalions reduced one by one the machine gun posts and redoubts.

By night last Tuesday it was all over, and the French and Americans had taken all that remained of the garrison—four officers and 350 men, with four mine-throwers, twenty machine guns, and a good deal of material.

Their resistless energy had compelled General von Boehn to relieve the two original divisions and to engage two stronger divisions, one of the Prussian Guard, which in their turn have suffered very heavy losses.

It is a feather in the cap of the American Army to have brought up against it a crack unit like a division of the Guard, which expects only to be used in major operations. And the pressure continues.

Edwin L. James's Dispatches From the American Front.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

into Xivray but were soon driven out. At other points the Germans were badly beaten.

The attack began at 3 o'clock, after an extremely violent bombardment of the front line, American batteries, and villages far in the rear. The Germans advanced swiftly to the attack, but were met by a heavy fire. Those who penetrated Xivray were forced to withdraw speedily, and elsewhere the enemy was completely repulsed in hard fighting lasting more than two hours.

According to prisoners, the object of the enemy was to take American prisoners. This object failed, as no American is reported missing.

The Germans, evidently angered by the failure of the attack, continued an intermittent shelling of the villages in the rear throughout Sunday. Some of these points were not less than eight miles behind the line.

The American troops engaged at close quarters the small German force that entered Xivray. There was severe fighting with bayonets and clubbed rifles. The Germans left nine dead in the streets and six prisoners were taken, two of them officers, one of whom was wounded.

The prisoners came from the 36th Landwehr. They said that some troops of the 22d Regiment, 8th Bavarian Reserve, also participated in the attack.

In the artillery bombardment preceding the German raid many villages in which French civilians are still living, several kilometers behind the line, were heavily shelled. There were many civilian casualties.

As the shock troops advanced, German airplanes hovered over villages far behind the lines, dropping huge smoke bombs, thus directing the range of the German guns, which immediately began shelling the villages.

American machine gunners and riflemen repulsed the German attack on the American sector in Alsace, which was made this morning.

An American observation balloon was shot down this morning by a shell from a German gun. There were no casualties as a result of the incident.

AMERICANS PROUD TO FIGHT IN ALSACE

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 16.—American troops are now fighting in German territory. The first United States units to hold trenches across the border have taken over positions east of Belfort in Alsace, near the tip end of the western front.

Every one in command, from the General down, is immensely proud of being the vanguard of American soldiers to fight on soil that was the Kaiser's before the war, and all are anxious to set an example for their comrades to follow in driving the boche out of Alsace and Lorraine.

To Private W. J. Guyton has been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French as the first American to die fighting on German soil.

Where the beautiful Vosges Mountains slope down to the eastward lies a plain where Alsace begins and behind which more hills rise in glorious array. Almost at the edge of the plain lies a line separating political Germany and France. A few kilometers beyond the line and to the east of Belfort stand the first American troops to carry the Stars and Stripes into Germany. They are proud of it.

After many trips to places in war-torn France, where the heel of the invading Hun has done its best to stamp out beauty and life, it came as a joy to me to see the stamp of war on the soil Germany calls her own. It looked good to see ugly trenches winding a sinuous path across the line. It was something glorious to see allied guns trained on places bearing boche nomenclature.

American soldiers feel the same way about it. They feel highly honored to be allowed to be the forerunners of Yanke hosts that in months to come are expected to pitch camps on German soil.

"Betcher life we're in Germany," said a doughboy, "not very far yet, but every little bit helps, and watch us when they start."

I talked to the American General and he felt the same way about it.

The appearance of the villages is far different from that of those in France proper, with a true Alsatian touch everywhere. I was permitted to go into the front line trenches. The boche's lines are a thousand yards away. I searched through glasses for half an hour, but all was quiet save for an occasional shell screaming across. In the trench I met a French Colonel, and said to him:

"So I am now in Germany."

He frowned and said: "The line used to be back there, my friend. I thought you knew this was France."

The first night the Americans were in the line they made a raid on the boche trenches, but found no Germans. The next night, while I was there, they put over another raid with the same results but, as they were returning, the boche sent over machine gun fire which killed Guyton.

Avoids Shelling of Towns.

For a long time the Germans have been content to leave well enough alone on this sector, where they are using an elastic defense. In that time the front line has been held only for observation with the line of defense further back. The captives were little more than boys. Contrary to his general practice elsewhere, the boche in this region has avoided shelling towns, evidently because he regards them as belonging to him. The French never shell towns unless obliged to for military reasons and consequently the towns and villages are in excellent condition with the civilian population remaining in grandeur. There is one discordant note, homes up to several kilometers from the front line. I saw half a hundred children playing in the street and within easy reach of even short-range guns.

On the afternoon of my visit to the sector the French General with his staff received the American General and staff with very impressive ceremonies, making a pretty picture when the French commander saluted the American commander. A short distance behind them crouched the famed lion of Belfort carved in a solid cliff symbolizing the defender that the Germans could not pass in 1870, and again in 1915. The Americans now promise that the crouching lion will maintain a dauntless reputation.

These Americans are fighting in a part of Europe famed for pastoral beauty. Hill after hill rolls away in green one of hills of brown. It is naked soil, where the French shot every tree off the top of a mountain to clear it of German batteries. Near by is a graveyard where are buried the French who died in 1915 when they kept the Germans back. There has been no big battle in this section since then.

The taking over of this sector by our troops makes it literally true that Americans are now fighting from Picardy to Switzerland.

The line which the Americans are sharing with the French extends to the borders of the little neutral republic. As they left Germany going over the line a French band of more than 100 pieces marched up in front of the American General's quarters, and in the dusk of the falling day played the beautiful "Lorraine" march and then "The Star-Spangled Banner."

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FIFTH AVENUE

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Suits of Novelty Silks, made in U. S. A., of appropriate hot-weather shades. . $25 to $35.00

Norfolk Suits, coat and trousers of White Linen and Gray Linen Crash—refreshingly cool, $18.00

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¶ "Clothes Don't Make the Man" is an old adage, but evidently Gen. Pershing believes clothes HELP to make the man, for he has requested that United States Army Uniforms be "smartened up," as a means of strengthening the morale of American troops.

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FRENCH REPULSE GERMANS ON MATZ

Attempt to Cross the River Breaks Down Under Fire, as Do Others.

BRITISH TAKE PRISONERS

Successful in Raids on Lys and Somme Fronts—Hostile Artillery Active in Ypres Region.

LONDON, June 16.—In all actions on the western front reported in today's official bulletins the allied troops have had the advantage, and a number of German prisoners have fallen into their hands.

Yesterday afternoon and last night British raiding parties on the Lys and Somme fronts captured twenty-eight prisoners. Considerable activity was developed by the hostile artillery last night on the northern British front southwest of Ypres.

Paris bulletins show that German efforts to cross the Matz near its confluence with the Oise have been checked by French fire, and that the French have been successful in local engagements southwest of the Villers-Cotterets Forest, capturing seventy prisoners and a number of machine guns.

Berlin official accounts of the fighting admit the penetration of German front lines west of Locon, on the Lys front, but assert that the British were repulsed. The checking of strong French attacks on the front between Soissons and Château-Thierry is also reported by German Army Headquarters.

The text of the day report of the British War Office follows:

Yesterday afternoon one of our raiding parties entered a German post southwest of Merris and brought back eleven prisoners. Further successful raids were carried out by us during the night south of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Hebuterne. They resulted in the capture of seventeen prisoners and three machine guns.

The hostile artillery developed considerable activity during the night north of Bethune and between Locre and the Ypres-Comines Canal, being especially active early this morning in the neighborhood of Dickebusch Lake.

Tonight's official communication from Field Marshal Haig says that there is nothing of special interest to report on the British front.

A British official statement on aerial operations, issued tonight, says:

On Saturday ten tons of bombs were dropped in the daytime, and nine by night, the most important targets being the railway stations at Estaires and Armentières, and the Bruges docks.

In air fighting we brought down three German machines. One observation balloon was disabled, as well as two hostile airplanes. None of our machines is missing.

The night French War Office announcement on the operations says:

In the Woevre the enemy, who had succeeded this morning in gaining a foothold in the village of Xivray, was driven out shortly afterward. We took prisoners, including an officer.

The text of the French day bulletin follows:

In local actions northeast of the woods of Genlis, south of Dammard, and in the region of Vinly the French took seventy prisoners and captured a number of machine guns.

An enemy attempt to cross the Matz River near the Oise was checked by French fire. On the rest of the front the night was calm.

Attacks Repulsed, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, June 16, (via London.)—The day official report from General Headquarters reads as follows:

Southwest of Merris and north of Bethune British local attacks, during which the enemy penetrated our foremost lines west of Locon, were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

On the remainder of the front the infantry activity was restricted to reconnoitring engagements.

The artillery duel revived in the evening north of the Lys, north of the Scarpe, and on both sides of the Somme.

There have been small engagements on the battlefield southwest of Noyon.

South of the Aisne increased fighting activity continued. Strong French attacks at Dommiers were frustrated by counterthrusts. On the height west of Dommiers a similar attack, directed against our line at Villers-Cotterets Wood, was repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

The evening communication from General Headquarters says:

There is nothing new from the battle-fronts.

BRITISH AIRMEN FOUGHT UNDER FRENCH ORDERS

Gave Great Aid in Recent Oise Fighting, Says a French Newspaper.

PARIS, June 16.—The newspaper L'Homme Libre, commenting on the collaboration of the British air force with the French airmen in the great battle on the western front, says it shows the spirit among the Allies to take part in battles in which their major forces are not directly engaged.

"During the battles in Picardy," says the newspaper, "General Pershing placed under the orders of General Foch the entire American Army. That has now been repeated by the British Army demanding a place by the side of the French in the present battle. The French command accorded this place to the British air force.

"General Foch considered that the British infantry had a different part to play and should be kept in reserve at other points of the front where the enemy, frustrated of victory on the direct road to Paris, might within a few days make attempts to resume his attack. Our soldiers were greatly reassured on going to the firing line to discover numerous camps belonging to the British air force.

"The units of the British air force employed on the battlefront between Montdidier and Noyon are placed under French command, from which they receive their general fighting orders, the executive details being left in the hands of the unit commander. There is freedom of action on one side and the spirit of initiative on the other. In these conditions collaboration by the British air force with the French infantry is carried out in the midst of battle."

L'Homme Libre then proceeds to describe numerous exploits of British bombers and pilots, saying that both did admirable work in clearing not only the air of enemy machines, but the battlefields of crews of enemy batteries.

BITTER AT ATTACKS ON GERMANS HERE

Teuton Press Is Organizing a Vigorous Campaign for Denouncing America.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—The German press is at present organizing a series of attacks on any and everything American. Doubtless the announcement that there are already such a large number of troops on the west front has come somewhat as a surprise to the German people, who have been systematically led to believe for the last year that there was insufficient tonnage for transportation and that America would and could do nothing.

Allegations that a few Germans have been lynched in the United States and others tarred and feathered continue to occupy considerable space in the columns of the press, and the same cases are cited continually in order to prove any number of things to the Americans' discredit and are brought into every article about America.

The Annexationist Weserzeitung speaks of "Amerikanische Kulturtaten"—that is, deeds of culture, saying that America has now been at war over a year, but that there is yet no proof of her acts of heroism. The only heroic thing, says the paper, is her big talk and big figures, but her help has been microscopic.

The paper alleges that of the 10,000 airplanes promised, only ten appeared on the west front, and of the 3,000,000 army which was to destroy Germany, only a few hundred thousand are helping out in the Entente ranks. As for concrete ships, a few have been delivered, and America has not even been able to supply her troops with provisions, so that the war enthusiasm is a colossal bluff.

The paper says American troops who came in contact with the German sword for the first time near Seicheprey do not appear to have saved the honor of the Entente and adds:

"Where, then, are the American heroes? Now, seriously: They have stayed on the other side of the ocean and are using up their warlike spirit on unarmed Germans."

The paper here again cites the case of "poor Robert Prager, who, because of his German sentiment, was hanged on a tree by an American mob and who has since been the subject of an interpellation in the Reichstag."

The Kölnische Zeitung talks of the "madhouse talk" now current in America when Germany is involved, and says it is absolutely ludicrous. The paper says the American papers of 1914 and 1915 held quite other views, when people were cool-headed and neutral.

AMHERST MAN IS WOUNDED.

Lieut. Stark of Brooklyn Is Descendant of Revolutionary Hero.

Lieutenant Whitney W. Stark, reported severely wounded in the army casualty list yesterday, lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Stark, at 820 President Street, Brooklyn. The young man was a direct descendant of General Stark of Revolutionary fame, his father said last night. He is 23 years old.

Lieutenant Stark was graduated at Amherst last year and then attended the officers' training camp at Plattsburg. On graduation from the camp he was assigned to an infantry regiment, which he accompanied to France in January. Recently, his father learned that Lieutenant Stark had been transferred to the marines. Mr. Stark heard on Friday that his son was wounded on June 3. A brother, Lloyd R. Stark, is a member of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, in training at San Antonio, Texas.

John Leon Gardner, who was killed in action, was the son of Mrs. Elizabeth Cole of 153 Brighton Street, Tottenville, S. I. Before he entered the army Gardner, who was 24 years old, worked in a Staten Island shipyard. He was one of the first Staten Island men to enter the service, it was said last night, having enlisted at Perth Amboy in February, 1917. Thence he was sent to Fort Slocum, and he went to France with Company G, 26th Infantry.

A telegram from the War Department to Mrs. Cole yesterday stated that her son had been killed in an air raid on June 7.

George H. Munder of 440 West Fiftieth Street, severely wounded, is the son of German parents. He joined the 40th Regiment of Brooklyn last July, and was transferred to another regiment for overseas service. Mrs. Munder said she had got several cheerful letters from him recently, and in one of them he indicated that he was serving in the first line trenches. Munder is 29 years old, and formerly was a baker.

"Although his father and myself were born in Germany," said his mother, "we never were the Kaiser's Germans. I am glad that my only son has been wounded in this glorious cause, and I am sure his father, now dead, would be proud of his son."

HOLD 73 IN DRAFT RAID.

One Man Arrested in Bayonne Had a German Iron Cross.

In a group of alleged slackers rounded up yesterday in Bayonne, N. J., the police found an Austrian named Frank Metzer, living in East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, who had in his possession a German Iron Cross, stamped "1914." Metzer could not or pretended that he could not speak English, and the officials were unable to learn how he came in possession of the emblem.

More than 300 men of draft age were taken to Police Headquarters when they were unable to show their registration cards. Those able to prove they had registered were released, but seventy-three were locked up over night for arraignment today as evaders of the draft law.

O'LEARY, ARRESTED, EXPECTED HANGING

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

after breakfast on Wednesday O'Leary ordered Stein to can the strawberries before they spoiled, while he would try to fix the car.

Shots a Signal.

It was about noon when O'Leary, though he is no mechanic, pushed the car close by the kitchen window where he could watch the road and his man at work in the kitchen. As he crawled underneath the car and began tinkering three revolver shots rang out, signals for "closing in" on the fugitive. Before O'Leary could crawl out from under the car he was covered by five revolvers and four shotguns. He surrendered without a struggle and admitted the game was up. Behind O'Leary's abode is a thickly wooded section of the three acres, and to him it seemed alive with armed men.

In O'Leary's house were found a revolver and double barreled shotgun, which Corbett had told Stein had been purchased with the house. Segar, who sold the house, denies that he sold Corbett any firearm. But Corbett and O'Leary spent money liberally in Ridgefield and Vancouver.

The police learned today that O'Leary, before he took possession of the ranch, had been in hiding in Portland for probably two weeks or more holding almost daily conferences with young Corbett.

Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes said yesterday that the capture of Jeremiah A. O'Leary would not cause any interruption in the trial of his brother, John J. O'Leary, who is on trial charged with having aided in the escape of his brother. The taking of evidence against John J. O'Leary will continue today. No detailed account had been received at the offices of the Department of Justice in this city yesterday on the manner in which O'Leary had been caught. It was said that he would arrive in this city on Wednesday or Thursday.

PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS WANT VOTE REFORM

Sneered at as "Front Pigs" by the Junkers Behind the Lines, Says Harden.

MISREPRESENTED IN DIET

Writer Deplores the Fact That German Women Are Not Demanding the Ballot.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—Maximilian Harden, in Die Zukunft, writes that he has been delighted to receive a letter from a wounded officer saying: "You have said too little about the Prussian fight for ballot reform, which our best men at the front follow with such watchfulness." Harden reminds his readers of Count von Spee's assertions in the Diet that he came from the front and must speak, and that the people at the front did not want the reform or approve the "damnable July 19 resolution."

"He did not come from the front," says Harden, "but from the staff, where necessary and useful work is done behind the lines, but where the contemporaries of the Lieutenant who cried, "We shall win the war terribly," sit. Harden says that those people behind the front who are well fed, well paid and know nothing of the dangers of the front, talk about the people at the front as "front pigs" because they come from the trenches and the firing line. He asks what can a man like Spee know of these men's opinions, as they are not likely to open their hearts to him."

Wants People's Fight on Vote.

Harden continues:

"An order of the All Highest has no more weight than a speech from the throne, and only the Minister who is responsible can be held to account. Let's leave Kings out of the question. The Ministry which in July, 1917, took the responsibility of the royal message was forced to resign immediately, and its successors were obliged not only to redeem the pawn, but to pay for it.

"As the military situation appears more favorable than a year ago, and, it is hoped, will be more favorable next year, once again the viewpoint is that of a master who in days of servant scarcity decided to give a servant 600 marks yearly instead of 300, but when more means were at hand he decides to give 400. Why give more than the modesty of the people demands."

Speaking of the Conservatives' attitude in the present fight, Harden says that their grudge was never more perceptible than when the Conservatives from a safe port demanded guarantees that the rejection of the bill should not be followed by a new election. He says the bill was not intended for the pivot of a strenuous battle and deplores the fact that there is no woman suffrage in Germany and that the women are silent, not demanding it.

"Never was the opportunity so favorable for demand and get anything serious."

Harden then quotes Lloyd George on the subject of woman suffrage. Returning to the subject of the Prussian suffrage, he says if only the men at the front could decide everything it would be different, in spite of Count Spee, and every change would be a democratic sign. Now, he adds, they will smear cold cream, which can do no harm, on the wound, and if it itches they will prescribe something else in the Upper House.

Pan Germans Control Bill.

In spite of the bitter fight for equal suffrage in Prussia, the Pan German Conservative Party has so manoeuvered things that it will doubtless reap the victory at the next reading of the bill, which is to take place July 2. Amid thunder and lightning the "compromise" majority won out, and now the suffrage law only lacks paragraphing.

It is suffrage as decreed by von Heydebrand. Lohmann, Lüdicke, and von Hagen, says the Cologne Gazette. Von Heydebrand used the closed ranks of his faction, never expecting to pass the compromise, but hoping that the opposition would shatter the Government, and that new party formations would result from the political chaos. The Gazette says that the bloc realized what it risked by voting the compromise, and that von Heydebrand played his cards most cleverly, keeping in the background as a good listener until Hoffman and Stroebel had endangered the Conservatives' position.

Gustav Stresemann, writing in the National Zeitung, says that in the great question of the development of Prussia, it does not matter whether a few months are gained, "and if in consequence of the big military events of these next months the bill should be postponed, then, according to the wishes of the Conservative Party, an election would take place in peace time. The question of Prussian reform is no longer a question for the Prussian Diet, or Prussia, but a general party question."

Vorwärts refuses to recognize the loss of the ballot reform fight, saying:

"The reform movement is not ended here, but has entered on a new phase. The majority party would have preferred not to debate further, but the Left could not grant them this pleasure."

The paper speaks of the stormy debates about the men at the front, saying that these men will know who are their friends and will reckon with their enemies when they return.

Philip Scheidemann, writing in Vorwärts, discusses the slap in the face of the German labor class, saying that it will lengthen the war. Scheidemann asks why the House has not been dissolved, and why wait for a fifth war Winter? He speaks of the domination of the agrarians and big industrialists.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the real fight has now begun, even if it takes months, and that all parties which desire a true, united front of the people must definitely break with the parties opposing the reforms.

KOSHER FOOD AT UPTON.

Welfare Board to Provide for Needs of Jewish Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, June 16.—The Jewish Welfare Board is considering a plan to erect an auditorium here to seat 1,000 persons and a hostess house to provide kosher food for orthodox Jews. This cantonment is now and has been since its establishment the training centre for more Jews than any other in the country, and the Welfare Board has been pressed for social accommodations for them. It is believed here that the authority to erect the buildings will be given by the New York board, and that the work will begin shortly.

There were far fewer visitors in camp today than on any Sunday for many weeks, because of the advanced railroad rates. The visitors' rate of $2.70 was abolished last Monday, and excursion tickets are now $4.21.

57 Casualties Reported in Overseas Army; Total of 770 for Week Ended Yesterday

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The War Department today issued its weekly recapitulation of the total casualties sustained by the Pershing expeditionary forces abroad, based on a re-check of the official figures. The announcement contains the 57 casualties made public today, and places the total casualties reported to date at 8,085. The total for the week ended today was 770. In today's list there were 27 killed in action, 13 died of wounds, 16 severely wounded, and 1 died of accident. Only one commissioned officer was named, Lieutenant Whitney W. Stark of Brooklyn, who was severely wounded.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 16.	Total.
Killed in action	854	27	881
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	351	13	364
Accident and other causes	421	1	422
Died of disease	1,234	0	1,234
Total deaths	3,151	41	3,192
Wounded	4,531	16	4,547
Missing, including prisoners	346	0	346
Grand total	8,028	57	8,085

CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 16.

Casualties reported today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—27.

Sergeants.

BOHN, CHARLES E.; Charles Bohn, 441 11th St., Portsmouth, Ohio.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM A.; Charles Williams, R. F. D. 1, Lindley, N. Y.

Corporals.

SECOR, CECIL R.; Mrs. Lucy Williamson, 1,811 Taylor Av., Wynewood, Okla.

TOPINKA, FRANK; Adof Topinka, 2,734 S. Ayers Av., Chicago, Ill.

WEATHERS, HOMER E.; John T. Weathers, R. F. D. 1, Cashe, Okla.

Privates.

BALDWIN, GEORGE; Mrs. McCarthy, 39 West 33d St., Chicago.

BARNES, JOHN H.; Edgar Barnes, St. Paul, Indiana.

BECK, LEONARD WILLIAM; Mrs. Edward Mumthaler, 135 Landon St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BLYLER, GEORGE H.; Oscar Dunkin, 222 Webster St., Hanahaw, Penn.

COWGILL, CLARENCE J.; Mrs. M. Prisendine, 1,617 North F St., Elwood, Ind.

EHRIE, HOWARD S.; Mrs. Matilda Ehrie, 10 Cedar Alley, Phillipsburg, N. J.

FOSTER, GEORGE H.; John Foster, 301 East 8th St., Fairmount, Ind.

GARDNER, JOHN L.; Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, 153 Brighton St., Tottenville, S. I., N. Y.

GOETZ, HERMAN; Mrs. Lena Adams, 622 Robb Av., Johnstown, Penn.

HALL, RICHMOND; Mrs. Mary Griggs, 1,126 Boulevard Av., Grand Fork, N. D.

HILL, GEORGE W.; Mrs. Arisona Hale, Burr Oak, Kan.

KISILOWSKI, ANTONI; Mrs. Anna Wosnoi, 22 East 47th St., New York.

LONG, LLOYD A.; Miss Florence Long, 1,124 Lafayette, Fort Wayne, Ind.

LOUDIN, JOHN J.; Mrs. Sarah Lynch, 869 King St., Springfield, Mass.

PARKS, ROBERT R.; Harriet Grafty, R. F. D. 4, Kansas City, Kan.

SCHLICHT, GEORGE M.; George Schlicht, 874 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SKELLY, FRANK; L. J. Nicholas, 1,820 Vinal St., Toledo, Ohio.

STONE, WILLIAM H.; Limon B. Martin, Ogden, Kan.

SULLIVAN, ROGER; Mrs. Liddy Sullivan, Perry, Me.

SYMONDS, FLOYD H.; Gurdin Symonds, Woodhull, N. Y.

VEILLETTE, JOSEPH A.; Mrs. Annie Veillette, 23 Pawnturck St., Lowell, Mass.

VOGEL, JOHN W.; Mrs. Savannah Vogel, Tell City, Ind.

DIED OF WOUNDS—13.

Sergeant.

HARDING, EDWARD; Mrs. Jessie Johnson, 5 Ashburton Place, Cambridge, Mass.

Corporal.

MYERS, SAMUEL W.; Mrs. Barbara Schmith, 18 East New St., Lancaster, Penn.

Wagoner.

FINK, DEWEY W.; Walter Fink, 1,424 University Av., Grand Forks, N. D.

Privates.

GODREAU, ERNEST; Mrs. Dennan Godreau, 20 Market St., Derry, N. H.

HUSTED, HARVEY M.; Mrs. H. M. Husted, 2,414 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

KROUTCH, FRANK J.; Mrs. Annie Kroutch, Rio Vista, Cal.

LUCCHESSI, FRANCESCO; Louis Lucchessi, 908 Magnolia St., Oakland, Cal.

McCLENAHAN, FRANK C.; Mrs. Mary Hammond, Brentwood, Tenn.

MILLER, JOHN F.; Mrs. Emma J. Miller, 539 West 4th St., Michigan City, Ind.

MUSSER, JOHN M.; Edwin Musser, Lincoln, Penn.

NOON, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Ellen Noon, 241 State St., New Bedford, Mass.

PROPPER, JOHN C.; Mrs. Eunice Propper, Gen. Del., Gracemont, Okla.

SMITH, OLIVER R.; Elmer Malott, R. F. D. 1, Ipava, Ill.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—1.

Private.

JOHNSON, OWEN H.; J. P. Johnson, Waterville, Wash.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—16.

Lieutenant.

STARK, WHITNEY W.; James E. Stark, 820 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corporal.

IGO, BERNARD J.; Mrs. Ellen Flynn, 47 Mason St., West Somerville, Mass.

Cook.

LAUDOLF, JOHN A.; Theo. Laudolf, 140 Amory St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

Privates.

CURTIK, JOSEPH J.; Mrs. Mary Curtik, 58 Mechanic St., Lawrence, Mass.

DEMPSEY, CHARLES E.; John Dempsey, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FLIBBERT, STANIS C.; Charles Flibbert, 2 Camp St., Worcester, Mass.

FORBES, GEORGE S.; Mrs. Nora B. Forbes, 929 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

HALFHIDE, CHARLES; Mrs. Cynthy Halfhide, Menomonie, Wis.

KEARNEY, JOHN B.; Mrs. Mary Kelly, 109 Canterberry St., Worcester, Mass.

MACKAY, JAMES L.; George Mackay, 2,524 Market St., Oakland, Cal.

MAKAREWECH, ANDRY; Joseph Moraskow, 217 Av. B, New York.

MUNDER, GEORGE H.; Mrs. Helen Munder, 440 West 58th St., New York.

POLK, FRED J.; William F. Polk, 1,102 Pegram St., Charlotte, N. C.

SCHRIBER, ABRAHAM; Mrs. Mary Schriber, 3,036 Cass Av., St. Louis, Mo.

STEFANEK, JOSEPH; Mrs. Mary Stefanek, Smina Sezekarkew, Wies Dobre, Powiat Potawy, Guberna Linbelska, Russia, Poland.

WILLIAMS, JOHN R.; Seaman's Home, 507 West St., New York.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS READ AT MEETINGS

Messages from France Cheer Relatives and Friends in Welfare Work Here.

ORGANIZE TO AID UNITS

Home Folk: Co-operate with American Army Association to Keep in Touch with Boys.

Stories of the men of the 306th Field Artillery, from the time of their departure from Camp Upton to their arrival in France, and the reading of letters from some of the boys themselves, turned the meeting of the 306th Field Artillery Welfare Association last night into a human-interest festival of more than a thousand relatives and friends of the artillerymen.

This pioneer home organization of the families and friends of the 306th, which was formed to co-operate with the American Army Association in keeping in touch with this particular unit overseas and to assist relatives here financially when necessary, increased its membership yesterday with 1,200 new names. According to the Secretary, Miss A. Ackerman, the membership, which started a few days ago with seventy men and women, is now more than 1,400, all of whom have paid the regular dues of 25 cents yearly.

But the mothers, fathers, wives, sisters, brothers, and sweethearts of the absent soldiers who were present at the meeting were not so much interested in its business affairs, and so they saw to it that all matters of that kind were hurriedly disposed of to make way for reports of the soldiers. President H. V. Schenck remarked to the big audience:

"Perhaps you want to go on with the meeting, but I've got a number of letters here from the boys, and I'll lay them aside for a minute if you prefer." From all parts of the hall came the reply:

"Read the letters!" "Yes, give us the letters!"

These letters, received by parents and other relatives of some of the artillerymen, and presented to the Chairman for public reading, so that all might enjoy them, seemed to carry a personal message to all of those present who had not been so fortunate in hearing from their own boys direct. The letters were mostly cheerful and humorous. The first read by Mr. Schenck, in which the soldier described their travels in France and the permanent camp, closed with this advice to "mother":

"Be a good kid, mom, and don't worry. Just keep the camp fires burning until the boys come home."

Another boy wrote to his mother describing the care the United States Army takes of all its units, and added:

"I am sending you a little souvenir I purchased here. Keep it. Any such articles I can buy I will send home. The Kaiser's head will come last. We are all being well taken care of, and hope to put an end to this old war soon. It has been going on long enough now, and there is no one praying for peace more than the Germans themselves. One of our boys was talking with a German Lieutenant, a prisoner, and told the latter we expected to be in Berlin soon. The German replied, that he hoped so, too. That is the spirit of the Germans now."

Privates Nathan and Samuel Fine of the Headquarters Company wrote a joint letter to their relatives, in which this is the concluding statement: "There is no doubt that the Germans are licked."

Here is another composite letter addressed simply "Dear Mothers." It reads, in part:

"Here we are, safely in Europe, to which we hurried to keep a business engagement we have pending with one William Hohenzollern. Firstly, some good advice. Do not spend any time worrying about us, because we shall be having a good time, and you should be having just as good a one. Remember how often you have worried over things that never happened. As far as danger goes, one does not fight all the time (worse luck.) Do not count on getting letters from us very frequently, or with any regularity. You may not get a letter for weeks, and then you may get three or four in a bunch.

Nearly all of the communications appealed for more and yet more letters from home. George W. Perkins, Treasurer of the American Army Association, told of the co-operative work it was intended to do with other organizations to be formed like the 306th F. A., in keeping the relatives and soldiers in touch with one another. Moving pictures of the men are to be shown direct to their relatives at meetings like that of last night.

T. K. Witwer, a Y. M. C. A. Secretary in the transport service, told of the trip of the 306th from Camp Upton. He conclured with the advice to relatives not to be worried by reports of German gains in France.

Friends and relatives of men serving in the National Army in France are to be brought into closer touch with them through the agency of the American Army Association of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and yesterday several thousand of those who have friends or relatives in service met and perfected their organizations. The meetings were optimistic, and at each cheery extracts were read from letters received from "over there."

The Home Association of the 302d Ammunition Train met in the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. About 500 were present, and they were cheered by a letter from one of the officers now serving abroad who said that the men of the 302d had formed an association of their own. Mrs. Douglas Robinson presided, and at the close of the meeting a cable was sent to the unit telling of the meeting and wishing it good luck and "God bless you."

George W. Perkins of the War Work Council spoke on the objects of the Army Association. It was he who emphasized the importance of sending frequent letters. He said that what was wanted was cheerful news from home, and in this connection he gave the advice of a soldier who said in letter writing to "cut out the sob stuff."

More than 1,500 relatives and friends of the men in the 305th Field Artillery, a Camp Upton regiment now in France, met yesterday in the auditorium of Public School 27, 210 East Forty-second Street, and voted to make the 305th Field Artillery Association an auxiliary of the American Army Association of the Y. M. C. A. National War Work Council, 347 Madison Avenue. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., who was elected Chairman of the auxiliary by a unanimous vote.

George W. Perkins, who addressed a meeting of the 304th Field Artillery Association a week ago Sunday in the school building, at which the 304th decided to affiliate with the American Army Association, spoke at yesterday's gathering, outlining what the association had done and its plans for the future. He asked the mothers present to send to the Madison Avenue address the name of any relative serving with the Camp Upton artillery in France, giving his rank, battery, and regiment, together with their own names and addresses, so that any news the Army Association might receive could be promptly transmitted. Mr. Perkins asked that the data be printed out, or written very legibly.

Mrs. Hoadley in taking office appointed Mrs. Joseph Burden as Vice Chairman and Mrs. Lloyd Derby as Secretary. She also appointed Mrs. Lydig Hoyt as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, while Mrs. H. H. Pike was placed in charge of the Knitting Committee. It was announced that a room had been opened at 135 East Fifty-sixth Street, where instruction in knitting and wool and needles will be given to those who need them. The room will be open on Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock and from 7:30 to 9 o'clock on Thursday evenings for members of the 305th Auxiliary.

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HERE TO REPORT ON TEUTON PROPAGANDA

Editor from Venezuela Brings Message for State Department as to Conditions There.

SAYS PEOPLE FAVOR ALLIES

Accuses Government of Allowing German Money to be Spent—Hints of Submarine Base.

Dr. Carlos Lopez Buslamanti, an editor of two pro-Ally newspapers in Venezuela, is here on his way to Washington to tell the State Department all he knows about German propaganda in that republic. Dr. Buslamanti said yesterday that President Gomez and his Government were all in favor of the Teutons, and because he had espoused the cause of the Entente Allies the authorities locked him up and brutally ill-treated him. When asked about reports that German submarines had a base among the islands in the estuary of the Orinoco River, he replied that he would not assert that it did not exist, but he did not know of any such base.

The doctor said he was arrested by Venezuelan soldiers for writing pro-Ally editorials in his newspaper and kept in prison for eight months. His papers were popular with the people of Caracas, he continued, and previous to his arrest two German agents came to him and offered to buy them for $100,000, which he refused. A few days later they called at his office again and said if the editor still refused to sell they would make it interesting for him.

Dr. Buslamanti declined to have anything to do with the two men, he said, and continued to write editorials as before, but kept clear of any political conflict with the Government.

A short time after this incident he was arrested and thrown into prison in Caracas without trial, he said, and his wife and four children were not allowed to see him. He sent for United States Consul George B. Messersmith, at Caracas, who is trying to find his family for him to send them to New York.

"During the time I was in prison," Dr. Buslamanti said, "I was chained hand and foot so tightly that I could scarcely move, and was unable to lie down or sit up. I was half starved, and what food I could get I was compelled to buy with the funds that I had on me when my arrest was made." Dr. Buslamanti said he believed the officials had intended to poison him, because a celimate ate some of his food by mistake and died two hours later. After eight months he managed to escape and was smuggled on board an outgoing vessel. Government detectives found it out, but did not dare take him off, as they had declared he was dead, and if he was taken ashore the story of his imprisonment would come out and cause agitation against Gomez.

"German money is being spent freely in Venezuela," the doctor continued, "and the Government does not attempt to conceal the fact. The people are for the Allies and resent the stand that the Government has taken on the war."

Dr. Buslamanti told the Immigration Inspectors that an agent of the Venezuelan Government traveled here with him who had been sent by the Government to spy on his movements in the United States. He said that this man was accompanied by his wife and daughter and by three other men whom he described as army officers. The man in question admitted that he had been requested to acquaint the Government at Caracas with Dr. Buslamanti's activities in this country, but ridiculed the idea that the men accompanying his family were army officers. He said they were servants who had been with them for years. He was formerly a secretary of President Gomez of Venezuela.

DENIES ILL-USING OUR MEN.

Wolff Bureau Waxes Indignant Over "Wicked Charges."

AMSTERDAM, June 16.—The semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin finds it necessary to telegraph to Amsterdam a lengthy denial of what it describes as wicked charges of ill-treatment of American war prisoners contained in American newspapers.

The telegram says the American Government has been informed by the Spanish Legation, whose representatives have free access to prisoners' camps, that the Americans are being treated humanely and strictly in accordance with international law.

The prisoners' quarters, it is added, are healthy, and the hospital accommodations excellent, while there is no lack of adequate food "on a scale corresponding to the present conditions in Germany."

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"So we put in just one machine. Three years ago that was, and it's still here—along with many others. I'm going to try and tell you in a few words why I like it best of all.

"The *Noiseless* spares my nerves. I give more attention to my work with less effort—make fewer mistakes—do more work—better work.

"I work steadily. That means a great deal. Formerly I had to stop writing whenever Mr. Gardiner was answering the 'phone. Sometimes that was every ten or fifteen minutes. Often I'd be all piled up with work at the end of the day, simply because of these interruptions.

"Both my employer and myself are naturally well pleased with the *Noiseless*. My friends say I am fortunate in having such a nice position, but I know I owe a good bit of my success to the *Noiseless*. It is a real typewriter, and you ought to know more about it."

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FINLAND PLANS TO ANNEX CARELIA

But Has No Designs on the Mourmansk Railroad, Government Tells Allied Envoys.

TALKS OF SELF-DEFENSE

Allies Say Country Must Free Itself from German Influence to Get Food from Them.

STOCKHOLM, June 16, (Associated Press.)—The Finnish Government has no intention of taking any aggressive action against the Mourmansk Railway, but it cannot undertake not to endeavor to reunite Carelia with Finland.

This information has been imparted to the Finnish Legation in Stockholm by the Finnish Minister in response to communications from the French and British Legations. The French Legation publishes the correspondence.

The communication of the French Minister informed the Finnish Minister that the allied Governments sympathized with Finland and would gladly permit exports to that country in order to alleviate the food situation. Finland, however, rendered this impossible by inviting German intervention, the note says.

It was added by the French Minister that the Allies were ready to send what provisions could be spared as soon as Finland freed herself from foreign influences and on the condition that the Government "refrains from and does not tolerate any action against Russian provinces situated outside the Grand Duchy's present borders."

The Finnish Minister in his reply calls attention to the fact that his Government, through its representatives in London, in April, declared itself willing to abstain from any action against the Mourmansk Railway. He said, however, that the Finnish Government was unable to see the justice of placing hindrances in the way of the realization of the efforts of the Carelians to unite themselves with their brother-folk in free Finland.

Apart from the small number of Russian immigrants, the Minister's note says, this population is entirely Finnish, and has preserved its national character during a century of oppression.

"Heretofore it has been impossible for the Finnish Government to support these national desires," the note continues, "but the Government feels that it cannot for all time disregard its duty to liberate Carelia from the Bolshevist bands, of Russian and Finnish origin, which are terrorizing the peaceful population.

"Intervention may become necessary from purely defensive reasons, since the Bolshevist bands are threatening devastation to the territories on the Finnish border. Many attempts at invasion already have been repulsed."

The communication closes as follows:

"Many pathetic appeals have been received from the Carelians to help them place in order their administrative and economic life where Russian methods have made all civilizing work impossible."

The official Finnish News Bureau reports that the Government proposal of putting into effect a monarchic form of Government has been referred to the Constitution Committee and probably will not be taken up until after a general election is held.

The Old Finns and Swedes and some of the Young Finns are monarchists, while the Agrarians and a majority of the Young Finns are republicans and demand a new election or a referendum.

The Dagens Nyheter says the Government is convinced that it would be imarchy at the present time. "The monarchy at the present time. "The Monarchists want time for campaigning among the people," the newspaper adds, "and it still is a long way to a kingdom in Finland."

UKRAINE FOOD HOPE ALLURES NO LONGER

"Fooled Too Often," Says German Paper—Milk Supply Cut —Crime Wave Grows.

LONDON, June 16, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The food situation in Germany is becoming more critical. Rations of the most indispensable articles of food are reduced or are no longer procurable, and people are again beginning to ask when there will be sufficient food for the population of the large towns during the three critical months ahead.

As to the situation in the immediate future, everything indicates that the peroid until the fruits of the new harvest become available is likely to be one of grave anxiety and distress for the German people. Only dire necessity could have compelled the Government to reduce the flour ration from seven to five and a half ounces, and though the Germans expected great relief from the Ukraine, they cannot hope to derive much assistance from that quarter.

In this connection the Chemnitz Volkstimme says:

"Kindly spare us Ukraine promises. We have been fooled too often with empty words. Tell the people the plain truth."

The Berlin Vorwärts asserts that the physical and moral powers of the population to endure privations have been substantially diminished through another year of war diet, and that any further reduction of the rations must constitute "a serious danger."

Meat is scarce, and even now it is impossible to provide the large towns with their proper quota of it. The whole cattle breeding industry of Germany is threatened, and therefore the supplies of meat, milk, and fat. In April there was a further reduction in the milk supply in certain large towns, including Berlin.

The inhabitants of Breslau lately have received only one ounce a week of butter and margarine together. In order to make up for the shortage of food still more substitutes have been manufactured.

In regard to the effect that the shortage of food is having on the health of the nation, the great decrease in the German birth rate is a matter of interest. A report compiled by the local Government Board of Infant Welfare in Germany showed that in 1916 40 per cent. fewer babies were born than in 1913, and from 1915 to 1917 the total decrease was equivalent to 10,000,000.

"Public security in Germany is declining from one month to another, and thefts in the Post Office and on the railways have become of daily occurrence," says the Frankfurter Zeitung. The growth in burglaries, the newspaper adds, can be estimated by the amount that one insurance company (the Frankfurter General Company) has had to pay in settlement of burglary claims. In 1914 the amount was 87,405 marks. By 1917 the amount had risen to the extraordinary figure of 2,126,800 marks, while in the first three months of 1918 the claims already have amounted to more than 1,000,000 marks.

Less than 5 per cent. of the thieves have been traced.

In the week ended June 5 a large number of horses were stolen in Berlin, several of them in broad daylight while standing in the streets.

SOVIET FOR RED CROSS.

Recognizes Conventions Previously Entered Into by Russia.

MOSCOW, June 16, (Associated Press.)—The Soviet Government has advised the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva and all Governments adhering to the Geneva convention that the Soviet Government recognizes all Red Cross conventions and arrangements recognized by Russia previous to October, 1917, and maintains all of the rights and privileges based upon these conventions and agreements.

The Soviet Government also announces that it bases its international relations upon the equality of large and small nations. Consequently, the announcement states, all of the Soviet foreign diplomatic agents are of the same rank and it will treat all foreign diplomats in Moscow of the same rank regardless of the titles they bear from their home Governments.

DON REVOLT IS SPREADING.

Whole Region Going Over to Krassnoff Against the Bolsheviki.

AMSTERDAM, June 16.—A dispatch from Kiev, dated June 12, says it is reported that the Cossack rising in the Don region against the Bolsheviki is extending.

The dispatch adds the greater part of the district of Nizhni-Tchirskaya Stanitsa has gone over to the new government under General Krassnoff, whose troops are approaching Zaryzin.

ASKS AMERICAN AID TO RESCUE RUSSIA

Slav Officer Urges Support of Measures Introduced in the Senate.

Russian military men in this country are eagerly awaiting action upon the resolutions recently introduced in the Senate by Senator King of Utah, recommending allied intervention in Russia that the Russian people might be assisted in their efforts to shake off the oppression of Bolshevist and German rule. A military member of the Division of Supplies of the Russian Embassy in the United States, urging allied intervention as the only possible salvation of Russia, said yesterday:

"It is absolutely necessary to back up the measures lately introduced in the Senate by Senator King of Utah, and thus help the Russian people to establish their own sound form of Government based upon their own 'universal will,' as would be expressed by the Constituent Assembly.

"The resolutions passed at the Bolsheviki's meeting on Tuesday night, June 11, at Madison Square Garden are simply German propaganda against intervention into Russian affairs, and thus help the Central Powers to prolong the unnecessary bloodshed.

"On the contrary, it is now time for the Allies to intervene, no matter from which side—better from different directions, following the German policy, namely, from Kola, Archangel, and from the Pacific Coast of Asia—by sending civil and military expeditions at the same time, all having the same task, to oppose the German military forces as well as the peaceful propaganda of their agents, and not to listen to exhortations of 'wolves in lambs' skins.' It is necessary to quickly help the moderate Constitutional Democratic Provincial Government, which is not dead, and whose followers are numerous. Bolsheviki, as such, are more afraid of the moderate Constitutional Democratic Party than of autocracy, and history proves this; the Jacobins were more afraid of the Girondins than of the nobility.

"Russia does not need money, but financing must be done to supply the necessary technical and machinery outfits and installations to bring forth its natural resources. At present such a scheme could quickly be brought to life—beginning at the very east of Russia and eventually spreading westward. Enormous resources are hidden along the Pacific Coast of Siberia and they are only awaiting the arrival of experienced engineers and tools to bring them to the surface. Gold, silver, platinum, iron, coal, and other minerals, as well as rock and lumber, are all at the disposal of those who land there and are willing and capable to work. Labor can be procured at reasonable rates; only lack of experienced engineers and machinery leaves this part of the globe in its present condition.

"More than three years of war have already proved that success lies in proper organization, and in exploitation of the elements of nature and machinery; these, combined with chemistry, are practically applied for destruction of all obstacles constructed by an enemy, and give the chance to advance or retire with the least possible casualties, using strategy and tactics as additional, but not the main implements. The time has passed when the last two principal factors are the main and decisive factors in settling misunderstandings by force of arms. Submarines, aerial motors, gases, and long-range superguns play the leading part in success.

"In view of the ever decreasing tonnage, it is impractical to build military munitions and war technical implements and devices here and to transport them over sea, using the precious coal of which we are short, and, moreover, ships are first required to transport troops and food to France. Why not ship machinery and tools to Siberia, which is rich in natural wealth, thus saving a large quantity of coal, laborers, and tonnage. Capital thus invested will bring later on large returns, providing that the organization is not based upon the exploitation of labor.

"To put into effect such a scheme it is necessary that the Allies agree to send a representative body of hard-working and experienced engineers of this country, together with Russian engineers who really know the Russian people and the conditions under which this scheme could be worked out in Siberia. To clear the country of highwaymen, undisciplined soldiers, and fanatics, it will be necessary to send ahead an advance guard of American and other allied troops, after the passage of which order will be established so that the engineers can do their work without interference. There are sufficient Russian troops in the vicinity of the Pacific Coast of Asia who have not as yet lost their prestige and are loyal to the cause, and it would not take long to acquire more as soon as the Pacific Coast of Siberia is cleared off and settled down to quiet work based on the principles of liberty.

"No time must be lost in preparation; means are to be provided without any delay, as every day lost gives more advantage to our enemies. The establishment of such a Siberian Republic will lay the foundation to a buffer stone between the eastern and western nationalities, and will be to some extent a protection to this new country, which previously was so far apart from the interests of the world, and which is compelled to enter into the general game without its knowledge or willingness.

"'To be or not to be,' is the present slogan of Germany in reference to world ruling, and if we want real democracy, under which flourishes moral improvement and civilization, we must put forth all our power.

"To do this it is necessary to agree with some of the Allies to send an expeditionary force which, together with Russian troops, could act quickly in clearing the country of undesirables and establishing order.

"2. To assemble a body of American military or civil engineers, together with Russian engineers residing in this country at the present time, who are willing to devote their entire time and energy to the hard work before them, and to send them, with the necessary machinery, without any delay.

"Now that the State Department of this country has officially received through the Russian Ambassador the unanimously adopted resolution of the Constitutional Democratic Party of Russia urging allied intervention, we hope that such intervention will soon now be realized."

Lenine to Visit Berlin and Vienna.

AMSTERDAM, June 16.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says Nikolai Lenine, Premier of the Bolshevist Government in Russia, is planning to visit Berlin and Vienna in order that he may meet prominent personages from all the States of the Central Powers.

HITCH OVER POLAND OBSTRUCTS ALLIANCE

Austrian Program Is Openly Opposed in Berlin and German Press Is Bitter.

BURIAN FACES A DILEMMA

Renewed Cabinet Crisis at Home Hampers His Policies at a Serious Moment.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—Foreign Minister Burian has already returned to Vienna, after only a two days' stay at the German capital; and, although the Fremdenblatt hastens to inform the people that an important question such as Poland's future could not be decided on in such a short space of time, that great progress had been made and that the negotiations are to be resumed in Vienna, there are surprise and disappointment in the German press.

Many things point to a hitch in the Central League in arms. No further progress has been made since Kaiser Karl went to headquarters, and the solution of the Polish question has been only superficially touched on, says the Frankfurter Zeitung. The paper adds that there is no reason to believe that Burian is less a disciple of the Austro-Polish solution now than when he first took up his office at the Ballplatz.

This question is the bone of bitter contention and is now openly treated as such in the press. It is evident that Burian has made a promise which he is not sure of keeping, as there is no longer doubt as to the solution desired by Berlin. Austria is afraid that an independent Poland would be an enemy to the Central Powers and mean the Balkanizing of Central Europe and the separation of Galicia from a united Poland.

Burian Weakened at Home.

Meantime, the news from Austria is anything but reassuring for the Central Empires. Four more Ministers have tendered their resignations in connection with the resignation of the Minister for Home Affairs, and there are rumors of risings and unrest. Vienna correspondents consider the situation serious. The Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent points out that this is neither a Government nor a parliamentray crisis, but a State crisis, and declares that the old Austria, with her constitution of 1867, is finished. It says:

"The question is undoubtedly of great importance for the neighboring German Empire. Berlin must certainly realize that the contracting parties of the old alliance exist no longer, and that no power on earth, not even German support, will bring them to life again."

The Tageblatt points out that many people see in the formation of this league an action against the letter to Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, and adds that the military side of the league will bring a far-reaching agreement on the technicalities of defense and armaments as well as the training of both armies.

The Liberal press of Germany appear willing at least to discuss the possibilities of the Austro-Polish solution, but the Conservative press openly denounce it, expressing satisfaction at the open stand now taken by the Government.

The annexationist Weser Zeitung says:

"Burian will be somewhat surprised at the definiteness of the German standpoint, and will recollect with sorrow the August days of 1916, when he and Bethmann prematurely, and without due reflection, gave the first push to the Polish policy, which fault they must now repair."

The paper reminds its readers that Hindenburg unfortunately had not full command over political issues at that epoch, and points out that Burian must see that the closer the Dual Monarchy is allied to Germany the better it will be for Austria's complex and distracted interior situation. The paper sees no possibility of settling the question until matters are cleared up in Vienna. The paper says:

"Germany's world political interest in the league with the Dual Monarchy is based on the fact that this is one way of building a bridge to the Orient. Who knows whether in the triangular State of Austria, Poland, and Hungary, the economic interest would not so develop northward that the Balkan policy would be neglected: Quite apart from the fact that such a State would naturally demand a North Sea port."

Poland Key to Alliance.

The Frankfurter Zeitung points out that parliamentary debates on the economic question touching the league in arms may be useful, but that only a decisive step of the three powers concerned can be of any real value.

"What do we know of their intentions?" says the paper, and it speaks of von Payer's speech which, unfortunately, left all "details" to the future and did not pronounce on the form of the Polish settlement, although this question is a preliminary condition to all other decisions. The paper points out that Burian's visit to Berlin had primarily and, as a matter of fact, no other aim than an agreement on Poland.

"Without this, no league in arms, no Central Europe," he exclaims.

The paper regrets that Czernin is not handling the situation, pointing out that any agreement with the Dual Monarchy in future will have to cope with a more pronounced national egoism among North German people than ever before, and that Tisza's recent speech clearly showed that Central Europe must financially support Hungary and grant her the same trading and agrarian opportunities as concessions. The paper applauds the frank speech of Tisza.

POLES ALIGN WITH CZECHS.

Drawing Close Also to Jugoslavs and Upsetting Teuton Plans.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Declarations of President Wilson and the Premiers of Great Britain, France, and Italy with regard to Polish national aspirations have strengthened the Slav people in their determination to have self-government, and, consequently, have caused no little concern in Berlin and Vienna.

The Polish National Department in America announced today that it had received information that in both Germany and Austria the governmental authorities had been obliged to centre their attention on the problem to offset the friendly offices of America and the Allies.

After the THEATRE

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few savory drops of

A1 SAUCE

REORGANIZES WORK OF ORDNANCE MAKING

Gen. Williams Enlarges Powers of Ten District Chiefs and Also Names Specialists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—General C. C. Williams, Acting Chief of Ordnance, today announced a reorganization of the administrative methods in the ten ordnance districts into which the country has been divided. Under it each district hereafter will be supervised by a single executive officer, designated as the District Chief. These chiefs, each of whom was formerly in charge of production in his district, will include:

Boston—Levi H. Greenwood.
Bridgeport—Waldo C. Bryant.
Chicago—E. A. Russell.
Cincinnati—C. L. Harrison.
Cleveland—Samuel C. Scovil.
Detroit—Fred J. Robinson.
Philadelphia—John C. Jones.
Pittsburgh—R. M. Dravo.
Rochester—F. S. Noble.

The appointment for the New York district has not been made, Samuel G. Allen, former production manager, having resigned.

Announcement of the successors to these men as production managers will be made later. General Williams has issued orders that the District Chiefs shall have administrative charge in the offices and supervision over field work, in order to co-ordinate the efforts of the field forces and the contractors. Each District Chief will be responsible directly to the Acting Chief of Ordnance. Working under each District Chief, there will be an inspection manager, production manager, financial manager, property manager, and personnel manager.

The organization is also announced of a group of manufacturing specialists, each of whom will give his attention to one particular phase of ordnance production. W. W. Coleman, President of the Bucyrus Company, Milwaukee, and A. L. Humphrey, President of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, will specialize in the supervision of production of guns and cartridges of all sizes and types. They will go from one factory to another in the effort to co-ordinate manufacture. C. E. Davis of New York, an engineer and manufacturer, will supervise the manufacture of fire control and other optical instruments required by the Ordnance Department.

J. R. Harbeck, Vice President of the American Can Company, will supervise leading plants, including those in which fixed ammunition is assembled and loaded, and those in which the loading of larger shells and the preparation of charges for larger shells is undertaken.

J. M. Young, Plant Manager of the American Can Company, and Herbert Wolff, Vice President of the American Car and Foundry Company, Chicago, will specialize on the machining of shells for mobile artillery.

H. H. Blood of the Pratt & Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn., is to follow up the production of fuses, boosters, and adaptions for shells of all kinds.

George C. Brainard of the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company of Cleveland will specialize on the production of steel forgings.

The works of the Bethlehem Steel Company and all arsenals, proving grounds, and other ordnance establishments are excepted from the requirements of the reorganization. Orders have been sent to all the men named and their assignments put in effect from June 15.

YOU CAN DEPOSIT

by mail. Endorse checks to our order and mail them. We acknowledge them at once and send you a statement every month. It is as safe as it is convenient.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

Broadway at 34th Street **Saks & Company** *Phone Greeley 2626*

A Sale of Women's Fashionable Wool Jersey Suits

Regularly $35 to $50

Special at $22.50

A most remarkable special purchase makes this low price possible. Every suit in the collection is in perfect condition, fashioned of Wool Jersey of excellent quality, and beautifully embroidered in contrasting color.

Close-fitting shoulders, pull through and tie belts, and tight-fitting sleeves individualize these newest Suits for Summer wear. These same features contribute largely to the *stylishness* of these wonderful suits. Splendid selection of colors and sizes. *Fourth Floor.*

Smart Pongee and Mohair Capes for Women

in an important offering Monday

Special at $16.50

Designed for wear with the new Summer frocks at the shore, or for motoring and general use. The styles are full length, and belted. At this special price they are certainly unusual.

Women's Showerproof Tweed Coats at $19.75

For Monday Only

None better for motoring, travel and street wear. The models are in smart belted effects, displaying convertible collars. Fashioned of Imported Tweeds in rich Tan and Grey tones. Sleeves and yoke lined with Satin. Sizes 34 to 48.

Women's Sleeveless Velveteen Coats Reduced to $9.75

Regularly $16.50. A special purchase from a leading manufacturer combined with coats from our regular stock. Lined with Peau de Cygne, and may be had in Black, Green, Brown, Navy Blue, and Burgundy. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Summer Oxfords

Regularly $7

Special at $5.95

Oxfords of a very high grade, in five distinct models—among the most graceful introduced.

Skilfully developed in Cordo Calfskin, with flat college heel; 1½ inch military heel; or 1¾ Cuban heel.

Also in Gun Metal Calf with light welt sole and Louis XV heel, and in Patent Leather with turn sole and Louis XV heel.

An Important Mid-Season

Clearance of Misses' Suits, Coats and Capes

The styles are youthful and full of individual style treatments, tailored in Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twill, Shepherd Checks, Wool Jersey, Satin, Taffeta and Roshanara Crepe.

Suits that were $25 to $79.50

Reduced to $15, $19.50, $28, $33, $45

Coats and Capes that were $29.50 to $59.50

Reduced to $15, $25, $29.50, $39.50

Monday—a specially arranged presentation of

New Summer Frocks for Women at $29.50

—in styles that reflect with unusual fidelity all the charm of higher-priced imported models

$29.50 $12.75 $29.50

One is of Fancy Foulard in straight-line effect, with overdress of Georgette Crepe, and the other is a stunning Russian Blouse Frock of Georgette Crepe embroidered with Soutache, displaying flowing sleeves and pleated Crepe de Chine underdress.

The colors are Navy Blue, Black, Taupe, Copenhagen Blue and White. Sizes 34 to 42. *Illustrated.*

Women's Summery Silk Frocks at $18.50

—in Fifteen Distinct Models

Dainty Foulard, Silk Gingham, Crepe de Chine and Taffeta frocks, simple in their styling but unusually smart. Obtainable in Navy Blue, White, Flesh Color, Copenhagen Blue, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Cool Cotton Voile Dresses for Women at $12.75

These fluffy frocks are in Cotton Voile—a material very much like Georgette Crepe. One of the season's most charming models, with pin-size tucks on waist and four-inch tucks on skirt. Sizes 34 to 42. *Illustrated.*

All-White Voile Dresses at $10, $12.50 and $15

The easiest and most dependable dresses for laundering. Some are neatly embroidered, others are lace-trimmed, and some are plain tucked. All are exceptional values, and cannot be duplicated when our present assortment is exhausted. Sizes 34 to 44.

Buy War Saving Stamps

Take at least one Stamp a day. Surely you do not prize your quarters more than your liberty?

Here's news that will interest mothers!

A Sale of Boys' Wash Suits Special at $3

in models that are full of youthful style innovations

Cool, crisp little wash suits, tailored with unusual care in the most serviceable wash fabrics loomed.

The patterns are in stripings, plain colors, white, and many pretty color combinations. Sizes 3 to 8 years. One style *illustrated.*

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Coming!

Answering
The call
Of
The season
For
MUSLIN SHEETS
Fresh sheets—
Cool, white,
For Summer—
Keeping
The mind
Tranquil
By
Refreshing
The eye.

"Fruit of the Loom"

Sheets and pillow cases are known as far as the Pacific as superfine laundering muslin. We believe they are sold in no other store on Manhattan Island. 13 sizes: 54x94½ inches, at $1.39; 90x112 inches, at $2.29. Sizes before hemming.

Imported Slumber-Robes

Almost a necessity for Summer, with their many uses as light weight covers or "throws." In rather gorgeous effects of Roman stripes,

$1.98 to $3.39

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

Men's Belts

Not much to spoil your neat, summery appearance but the frayed belt. Get a new one. Genuine leather belts in tan, gray, black, with buckles of brass or gun metal. Sizes 30 to 44, 94c.

Others of Morocco and Seal, all sizes, $1.44. Better quality made from selected hides, in several new ideas, sizes, 30 to 44, $1.98

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Better Get Aboard

and systematize your purchase of Thrift Stamps. It will be easier and more effective too. Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought At Any Department Store In The City And At Hundreds Of Other Places.

Commuters:

Leave your shopping list at our station booths on coming into town. The orders will be filled and ready for you when you take your train home in the late afternoon.

Grand Central Booth is situated at the subway entrance; Hudson Terminal Booth on concourse at head of train level. Or we will deliver the goods at your residence anywhere within the radius of our delivery routes.

CHRISTIAN IDEALS AS HOPE OF THE WAR

Challenged by Germany and Upheld by America, Says President Hadley.

LOWELL ON SOLDIER'S FAITH

Harvard's President Cites Examples of Biblical and Secular Heroes for Emulation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 16.—Speaking today on the general theme of "Idealism," President Arthur T. Hadley, in his baccalaureate address, said that Russia and Germany had ideals, but that they were misdirected. The ideals of America, he asserted, were lofty and righteous, and the American people were ready to die for them.

Defining idealism as the soul's reaching out for the future, Dr. Hadley said:

"Nothing is so contagious as this sort of idealism. We saw it ourselves a year ago, when people roused themselves from the profits of business or pleasure, and in the course of one short year have become patriotic in deed as well as in word with a universal response which few of us ventured to expect. Yes, people are at heart idealists; they follow the man of intense ideals, and seek the leader who can give expression and direction to such ideals. Thus is created the soul of a nation. It is this patriotic spirit that gives a people its power, more than wealth or skill or political organization. It was because Germany thought that we had no national soul that she invited us to enter the ranks of her enemies. It is because she finds that we have a national soul that she now recognizes and deplores her mistake.

"A great nation has become dazzled by a vision of power—a world order in which it shall be the strongest and shall mold the weaker to its pleasure. For the sake of this national ideal its members are ready to forget the personal interests of the moment, to submit to discipline, to endure hardship, to serve their leaders with unquestioning obedience, if only they in turn, individually and as a nation, may prove their superiority over others.

"Experience shows that they have chosen the wrong path. The ruthless pursuit of power, though it may make a man strong, leaves him with fewer associates as the years go on, while he who shows sympathy for the weak and courtesy to all men finds himself surrounded by friends who are constant in adversity as well as in prosperity. Treachery, though it may avail once or twice, in the end turns against the man who practices it. Real success is in the long run based upon truthfulness rather than deceit, the instinct of working with others instead of working against them. What is true of men is true of nations.

"Gentlemen of the graduating class: We have been taught to believe in the Christian virtues of sympathy and courtesy and truthfulness. We have honored those who have tried to practice them and have despised those who made a boast of ignoring them. Now we find these ideals challenged. A great nation, which we have hitherto respected, claims the right to ignore such obligations in time of war, and to build up other standards of character and achievement which must result to a considerable extent in suppressing them in times of peace. The very essence of Christianity, as we have understood it, is threatened, and threatened by a people whose discipline and endurance and technical intelligence make it a formidable antagonist.

"America has risen to the defense of these Christian ideals. We have largely forgotten our commercial ambitions and political rivalries. We are prepared to squander our treasure and to sacrifice our life blood for the things that we have believed to be right. Our studies here in college, if they are worth anything at all, will help us to bring to the world the assurance of ultimate victory. To those who can take the larger view of events it is clear that treachery and terrorism and ruthless pursuit of power defeat their own ends; and that the wisdom to see this is of more importance to a nation than mere technical intelligence, however highly developed.

"We are going out into a world that is awake. It is imbued with a religious fervor such as it has not seen for generations past. It is ready to welcome with pathetic eagerness those who, having weighed evidence, can defend their convictions as well as die for them. We have tried to prepare ourselves for positions of responsibility and leadership, either in the work of fighting or in the equally necessary work of organization. But whatever our line of work, and however great the responsibility that falls upon us, our largest task is to strengthen and guide aright the national soul which is coming into being; for by the strength and the whiteness of its soul shall the nation be judged and its part in the conflict determined. Let us therefore, going out into the battle of life, see above us, as did Constantine sixteen hundred years ago, the cross of Christ rising in the sky above the clouds of battle. Then can we truly say with the apostle: 'Whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord: whether we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's.'"

THE FAITH OF THE SOLDIER.

Steadfast Moral Purpose the Ideal Held Up by Harvard's President.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 16.—The faith of man—not his religious belief, but rather that force that moves him unswervingly toward the accomplishment of a steadfast moral purpose—was the subject of President Lowell's baccalaureate address to the graduating class at Harvard this afternoon. Enlarging on the triumphs of faith as recorded in the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, Dr. Lowell remarked that the revered leaders of the Jewish people were not necessarily those whose religious views were emphasized, but those whose deeds were directed to the winning of a worthy cause. Coming to a later date, he cited Columbus, the Pilgrims, Lincoln, and others, who instead of following their path with a fixed creed, pursued it with unfaltering faith, and faith alone.

"Jehovah," he said, "was the tribal God of the Jews, and even after the sublime conception developed of a universal ruler of the world, and all mankind, the Jews remained his peculiar people. Hence the national heroes had a sacred as well as a patriotic character. Patriotism had a religious quality, and sacrifice for the nation was attributed to religious zeal. It is natural, therefore, that the examples of faith in this chapter should have a patriotic significance, and that many of them should be what we should regard as instances of secular patriotism or valor. Gideon, Barak, Samson, and Jephtha were warriors, and Samson, at least, had very little that was saintly about him. They were Captains who led their people in arms, vanquished their enemies, and saved the Israelites from oppression. Yet they were cited as examples of the power of faith.

"The chapter in the Epistle to the Hebrews, after reciting the examples of faith among the benefactors of the race, ends by telling us that all these died in faith, not having received the promise. To few men is it given to fulfill wholly their vision, for the inspiration of a vision comes from its difficulty. Many men never see how much they have really achieved, and although they have done much and brought the end nearer for others to attain, they die lamenting their unsuccess. Yet a man's work is truly judged not by himself, but only by omniscience. He is a single link in a long chain of which we cannot see the end. On the monument to the Wesley brothers in Westminster Abbey are inscribed Wesley's own words: 'God buries his workmen, but carries on his work.'

"Happy is the warrior who gives his life in a just cause, because those who die after a long life of struggle may be to the end harassed by doubts about the success of their efforts, but the soldier who has done his duty knows that his death, though a misfortune, can never be a failure."

BIG BERTHA HIT AT COLUMBIA

Wrecked Paris Plants Printing the College Dinner Programs.

The Rev. Dr. Raymond C. Knox, Chaplain of Columbia University, who is now in France doing war work for the Y. M. C. A., has written to the Department of Information at Columbia University that printed announcements for a big Columbia dinner were delayed by the long range gun "Big Bertha." This dinner was arranged by the Columbia Service Bureau for Columbia soldiers and professors who are helping in France to prosecute the war. Chaplain Knox writes in part: "I learned the reason why we were delayed in getting out printed announcements was because the 'Big Bertha' seemed particularly anxious that that dinner should not be held, and wrecked, or nearly wrecked, two printing establishments where the job was being done. The 'Big Bertha' lost out!"

About fifty men attended the dinner, including Professor Lanson, formerly exchange professor; President Livingston Farrand, of the University of Colorado; Lieutenant G. DeP. Larner, wearer of the Croix de Guerre, and Professor Devine. John Kendrick Bangs presided. After giving these details, Chaplain Knox adds: "France and England are both most cordial, and to meet the people is a privilege. Englishmen are not given to demonstration, but on numerous occasions strangers shake hands with you. A man I met in Liverpool has written me several times to speak of his regard for the United States. And Paris is wonderful—the spirit of courage of the people is marvelous."

DOUGHBOYS LOSE COOTIES AND GROUGH

Great Transformation Wrought by Disinfecting Plant Upon Americans from Trenches.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 20.—Down a dusty road come a half hundred Yanks. They are marching with full equipment. They are dirty; their hair needs cutting, their faces need washing, mud is upon them, from the top of their heads to the hobnails of their shoes. They are quiet. They are grouchy. Every now and then one, and then another, halts long enough to scratch himself. They scratch with a vengeance. They have good cause to scratch.

It is half an hour later. Up the same road come the same half hundred Yanks. Their faces are shining. Their clothes are clean. Their mud is gone, and, instead of scratching, they are singing. The tune is "Suwanee River," and then it breaks into "What the Hell Do We Care?"

If you seek the cause of the transformation you will pay full attention to the fact that they are not scratching. They had parted with the "cooties" they had brought with them on their return from a stretch in the trenches. No soldier hates trench vermin more than the American soldiers does, and so there is no soldier more glad to be rid of them.

Let us go back and follow the half hundred where they were coming down the dusty road. With a Sergeant at their head they marched down a little hill and halted at the bottom, where there nestled in a clump of green trees one long shed and several smaller ones. Near by was a shack with steam pouring from a little chimney. On the side of the long shed it said: "Disinfecting Plant," and then below, "Loaned and Erected by the American Red Cross."

As they halted at the end of the big shed they were met by a trim and intelligent-looking young Corporal.

"I'm all ready for you fellows," he said.

"You ain't a damn bit too soon," was the reply from a lanky New England lad. "I've got all the cooties in France."

"You're a liar!" came from the Sergeant.

"Shut up, for Gawd's sake!" implored a doughboy. "I thought this was a cootie graveyard, not a session of Congress. Get busy, Sergeant."

And the Sergeant did. He opened the door of his shop and led the doughboys in.

"Turn on the water, Tom!" he yelled through a closed door, and in a moment I heard the patter of water on a floor. The shower was warming up.

Then the Sergeant gave each of the men a number. There were rows of low-standing tables, on each of which was a number corresponding to the one held by a soldier boy. Each soldier got a big net bag and a little canvas bag. As they undressed an attendant turned on the steam into a big vat at the end of the room. In ten minutes or less the soldiers had stripped. All their clothes were put into the net bags, each bearing its number. Their valuables were put into the little canvas bags, which they kept with them. And then, each man naked, bearing in one hand his shoes and in the other his canvas bag, entered the shower room. The little bags and shoes were stored in numbered compartments at the end of the shower room.

The Sergeant just come from the trenches was the first man through the door. He hesitated a minute, stuck his hand underneath the nearest end of the long shower, felt the water was warm, and stepped under.

"Oh, boy!" he yelled in a voice that could be heard a mile. And then he called: "Step in, lads, the water's fine!"

And in two seconds fifty men were underneath the showers, rubbing issue soap over their bodies and replacing their grouches with smiles. In a bit that lot of men, who a few minutes before were "cussing" everything from beast to worst, were singing at the tops of their voices.

Meanwhile, their clothes, all bundled in the net bags, had been put into the steam chest, and some thousands of vermin were departing this life. The temperature within that chest was such that no living thing could stand it.

I walked through the shower room, where by this time the men were rubbing their clean bodies red with good, big Turkish towels. Then they filed into the dressing room where, on properly numbered tables, each man's clothes were awaiting him. They were hot from the steam, but, to my surprise, were dry. Each man was given a brand-new suit of underclothes. Then, still singing, they dressed.

Somewhere in the Bible it says something about men being changed in the twinkling of an eye. It may have been a long twinkle, while those men were going through that disinfecting plant, but they sure were changed. They entered a bedraggled, dirty, grouchy lot of sorry-looking doughboys. They came out with faces shining and spirits new. They knew they had before them the first good night's rest in some time and sans scratching.

As they marched out into the Spring sunlight of the beautiful afternoon, the Sergeant stuck his tin kelly on the back of his head and spoke as follows:

"This ain't such a bad life after all. In fact, if it wasn't for the boches and the cooties, it would be a damn fine world."

"Right!" said the lanky New Englander. And they marched back up the hill.

DR. HIBBEN OUTLINES ISSUES OF THE WAR

America, Princeton's President Says, Is Fighting to Maintain Moral Order.

SEES NEW IDEALS FOR YOUTH

In United Struggle Against the Foe, the Individual, He Declares, Counts for Little.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—The changes that have been wrought in the purposes and ambitions of the youth of America by the war were pictured by President John Grier Hibben this morning in his baccalaureate sermon, which closed Princeton's 171st commencement. These changes had been manifested in three ways, he said. It had established a new scale of values; it had produced a new obedience to the law of sacrifice, and it had set a new limit to the instinct of self-preservation.

"The world was sorely in need of a new scale of values," President Hibben said, "which should place first things first, and no longer trade the things of supreme value in life for the things of lesser worth. Material power and material comfort had weighed with us too heavily in the scales of our desires. But overnight we found ourselves committed to a cause that made its sole appeal to the things unseen. We rose above ourselves and transcended the limitations of physical needs and desires, and recognized at last the fact that we had souls as well as bodies.

Law the Supreme Issue.

"Now we are determined that material power, cruel, relentless, brutal, devastating, shall not hold the supreme rank. Above the might that rules by might alone we would place the authority of law. The issues in this desperate conflict may be expressed in one word—that word is law. We are fighting to maintain the moral order of the world, the sole security of the individual, of the nation, the only safeguard of the permanent peace of the world.

"And the foundations of the moral order must rest always upon the live rock of reverence for law. To defy the moral law is to defy God, and the nation which thus sins has its destiny of defeat written in the heavens.

"We have learned also a new obedience to the law of sacrifice. The old obedience to this law has been too narrowly limited to the circle of our family and friends. We had failed to associate sacrifice with the idea of patriotism. Our country did not seem to need any particular service that we could offer. Our loyalty found expression in sentiments of national pride, in the all too conspicuous trait of national boastfulness. But now our country is menaced by a great peril. A world in need has sent forth across the waters its cry to us for help. We cannot respond and at the same time continue our comfortable easy-going mode of existence.

Sacrifice Is Demanded.

"We must order our old manner of life anew. We cannot give, and yet have and hold. The times demand sacrifice, and sacrifice can no longer be free from suffering. The individual counts for little now. We seem to have lost to a large extent the sense of separate individuality, as we feel ourselves a part of the great host of humanity, and experience the thrill of its mighty heart throb, and now that it is ordained to a united struggle against the common foe, drawing the inspiration of its high purpose and the power of its will to conquer from its common source of light and life. We are no longer many but one. Obedience to the law of sacrifice has wrought this miracle.

"The turning of the thought of the world from the things seen to the things unseen has set a new limit to the instinct of self-preservation.

"In the prologue of the book of Job, Satan cynically insinuates that Job's loyalty to God could not withstand the supreme test, saying, 'All that a man hath will he give for his life,' but is the devil's lie. Every morning's paper tells the story that refutes this lie. The glory of the ordeal through which the world is passing is that a limit has been set to the things a man will give for his life. He will not give his honor for his life; he will not repudiate a debt for his life; he will not betray his friend for life. He will face death to recover even the dead body of his comrade, and will not refuse to answer the call for help, however imminent the danger.

"Princeton has not only given its splendid quota to the war, 3,588 of our undergraduates and alumni, but has paid its toll also in the sacrifice of death. There is in our hearts blended grief and pride as we recount the fact that already our alma mater has given twenty-nine of her sons to die in defense of the things unseen and eternal.

"They have gone to their death in contempt of danger. Theirs is a vicarious sacrifice. They have stood in our stead, our representatives, laboring, fighting for us and in our name. Others will follow them, exultingly down, into the valley of the shadow of death. We will not forget them. In love, in gratitude, and in reverence we will cherish their memory."

SEES WAR AS WARNING AGAINST IMMORALITY

Dr. Stratton Draws a Parallel Between New York and San Francisco Before the Earthquake.

Pleas to the American people to give their military forces spiritual support, to pray fervently for the success of American arms, and to make sacrifices to aid in the defeat of Germany were made by clergymen in New York churches yesterday. Many pointed to their sparsely-filled pews and mentioned packed theatres as proof that the people did not realize the necessity of spiritual support of the armies and that they were remaining lax in the performance of their duties while their sons were fighting in France.

In his sermon in the Calvary Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. John Roach Stratton, the pastor, discussed the question: "Will New York Be Destroyed If She Does Not Repent?" and said that the war was a solemn warning to the world, and a more terrible warning because others had been disregarded. He recalled the Biblical stories of the destruction of Nineveh and other cities after warnings of their doom, and he added that "there has never been a Godless city in the history of the human race that was not eventually destroyed."

He recalled that two days before the San Francisco earthquake the pride of the people of the city was stirred by an editorial praising the achievements of the city and concluding that "nothing can now hold our city back from an immediate and matchless success." He described the waste of the city two days later and said that many of the survivors recalled in those days the vicious condition of politics in the city and of morals in sections permitted to flourish under the system of graft. He said that the city was chastened by the suffering, and that she banished the evils and built anew in greater splendor and cleanness.

Despite the warning of the sinking of the Titanic and of the war he said that "we in our great American metropolis continue to live selfishly and upon the glittering surface of things," although "the destiny of the human race for several hundred years to come is now in the balance." In calling the city to a revival he said that it was time for the people to heed solemn warnings and to wipe out bad moral conditions because New York sets the pace for all America."

In a sermon in the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, at Lafayette Avenue and South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin W. Robertson of the Chicago Theological Seminary, said that the American soldiers were fulfilling a Christian duty in fighting for liberty and justice.

"Christ was the Saviour of the world, but the world is not yet saved," he said. "Our boys today are making up for what is lacking in the Saviour's work. One might imagine that our boys cannot have their highest life except they give their bodies and their blood in this just cause that our country is fighting for. If the world suffers from this war as Christ suffered the world will have a new resurrection of life. A country which seeks its own expansion is not suffering as Christ suffered, and it will not rise as He rose. It is the country that suffers for others that will rise."

In urging the people of the city "to be loyal to the last drop of blood," the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner in the Grace Methodist Church said that Sinn Feiners in this country had had too much liberty, and that they should be "closed up in America with as little favor as an other pro-German group." He added that the Allies were doing the Germans a favor in whipping them, and that "every war America has fought has spread a little more the brotherhood of man." He said that religious dissensions in Ireland would prevent the nation from uniting if she had her own rule, and factions would attempt immediately to destroy one another.

POLICE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

1,500 Men of Department Hear Annual Sermon at Cathedral.

Fifteen hundred men ranking from Inspectors to patrolmen attended the annual memorial service yesterday afternoon for the members of the New York police force at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The uniformed men marched, preceded by the Police Band, from Fifty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue to the cathedral.

Chief Inspector Daly and the Inspectors occupied the front pews to the left. Commissioner Enright, First Deputy Commissioner Leach, Second Deputy Lahey, and Grover A. Whalen, who represented Mayor Hylan, occupied the right front pews. The Rev. John A. Wade and Rabbi A. Blum, the Episcopal and Jewish chaplains, respectively, and Dr. Charles E. Nammack of the department medical staff, were behind the Commissioners.

The Rev. Bernard F. McQuaide of the cathedral conducted the vesper service, and after an address of welcome by Mgr. Lavelle and a memorial service by Father Coogan, the services were concluded by benediction with Father Coogan as celebrant. The music during the services was rendered by the cathedral choir under Professor James Ungerer, organist; the Police Band, Chester W. Smith, Director, and the Police Glee Club, Charles G. Safford, director. The closing musical features were "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by the Glee Club and the congregation; the recessional, "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name," in which the congregation also joined, and "Taps" by the trumpeters of the Police Band.

"Dust thou art and unto dust thou shall return," was Father Coogan's text for the memorial sermon. He said:

"During the last year the names of James Cunningham, John Flood, Robert Holmes, Henry Schwartz, and Samuel Rosenfeld have been added to the roster on the marble tablet at Police Headquarters. The dead we honor are heroes as great as those who go over the top on the other side of the ocean, and we revere and praise them as worthy wearers of the blue and gold. Never before have we had so fine a Police Department as we have now. Let the death of those we honor be a stimulus to you to lead irreproachable lives, to be exemplary before the people of this great city, that their respect may be forever retained."

ALLIES SEEK PLUNDER, DEBS TELLS SOCIALISTS

Talks of American Junkers and Attacks Conviction of Rose Pastor Stokes.

CANTON, Ohio, June 16.—Eugene V. Debs, three times Socialist candidate for the Presidency, in a speech to a Socialist convention here today, denied that he had repudiated the party's St. Louis platform, which pledged opposition to conscription and Liberty bonds. Debs is quoted as saying the Socialists must stand more firmly than ever for their principles.

Debs, after paying tribute to the Socialists who have gone to jail for the sake of their principles, praised I. W. W. members, referred to the Bolsheviki as comrades, and is said to have charged that the purposes of the Allies in the war are the same as those of the Central Powers—plunder. A crisis in America, similar to that which placed the Bolsheviki in power, was predicted by Debs.

During the speech Federal detectives seized and held for investigation fifty-five young Socialists who could not show draft cards.

Socialists, the speaker cried to his audience, must fight militarism wherever it is found.

"Don't imagine for a moment," he declared, "that all the Junkers are confined in Germany. They want our eyes focused on the Junkers of Berlin so we'll not see those in our own country. You are in a crucible today. If you permit yourself to be driven out of the party you are not of the stuff of which revolutionists are made."

Imprisonment of Socialists who have not feared to speak of their views on the war, Debs pointed out, would help the Socialists.

"In a country fighting to make the world safe for democracy," he said, "it is dangerous to express an honest opinion. I must be careful what I say."

CLEVELAND, June 16.—E. S. Werts, United States District Attorney, said tonight that if Eugene V. Debs was correctly reported as declaring at today's Socialist convention in Canton that the aim of the Allies in this war was plunder, he would bring the matter before the Federal Grand Jury here tomorrow.

Three Die in Drowning Accidents.

When their canoe overturned in the Hudson River off Edgewater, N. J., yesterday the cries of the four boys who were in it failed to attract attention of many other pleasure boats that were passing up and down the river or of the crews of larger ships anchored near by, and two of the boys drowned. They were Milton Meyers of 21 Convent Avenue and Harry Zimmerman of 735 East 166th Street. The other boys were able to swim and they were picked up. Louis Goldberg of 50 Emma Street, Maspeth, L. I., was drowned at Canarsie yesterday when he fell from a pier while he and his companions were watching an airplane above them.

Asks Tobacco for Australians.

Sergeant Joseph Kearns of 518 West 134th Street, a British soldier who lost an eye and suffered other wounds in the war, started a movement yesterday to provide extra comforts for 500 Australian soldiers who are soon to leave this city. Many of these men are without tobacco, but Sergeant Kearns hopes to get supplies from the tobacco funds so successfully organized here. The soldiers are soon to leave town, so that gifts to them must be made before noon tomorrow, if they are to reach their destination.

COLONEL PREACHES AGAINST BOASTING

Roosevelt Tells Trinity College Throng Censor Should Bar Talk of What We Are Going to Do.

SAYS ALLIES PROTECT US

Declares "Grandiloquent Statements" Humiliate Our Soldiers—Thinks Our Work Only Begun.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 16.—Theodore Roosevelt told a throng of 5,000 persons under the campus elms of Trinity College at the Sunday services of the commencement exercises here today that the censorship, "unpleasant as it has been at times," should be extended to put a stop to "grandiloquent statements" of what Americans were going to do in the war. He urged that words be translated into deeds, and declared that the Gettysburg speech had been made possible only by men who had fought there. He charged that the boast that America would have 20,000 airplanes by this Spring with Pershing's men stimulated Germany to build and not to brag.

The Colonel also said that Americans should not deceive themselves with the notion that they had done their duty, because the war had just begun for America. Profiteering, he said, had been wiped out—90 per cent. of it at least had stopped when the United States became an active belligerent. Nearly all profiteering, he said, had taken place "during the years of our ignoble neutrality." Colonel Roosevelt sharply attacked all pacifists, I. W. W.'s, Bolsheviki, and sentimentalists. He favored the deportation of non-alien as well as alien anarchists.

"I have been accused of liking to preach," he declared. "I do. My text for today will be from First Kings, xx., 11, in which the King of Israel told Ben-Hadad: 'Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off.'"

From a letter he received recently he said he had learned that on a certain sector there were no American airplanes to defend the American troops, and that the German aviators flew over the American lines and sprayed the Americans with their machine guns. American officers fired back futilely with their revolvers.

"We owe this to the fact that last Fall," he said, swinging a clenched fist, "we were announcing that there would be twenty thousand airplanes with Pershing's army this Spring, and the boast took in our own people. It took in the Germans, but, unlike our own people, they built airplanes to meet it. Then the great drive began, and France and England had to make a rampart of the bodies of their best men to shield themselves and to shield us. They found the Germans had built the airplanes we were going to build and hadn't built. We boasted as Ben-Hadad did, and England and France suffered under the added strain.

"Let's quit boasting; let's not humiliate the men in the trenches. We have every right to lift our own heads higher because of the valor of the men under Pershing. If we had not gone into this war no self-respecting American would have been able to look a foreigner in the face. Our duty has only begun. Let us get away from empty and complacent self-congratulations.

"I wish a peace given by us on our own terms to a Germany beaten to her knees. I would not negotiate peace with Germany, but with Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, France, and England. Let the peace be such as guarantees against the recurrence, so far as it possibly can, of the hideous disaster these nations have been forced to undergo.

"Since March we have been putting over hundreds of thousands of men with resulting vacancies in the camps. We should have figured on 5,000,000—10,000,000, if necessary. Make it a minimum limit and make it now. Make it not less than 5,000,000 and start doing the work. Make the Gettysburg speech after the battle of Gettysburg and not before."

RAIDING U-BOAT SINKS 2 NEUTRALS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

no lives were lost. But ships were bound for Atlantic ports from South American sailing points and carried general cargoes. Both vessels were sunk by shellfire.

SUPPOSED U-BOAT LOST RACE WITH A SHIP

Pursued Vessel for Three Hours, Passengers Say, While They Prepared for Attack.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 16.—A steamship from South American ports, which arrived here today, according to reports of passengers and officers, was chased for three hours by a German U-boat off the Virginia Coast in the waters where the Norwegian bark Samoa was sunk by a submarine on Friday. The steamship first sighted the U-boat off her port bow at 2 o'clock on Friday morning. The watch detected a light about a mile and a half away and close to the water. The ship was turned in her tracks and headed for sea. For three hours the white light trailed the ship, but finally faded out of sight.

Passengers and officers believe this light was that of the U-boat which sunk the Samoa, as the light was last seen near where the announcement says the Samoa was sunk.

The chase between the U-boat and the ship was exciting. There were 115 passengers aboard and a crew of fifty. The steamship had been running with every light extinguished. It is believed that the U-boat did not see the ship until after she changed her course, and then the ship had too much of a start to be overtaken. However, every ounce of steam available was got up, and the dash for the open sea and safety was being made in record-breaking time when the pursuing light disappeared. Then for more than an hour the Captain of the ship maintained a course to sea. Finally, deciding that he was no longer pursued, he changed his course, and by zigzagging regained in a general way the course he had been following when he first sighted the U-boat.

When the light first appeared the decks were filled with passengers, who had not dared take to their beds on the voyage, fearing a U-boat attack. The sight of the light put the passengers in a state of extreme excitement.

William E. Stafford of Boston, who was among the passengers, said that he was standing on deck when the light was first sighted. At the same time the Captain of the ship, who was on watch, turned the boat to starboard and raced to sea. In less than five minutes every person aboard the boat was aware of the U-boat chase.

Preparations were made for an attack. The women and children were placed together near life boats and every one on board received a lifebelt. The lifeboats were swung out and an attack would have found every one ready to leave at a moment's notice.

When the ship landed today, Naval Intelligence officers boarded her and questioned the passengers and officers to ascertain if possible the identity of the ship which pursued them. The passengers all agreed that it was a U-boat.

On board the ship was a man associated with the American transport service. He was aboard another vessel on the afternoon of Sunday, June 2, when the steamship Carolina from San Juan, Porto Rico, was sighted. Two hours later the ship carrying the transport officer received a wireless call from the Carolina that she was being shelled by a German U-boat. The Carolina was sunk. The Captain of the other ship called upon every able-bodied man aboard to go below and fire the furnaces.

Two knots more than her normal speed were made when the ship dashed to sea. Every one on board was momentarily expecting to be hailed by a U-boat or sunk without warning. But the ship, which was reported in American ports as sunk, finally put into a port, almost a wreck from the pounding it received in making fast time.

Passengers on the ship arriving today reported the arrest in San Juan, Porto Rico, of fourteen Germans, who were having a celebration in a restaurant the day after the sinking of the Carolina became known there. The incident almost caused a riot and the police and military authorities had all they could do to hold the infuriated crowds in check.

The Germans were rescued from a mob, but not before one of them had been handled so roughly that he had to be sent to a hospital. On the same night San Juan citizens paraded the streets of the city, and in one of the public squares burned a straw figure of Admiral von Tirpitz in effigy. Others in the mob carried signs reading, "The Kaiser Next."

The feeling against Germans and Ger[illegible] was so high that many, the passengers reported, was bitter in all parts of Porto Rico, and it was extremely dangerous to be overheard speaking German in a public place.

HOLDS PADGETT AT FAULT.

Aero Club's President Deplores Lack of Aerial Coast Patrol.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, has written a letter to Congressman Lemuel P. Padgett, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, in which he assails Mr. Padgett for the lack of aerial coast patrol against the submarine now operating in American waters. Mr. Hawley further supports the demand for an increase in the permanent personnel of the navy, which Mr. Padgett had opposed against the requests made by Secretary Daniels and Admirals Palmer and Benson.

"You are assuming now," says the letter, "while the country is facing the greatest of dangers, the same attitude which you assumed in 1916 toward the bill to provide for the establishment of an aerial coast patrol. Because of your opposition the country was deprived of an efficient aerial coast patrol which could in the intervening two years have been developed to such a point of efficiency that no U-boats could operate with impunity in American waters.

"Had you not obstructed this plan, the headlines in the papers at the time when the first U-boats began to operate off the American coast would no doubt have read: 'U-Boats Blown Up by Our Aerial Coast Patrol.'

"Steps should now be taken immediately not only to grant the absolute minimum number of officers which the navy may get along with, but to grant the maximum required, so that such important branches of the navy as the aerial coast patrol, training of aviators, and production of seaplanes may be put under the direction of Rear Admirals."

ASCANIA'S CREW IN PORT.

Ship Rapidly Breaking Up—Three Other Ships Aground.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 16.—The passengers and crew of the Cunard liner Ascania, wrecked by high seas after striking a reef off the coast last Thursday, were brought here today on a patrol vessel. The crew reported that the ship would be a total loss. The liner, they said, was wholly submerged at high tide, and was breaking up so rapidly that fifty men who had volunteered to remain aboard were forced to leave Friday. The Ascania carried eight passengers and a crew of 191.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 16.—Two large unidentified freight steamers are aground near here. A coast guard cutter has gone to their assistance and wrecking tugs have been summoned from nearby ports. Only a light sea is running and the vessels are not believed to be in any immediate danger. No details as to how the ships went aground were obtainable tonight, but it was not believed that the double mishap had any relation to the operation of submarines off the Atlantic Coast.

Ship Grounds with Cargo of Sugar.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 16.—A steamer bound for an Atlantic port with a cargo of sugar ran aground early today on the shoals one mile north of this port. Tugs and a Government dredge worked all day in an effort to release her, but without success. The craft is in an easy position, about 200 feet from deep water, and it is expected she will be floated at high tide tomorrow morning. The vessel apparently is undamaged. Her crew remains aboard.

SAYS NAVY IS ALWAYS READY

Rear Admiral Gleaves Praises Fighting Records Made by Jews.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, head of the cruiser and convoy squadrons of "The Great Atlantic Ferry Company, Incorporated but Unlimited," as he called it, told the congregation of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday that "the American Navy, 100 per cent. American and 95 per cent. American-born, is always ready for an eventuality on the sea." He continued:

"Every fighting ship is always cleared for action, and no Captain has done his duty to the Government until his ship is ready for an immediate battle. Every member of the crew, from the Captain down, is a self-constituted lookout, and all eyes are always turned on the waves with the closest scrutiny."

Admiral Gleaves said that the easiest prey of the submarine was the slow ship, and that the Lusitania was making only ten knots when she was struck. He said that a ship "traveling at sixteen knots or more was practically immune," and that zigzagging was a safeguard.

He added that the Jews in the service were an honor and a credit to the country, and that the military records of the race were records of courage. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise read the names of the 115 members of the congregation in the military service, and unveiled a service flag. The stars were arranged in the form of the shield of David.

At the first field mass at the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station yesterday the Rev. Thomas McGrath, the station chaplain, told the 4,000 sailors in the training school of the records and achievements of the 17,000 men who had gone into the navy from the camp and said that with such men going into the military service the country was safe. Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and officers from the Canadian Corps attended the services at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie yesterday.

CONEY ALIGHT IS THRONGED

Suspension of Darkening Order Takes Crowds to the Beaches.

Coney Island came into its own again last night, when thousands of pleasure seekers, cheered by the news that the ban on lights had been raised, made the trip to the famous pleasure resort. They found Luna Park, Steeplechase Park, Surf Avenue, the Bowery, Brighton Beach, and the various other amusement places ablaze with lights. Everybody seemed to be happy again. The worried looks of the proprietors of the many concessions at the beach had disappeared, and in their stead were welcoming smiles.

The police and others competent to estimate crowds said last night that more than a quarter of a million persons visited the resort just to see how "old Coney" looked when lighted up again. The crowd was much larger than on Saturday night, as it was not generally known then that the resort would have its lights turned on, but the news spread rapidly yesterday and the throng taxed the transportation facilities to the utmost. Many of the proprietors of bathing houses also reaped a harvest yesterday, thousands of bathers taking advantage of the first "dip."

Clark & Weinberg

Clearance Sale

Cloth Coats
Wraps and
Sweaters

Decided Reductions

634 Fifth Ave Opp. Cathedral

June closing hours, Saturdays at 12 o'clock noon week days at 5 o'clock.

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

Young men who during the "Prep" School and College year are accustomed to purchase their outfits of clothing and furnishings through our representatives who constantly visit these schools and colleges, will find here, ready for immediate service, the most correct English models in Summer sport clothing, including the proper clothing for Golf, Tennis, Motoring and Riding.

Silk Norfolk Sports Jacket, reproduced by us from one of the most approved models of a leading London tailor.

Sport Coats, in Knit Cloths and English Gabardines.

Cricket Flannel Trousers. $10.

English Golf Suits, Jackets and Knickerbockers, sizes 34 to 40. From $38.50.

Young men's English model Riding Suits, of imported khaki or gabardine, sizes 34 to 40. From $30.

Young men's blue unfinished worsted Sack Suits. From $38.50.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

McGibbon & Co.

LINEN TOWELS OF ALL KINDS

Conveniently arranged in groups for quick choosing are many sorts of Towels for use of family and guests, many of which cannot be duplicated wholesale at the prices marked for selling.

ALL LINEN HEMMED GUEST TOWELS
15 x 25 inches $4.00 a dozen
16 x 26 inches 6.75 a dozen

ALL LINEN HEMSTITCHED GUEST TOWELS
14 x 22 inches $4.25 a dozen

ALL LINEN HEMMED HUCKABACK TOWELS
22 x 40 inches $10.00 a dozen
22 x 40 inches 12.00 a dozen
24 x 42 inches 14.00 a dozen

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS LACE CURTAINS

3 West 37th St. Just off Fifth Ave.

TOBACCO

Notice is hereby given that warehouse receipts for the following described tobacco will be sold by the Alien Property Custodian at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, in the Board of Trade Room of the State Tobacco Warehouse, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 24th day of June, 1918:

1917 hogsheads of Ohio leaf
8 hogsheads of Bright Ohio leaf
130 hogsheads of Maryland leaf
20 hogsheads of Black fat Virginia lugs
10 half hogsheads of Kentucky long leaf Burley
794 hogsheads of Virginia stems sweetened
1671 hogsheads of Virginia stems uncased
294 hogsheads of Bright Carolina stems uncased

Samples of said tobacco will be exhibited at the place of sale on June 19th, 20th and 21st, between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Warehouse receipts are to be sold in accordance with the terms of a published Memorandum of Sale, copies of which may be obtained upon application either to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, the Merchants National Bank of Richmond or the Columbia Trust Company of New York City. Warehouse receipts are held by the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Maryland.

Dated, June 17, 1918.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

NEW Peerless EIGHT

The New Peerless Eight seems to have $5,000 worth of comfort and $10,000 worth of power.

Open Models $2550

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VAN CORTLANDT VEHICLE CORP.

Broadway at 63d St., N. Y.

WAR SAVINGS STAMP DRIVE OPENS TODAY

Ask New York to Oversubscribe Its $108,000,000 Quota of $2,000,000,000 Issue.

LIBERTY LOAN FORCES HELP

Will Strive to Organize Societies Pledged to Economy and to Invest Savings in Stamps.

With the co-operation of the Liberty Loan organization, the War Savings Committee of New York starts today on the biggest drive of its campaign. The object of the drive is to have this city completely subscribe its $108,000,000 quota of the $2,000,000,000 war savings stamp issue by June 28, which President Wilson has designated as National War Savings Day. With the War Savings and Liberty forces working together the drive promises to be the best organized money raising campaign undertaken since the entrance of the United States into the war.

Frederick Allen, Chairman of the War Savings Committee of New York pointed out yesterday that the stress in the campaign will be placed not only on the appeal to the people to buy Savings Stamps as a means of loaning money to the Government, but particularly to form societies for this purpose and pledged to use as little as possible the labor and materials of the country so that these two great economic factors may be conserved to meet the war needs of the Government.

Mr. Allen issued an appeal to all citizens who can give their time to the drive as solicitors, organizers, speakers or office workers, to augment the forces now marshaled. Women are especially needed to take charge of booths and to assist in the organization of societies. All who care to give their spare time in the next two weeks to help enroll the civilian army behind the boys at the front are asked by Mr. Allen to apply at War Savings Headquarters, 51 Chambers Street, at the earliest possible moment.

The drive will fall into two phases. The first phase, which begins today, will have as its aim the organization of War Savings societies in all trade, business, professional, religious, racial and social sections of the population. The only prerequisite to membership in these societies is the signing of a pledge to practice economy in the purchase and use of food, clothing, and other supplies, and to invest regularly the money thus saved in Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

The work of organizing War Savings Societies will be under the direction of the War Savings Society Bureau, of which William C. Edwards, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust, has been appointed manager for the drive, succeeding A. H. Ham. The field work will be carried out by the Pioneer Division, the Foreign Language Committee, and the Women's Committee.

Rainbow Division Assists.

The Pioneer Division will work among the trades, professions, and business houses, and will have the co-operation here of the Rainbow Division, or Advisory Trades Committee, of the Liberty Loan organization, which covered the same field in the Liberty bond drives.

There are about 150 trade Chairmen of the Pioneer Division, whose quota of War Savings Stamp pledges is something over $100,000,000, apportioned equally among the various group activities comprised in it. The head of the division is William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants Association, who has sent the enlistment of one War Savings Society member for every five persons in any trade group as the minimum, but has declared a 100 per cent. membership to be the real goal.

Every firm, plant, or group attaining this maximum will receive a display sign as evidence of its achievement, and all pledge signers will receive a "War Savings Service" button as protection from further solicitation.

The second phase of the drive will begin next Friday, and will run until National War Savings Day, June 28. It will have for its particular purpose the obtaining of War Savings pledges from all persons who do not care to affiliate themselves with the societies. In furtherance of this part of the campaign the Democratic and Republican Party organizations will conduct a house-to-house canvass, and the Women's Committee will be in charge of booths on the streets, in stores, theatres, and other public places.

Wants Thrift Habit Established.

Director Allen said yesterday: "Every person is called upon to buy War Savings Stamps to the limit of his ability, regardless of his ownership of other Government securities, for the war-savings plan through the War Savings Society or team is continuous in its operation and will establish the habit of thrift in the nation. It unites our people in great national purposes, and tends to produce an economic and industrial adjustment of our country to war conditions. The war-savings campaign is a great step in economic preparedness for the period after the war."

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, made the following appeal:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the 28th day of June as National War Savings Day, and the President has publicly appealed to every man, woman, and child, in accordance with the request of the Treasury Department, to pledge himself or herself on or before that date to save constantly, and with such savings to buy as regularly as possible, both Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The President further urges, That our people everywhere pledge themselves to the practice of thrift; to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war, to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind, and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency.

"The War Savings Stamps offer an ideal medium for the investment from day to day of the funds thus saved, and the War Savings Organization is undertaking a campaign to secure from all residents of the State a written pledge to reduce expenditures for purposes not conducive to the winning of the war, and to invest these savings regularly in specified amounts of War Savings Stamps, doing this as far as possible through membership in War Savings Societies.

"War Savings Stamps are equally obligations of the United States Government and the Liberty Loan Committee, for the Second Federal Reserve District desires to co-operate with the War Savings Organizations in this work. I am therefore writing to ask if you will lend every help to the Chairman of the War Savings Committee in your community in preparing his organization for operating the drive."

The total sales for the week of War Savings Stamps by New York Post Office employes, according to a report issued yesterday, were $267,473. The following employes sold the largest amounts during the week: Sol Jacobs, clerk, Grand Central Branch, $9,867; John Herbert, carrier, Station P, $7,630; Charles J. W. Mulvey, carrier, Station F, $7,242, and John Cunnis, clerk, Hudson Terminal Branch, $6,800.

Croton Falls Wins Liberty Loan Cup

The Liberty Loan Committee has awarded the Manhattan Club silver cup to the village of Croton Falls, in Westchester County, for the largest amount of oversubscriptions in the Third Liberty Loan campaign. Although the quota of the village was only $7,120, the subscriptions were $143,900. Nineteen stars were ordered placed in the village's Liberty Loan Flag and a special committee was appointed to present the cup.

YOUNG CENSORS FIX SIGN.

Cover "German Barbers" with Red, White and Blue Bunting.

The sign "Albert Guda, German Barbers," was kept over a shop at 500 Brook Avenue, in the Bronx, until it aroused so much feeling that yesterday afternoon several young men in the neighborhood decided to change it. One of the censors climbed to the second floor of the building, got out to the sign, and covered the "German Barbers" with red, white, and blue bunting.

A large crowd collected before the building while this was being done, and a policeman watched the proceedings with hearty approval. The older neighbors promise that Guda will not change the sign.

French Chaplain Says Mass in Newark.

One of the French "Blue Devils," who are guests of Newark, celebrated mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral in Newark, N. J., yesterday morning. He is the Rev. Abbé Desmares, who, although a private, is chaplain of the regiment. Father Desmares, who has been in the service for two years, has been twice wounded and was decorated by President Poincaré. When he entered the cathedral the congregation was assembling for mass. He was attired in uniform, and as he advanced directly to the sanctuary rail and knelt at the altar he attracted much attention. Later he appeared at the altar in his vestments.

DISCOVER NEW WAR DISEASE

British and French Soldiers Suffering from "Trench Mouth."

LONDON, May 20, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—"Trench mouth" is one of the war diseases which is engaging the attention of British army doctors. Cases of the disease have been for some time under observation and treatment in both the British and French Armies.

It appeared first in the German Army, where the experts attributed it for a long time to their war bread. Later observers thought it arose from a prolonged diet of canned food.

M'ADOO OUTLINES HIS RAILROAD AIMS

Everything to be Subordinated to the Prompt Movement of Troops and War Material.

PUBLIC SERVICE IS NEXT

Hopes to Promote Sympathy Between Managements, Employes, and Patrons.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In a comprehensive statement of policy made public today, Director General McAdoo declared the Railroad Administration's aims in order of importance are to win the war by moving troops and war materials promptly, to give efficient service to the public, to promote sympathy and understanding between the railroad managements, employes, and patrons, and to apply sound business policies to railway operation.

He said he hoped future development would "humanize the science of railroading and negative the idea that corporations have no souls."

"The policy of the United States Railroad Administration," said the Director General, "has been formed and shaped by a desire to accomplish the following purposes, which are named in what I conceive to be the order of their importance:

"First—The winning of the war, which includes the prompt movement of the men and material that the Government requires. To this everything else must be subordinated.

"Second—The service of the public, which is the purpose for which the railways were built and given the privileges accorded them. This implies the maintenance and improvement of the railroad properties, so that adequate transportation facilities will be provided at the lowest cost, the object of the Government being to furnish service rather than to make money.

"Third—The promotion of a spirit of sympathy and a better understanding as between the administration of the railways and their 2,000,000 employes, as well as their 100,000,000 patrons, which latter class includes every individual in the nation, since transportation has become a prime and universal necessity of civilized existence.

"Fourth—The application of sound economies, including:

"(a) The elimination of superfluous expenditures.

"(b) The payment of a fair and living wage for services rendered, and a just and prompt compensation for injuries received.

"(c) The purchase of material and equipment at the lowest prices consistent with a reasonable but not an excessive profit to the producer.

"(d) The adoption of standardized equipment and the introduction of approved devices that will save life and labor.

"(e) The routing of freight and passenger traffic with due regard to the fact that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

"(f) The intensive employment of all equipment and a careful record and scientific study of the results obtained, with a view of determining the comparative efficiency secured.

"The development of this policy will, of course, require time. The task to which the Railroad Administration has addressed itself is an immense one. It is as yet too early to judge of the results obtained, but I believe that great progress has been made toward the goal of our ideals. All those who have had a share in this great work, including especially the members of my staff and the officers and employes of the railways, have shown intelligence, public spirit, loyalty, and enthusiasm in dealing with problems that have already been solved and attacking those that will await solution.

"With their continued co-operation, I feel assured of a future in which the lessons of our accumulating experience will be effectively employed to humanize the science of railroading and negative the idea that corporations have no souls."

NEXT LOAN LIKELY TO BE AT 41-2%

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

quirements of the Treasury to all the banks of the country, and through them to those who expect to make payment of taxes in 1919, it is hoped that they will make arrangements promptly of such a character that no delay will be experienced in the sale and distribution of Treasury certificates of both issues.

"The Federal Reserve Banks will advise all national and State banks in their respective districts of the amount of certificates which they are expected to take from time to time in pursuance of this program, which amount can be figured roughly to equal 2½ per cent. of the gross resources of each bank and trust company for every period of two weeks, or a total of 5 per cent. monthly.

Appeals to Patriotism.

"It will be remembered that in the February program the amount which the banks were asked to take was substantially equal to 2 per cent. of their gross resources for each period of two weeks, or a total of 4 per cent. monthly.

"The total number of bi-weekly offerings of certificates to be made to the banks will somewhat depend upon the amount to be raised from the public through the sale of tax certificates as above described.

"Already more than 700,000 of our splendid American boys are on the soil of France, and many of them are actually fighting among the heroic defenders of the western front. Fresh contingents of American troops are constantly going forward to France, and this stream will not stop until there is enough of American manhood and valor on the battle line to defeat the Kaiser and his minions and force peace upon the righteous basis which will make secure the liberties of mankind. America's sons are dying daily in those battles of fire and poison gases that are now raging in France. The heart of every American must thrill with pride and emotion as he thinks of the sacrifices our sons are making for our safety and our liberty.

"The bankers of the United States can render a peculiarly helpful service to our gallant sons by keeping the Treasury of the United States supplied with the money required by the Government to furnish every American here with things he must have to fight victoriously or to die gloriously. I am sure that no patriotic banker in the United States will fail to do his full meed of essential service to his country and to her noble defenders."

DOG STOPS MEN FIGHTING.

Jumps Into Back-Yard Melee and Drives Combatants to Top of Fence.

Michael Brand, Thomas McBride, John Traynon, all of 314 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, were attended by Ambulance Surgeon McGarry of St. Catherine's Hospital yesterday for dog bites. The three men were badly bitten, but will not insist upon the dog being shot.

The animal belongs to Traynon. The three men were sitting in the rear yard of the Oakland Street address when they got into an argument, which turned into a free-for-all fight. Suddenly the dog thought it time to take part in the proceedings. After he entered the melée the combatants forgot their own ... - ances and turned on the dog, but the was too much for them. Before the men could escape to perches on the back fence he had bitten each upon the legs.

When the dog saw that hostilities were ended he returned to his corner to resume his nap. The men, now the best of friends again and suffering from the dog's attack, went to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station and were treated their by Surgeon McGarry.

EXCHANGING 160,000 MEN.

France and Germany Begin the Transfer of Prisoners.

BERNE, June 16.—The exchange of 160,000 prisoners of war between France and Germany, in accordance with the recent Berne agreement, is beginning.

Special trains carrying from 600 to 1,000 prisoners are moving in each direction.

Numbers for Undocumented Vessels.

The Collector of the Port issued a notice at the Custom House on Saturday concerning the act signed on June 7 by President Wilson requiring the numbering and recording of undocumented vessels. The purpose of the new law is to give the Government closer supervision over small vessels in navigable waters of the United States and make it possible to identify their owners. Owners of undocumented vessels should apply to the Collector of Customs in their district within the next two weeks for numbers which will be issued as soon as the printed forms are received.

NEAR AGREEMENT WITH RAILROADS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

cluded in the property so under Federal control."

Under the heading, "Covenants by the Government," the agreement provides that the Government, for purposes of its guarantee, "will receive and retain all the current earnings during Federal control of said properties of the carrier which have been so taken under Federal control, and instead of accounting with the carrier in respect thereof in adjusting its guarantee, will make to the carrier in statements payment of the agreed compensation."

It is then agreed that the Government shall pay to the carrier for each year, beginning Jan. 1, 1918, and prorata for any fraction of a year during which the railroads remain under Government control, a specified sum, the amount to be determined upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to the terms of the President's proclamation.

Rental Payable Monthly.

This compensation is to be "payable at the Treasury Department of the United States at Washington in equal monthly installments," the first payment to be made on the first day of the month next succeeding the execution of the agreement, and to include all monthly installments which shall have accrued up to the date of the first payment.

The form of agreement also provides that "as and from Jan. 1, 1918," the Government out of current earnings agrees to provide for and pay as they fall due, or to refund at once to the carrier any amount thereof advanced by it, the following items:

All the operating expenses incurred while the properties are under Federal control (as such operating expenses are defined in the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission in force Dec. 27, 1917.)

All other expenses however classified under the accounting rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission, incident to or growing out of the operation and use of the properties during Federal control, together with the rents called in the monthly reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission equipment rents and joint facility rents.

All taxes assessed for the period of Federal control which would, under the Interstate Commerce's classification of accounts in force Dec. 27, 1917, be chargeable as "railway tax accruals." If Federal control begins or ends, during the tax year for which any taxes so chargeable to railway tax accruals are assessed, the taxes for such year shall be apportioned to the date of the beginning or ending of such Federal control, and the payment shall be made by the Government only of that portion of such taxes as may be due for that part of such tax year which falls within the period of Federal control.

The Government is not called upon, however, to assume the additional income and war excess profits taxes under the Act of Congress Oct. 3, 1917, amendments thereto or acts in addition which, it is later provided shall be paid by the carrier out of its own funds.

Assumes All Liabilities.

The Government also is called upon to agree "to indemnify and save harmless the carrier from, and to provide for and pay all judgments or decrees that may be recovered against, and all fines imposed upon the carrier by reason of any cause of action arising out of, or of anything done in the operation, use or control of said properties during Federal control."

The Government is asked also "to pay monthly as aforesaid to said carrier, in addition to the foregoing amount, and as part of its compensation, an amount reckoned from the date of the expenditure at a reasonable rate per centum per annum, to be fixed by the President, (based upon the then current cost of money to the carrier,) upon the cost of any additions and betterments, (including as part thereof terminals, motive power, cars, and other equipment,) less retirements in connection therewith, and upon the cost of road extensions, to the property of the said carrier, made by the carrier with the approval, or by order, of the President while such property is under Federal control."

The form of agreement as relating to the covenants by the Government then continues as follows:

"That at the end of the period of Federal control, as fixed and limited by said act of Congress, the Government will return to the said carrier its properties, so taken under control, in as good repair and in as complete equipment as when taken over by the President, and to that end it will currently at all times during the period of Federal control make, as hereinafter set out and in accordance with the terms hereof, appropriate and adequate provision for the maintenance, repair, renewal, and depreciation of the properties so taken over, so that their condition shall be kept up to the standard of condition when so taken over.

Reserve Fund for Repairs.

"In the event that anything involved in the maintenance of such standard is not at any time actually done, the estimated cost of such omitted work at prices then prevailing shall be charged to operating expenses and set aside in a reserve fund, which, with any other amounts that may prove necessary, shall be used for such maintenance, repairs, renewals, and depreciation during such period of Federal control, it being understood that at the time when such work is done and at the end of Federal control the amount of such reserve funds then on hand shall be readjusted in accordance with the then prevailing costs in order that it may be adequate to do the parts of such work then being done or remaining to be done, the amount so found to be necessary to be applied, and that remaining at the end of Federal control to be paid over to the carrier, or, if the reserve funds accumulated at the end of Federal control be more than necessary at the then prevailing costs to do such omitted work, the excess thereof to be retained by the Government.

"The foregoing covenants in respect to maintenance, repairs, renewals, and depreciation shall be considered fully complied with and satisfied:

"(a) In so far as they relate to maintenance and renewal of roadway and structures, if the Government shall, as above covenanted, expend annually, or set up in a reserve fund to be used and applied as aforesaid, an amount of money equal to the average of the annual expenditures for such purposes by the carrier during the test period of three years ended June 30, 1917, and so much in addition thereto as, because of increases in the cost of material, increases in the price of labor, decrease in the efficiency of labor, fluctuations in the volume or changes in kind or character of train service, or because of other reasons, may be necessary to maintain such roadway and structures, and the several parts and items thereof, in as good repair as when so taken over.

"(b) In so far as they relate to the depreciation on structures, the Government shall accrue in reserves, to be used, and applied as aforesaid, such an amount of money as may be required to make good the said depreciation while under Federal control.

"(c) In so far as they relate to the maintenance, renewal, and depreciation of equipment, if the Government shall, as above covenanted, currently repair the same so as to preserve the standard condition aforesaid, shall promptly and currently restore to the carrier such value as may be destroyed or retired, and shall expend in the acquisition of new equipment, or shall accrue in reserves such an amount of money as may be required to make good the current maintenance, renewal, and depreciation of equipment while the same is under Federal control.

"Whenever the carrier is of the opinion that said covenants in respect of either the roadway and structures or of equipment are not being currently performed and observed, it may call the attention of the Government to its claim in that regard, with the particulars thereof. If there be a difference of opinion as to the fact, such difference shall be submitted to arbitration under the arbitration clause hereinafter contained, and the result of such arbitration shall be accepted and complied with.

Flood and Fire Losses.

"The foregoing provisions of this paragraph are subject to the proviso that the cost of loss or damage from floods, fires, or other calamitous visitations, during the period of Federal control, shall be borne and paid or provided for by the Government, and that the Government shall currently restore to the carrier the value of physical property which may be destroyed, retired, or abandoned and not replaced during the period of Federal control.

"That at all times during Federal control the Government will do and perform all and singular the things necessary and appropriate to prevent, because of such Federal control or of Government action thereunder, the forfeiture or loss by the carrier of any of its properties, contract, or ordinance rights pertaining to operation or of its franchises or any of them, and will assume and hold the carrier harmless from all liability, loss, or expense resulting from or incident to anything done or omitted in connection with or incident to operation while under Federal control."

Covenants by the carrier call upon the railroads to accept all terms and conditions of the act of Congress approved on March 21, 1918, and any order or regulation made by or through the President under authority of Congressional legislation.

The carrier also agrees to pay out of its own funds all additional taxes imposed by Title 1, and the war excess profits taxes imposed by Title 2 of the act of Oct. 3, 1917, or acts in addition thereto or in amendment thereof assessed for the period of Federal control beginning Jan. 1, 1918.

If such payments are not made the Government is authorized to deduct the amount necessary to meet them out of the compensation to be paid the railroads from current earnings.

The carrier agrees also to pay all assessments for public improvements or taxes assessed on property while under construction and chargeable under the existing classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission to investment in road equipment, it being understood that such assessments and the taxes assessed during construction on additions and betterments ordered or approved by the President after Jan. 1, 1918, shall be considered a part of the cost of such additions and betterments.

The carrier agrees also that all the taxes assessed under Federal or any other Governmental authority for the period prior to Jan. 1, 1918, whenever levied or payable, so far as they shall have not already been paid by the carrier, shall and will be paid by it out of its own funds, and not so paid may be charged against or deducted from the compensation. It agrees also that it will take all appropriate and necessary corporate action to meet obligations made in the agreement with the Government.

The proposed agreement under the heading "Mutual Covenants" contains a detailed statement of the properties and moneys which shall be taken under Government control and retained by the private corporations.

It is provided, however, that as Federal control was taken as of a going concern, such properties and the current operating revenues thereof shall, during Federal control, and unless otherwise ordered by the President, remain in the custody of the same officers and the accounting made in the same manner as before Federal control.

Keeps Up Pension Rolls.

All sums necessary to maintain the pension system or pension obligations or practices or contributions to employes' relief funds or associations or death benefits of the carrier, it is agreed, should be treated as part of the operating expenses payable by the Government from operating revenues.

It is further agreed that the Government may, by deductions from the amount of the compensation, be reimbursed for the cost of any additions, repairs, renewals, and betterments to the property taken over not justly chargeable to the United States.

The carriers agree to accept acts and orders of the Director General of Railroads as the acts and orders of the President of the United States.

It is provided that all additions, betterments, and road extensions, as well as terminals, motive power cars, and other equipment the cost of which is charged against the carrier shall remain the property of the carrier, but subject to Federal control during the period thereof, and that it shall be maintained at the expense of the Government as part of the operating expenses. Such property, it is provided, must at the end of Government control be surrendered to the carrier in good condition.

Any loss claimed by the carrier by reason of any such additions, betterments, or equipment may be determined by agreement between the carrier and the President, or, in the event of failure to agree, the amount of such loss shall be ascertained by a suit instituted by the carrier against the Government in the Court of Claims.

The term "loss" shall be construed as sufficiently broad to include any claim of the carrier based upon the use of its funds for additions and betterments or other purposes mentioned of such character as are not necessary or required for its normal purposes.

All such additions, betterments, extensions, terminals, motive power cars, and other equipment made or provided for by the President and not paid for or charged against the carrier shall remain the property of the Government after the termination of Federal control, and may be removed by the Government upon the payment by the Government to the carrier of any loss or damage to its property caused by such removal.

This provision for the settlement of any dispute concerning the interpolation of the articles of agreement is made:

"That in the event that any dispute or difference shall arise between the parties hereto as to the proper interpretation of these articles of agreement, or of any provision thereof or as to the rights and obligations hereunder of the parties respectively, and the parties themselves shall fail to agree upon a settlement of such dispute or difference, the question or questions so at issue shall be submitted to a board of arbitration which shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be selected by each of the parties hereto and the third by the two thus chosen."

Provision is made for action by the district court in the territory where the carrier is located, which will have the power of appointing arbiters if either party involved fails to do so. It is further provided that no award made by the arbiters shall be set aside except for some error of law or for palpable mistake or for errors apparent on its face, unless it appears to have been produced by corruption or other undue means.

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Shirts long or half sleeves; drawers regular or stout sizes.

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SLAVIC HOPE ABLAZE AT KOSSOVO SERVICE

Deliverance of Serbians and Other Oppressed Peoples Is Foreseen as Fruit of War.

FROM MOURNING TO JOY

Brilliant Military Service at Cathedral of St. John to Mark Changing Status of Slav Races.

The past disasters and prospective resurrection of the Serbian people were commemorated yesterday afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on the anniversary of Kossovo Day, the date when the mediaeval Serbian Empire was overthrown by the Turks, with a special service for the Serbs, their kinsmen of the other Southern Slav races, and the other oppressed nations now looking forward to deliverance as a result of the war.

Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Serbian, and Russian Churches took part in the service; Serbian war veterans, French, British, and Italian officers and a detachment of American troops were present, and the sermons, delivered by the Very Rev. Howard C. Robbins, Dean of the Cathedral, and the Very Rev. J. Krajnovitch of the Serbian Church, from Johnstown, Penn., dwelt upon the long subjection of the Serbian people to the Turk, the brief liberation of part of them in recent years, and then the second flood of conquering barbarism from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria, which again overwhelmed the nation.

But this year Kossovo Day is being celebrated as a festival of rejoicing, for the union of the Allies, and particularly the recently expressed sympathy of the United States and the other Allies for the demand of the other Jugoslav races for union with Serbia in an independent kingdom, has convinced the Serbians that the day of liberation of the whole people is at hand.

Brief Hour of Rejoicing.

The battle of Kossovo, when the Serbian Czar Lazar was killed and his army annihilated by the Turks under Sultan Murad, who was himself killed, took place on June 28, (June 15 old style,) 1389. For centuries afterward the Serbian people, in subjection to the Turks and keeping the memory of the fatal battle alive by a whole series of epics and ballads, preserved the anniversary as a day of mourning; and in its memory the Montenegrins, the fragment of the race which kept the last remnant of freedom, wore a badge of mourning on the national headdress. Following the revival of part of the race in the Serbian kingdom in the nineteenth century and the victories which freed another part from the Turks in 1912 there was a brief period of rejoicing, but the Austrian attack soon brought worse troubles upon the nation, so for the last two or three years it has again been a festival of sadness.

This year, however, a spirit of hope has marked the celebrations which have been arranged in this country, and in which representatives of the other subject Slav races and of America and the Allies are co-operating. The ceremonies will be continued tomorrow night with a reunion at the Waldorf, at which the speakers will be M. Michaelovitch, the Serbian Minister to the United States; James M. Beck, Dr. Stockton Axson, National Secretary of the American Red Cross, and Pierre de Lanux of the French High Commission. A Czechoslovak chorus will sing and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra will play.

The cathedral was crowded yesterday afternoon when at 4 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the service, a detachment of American soldiers from General Hospital 1, headed by a color-bearer, entered the edifice and advanced to the front of the congregation. They were followed by a body of men from the Jugoslav Sokol societies, in khaki uniform with red shirts, and headed by a Serbian flag.

Dr. Michaelovitch and various members of the staff of the Serbian Ministry, with the officers of the American and allied armies, a group of Serbian veterans of the Balkan campaigns of 1914-1917 in uniform, and members of the Kossovo Day Committee sat beside the troops in the front of the congregation. As the processional hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was sung, the officiating clergy entered: Dr. Robbins and the other cathedral clergy, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, the Very Rev. Mr. Krajnovitch, the Rev. Dr. Peter J. Poroff, acting dean of the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas, accompanied by the Rev. Father Nicholas of that church, the Rev. H. G. Mendenhall, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, and the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Mendenhall read the first lesson and Dr. Burrill the second, and Dr. Lubeck also took part in the preliminaries of the services. In the prayers by Canon Robert Ellis Jones of the cathedral, besides the usual mention of the President of the United States and the heads of the other allied Governments, as well as the armed forces of the United States and its allies, there were special prayers for King Peter of Serbia, King Nicholas of Montenegro, for the Serbian soldiers who have fallen in battle, for the sick and wounded, and for the Serbian people.

Israel's Cry Heard Again.

Dr. Robbins took for his text the first verse of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Psalm—"Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O God."

"This cry," he said, "came from the soul of a nation that had been trampled down by a brutal conqueror, that had seen its people slain and its temples desecrated, and the sad remnant of the people carried captive into a strange land. But it voices not only the agony of Israel, but undying hope. It rises to heights of triumphant faith in deliverance and national restoration, faith in a God of righteousness whose tribunal is universal history.

"Kossovo Day voices the cry of a race that more than 500 years ago suffered martyrdom for freedom. Like Israel, Serbia stood in the way of a great and ruthless conqueror seeking world dominion, and faced it in the name of freedom and faith.

"But Israel proved, and Serbia also proves, that there is something in the world stronger than brute force—that indestructible thing, the spirit of a nation that remembers. At Kossovo Serbia stood in the face of the Turks, between the Turk and Europe. She fell, but the Turk suffered so heavily that Europe had a breathing space and time to prepare. What Belgium did in the first month of this war Serbia did on the field of Kossovo.

"But we should not be gathered here in an American cathedral to celebrate the anniversary if this were all. Within the last three years history has repeated itself. This time it was our enemy as well as hers to which Serbia offered heroic resistance; it was our freedom as well as hers which was menaced by the foe. Serbia did what Belgium did, she has suffered all that Belgium has suffered. Let us see to it that we demand for Serbia at the conclusion of this war all that we demand with so good a right for Belgium.

"A true nation is a spiritual principle. Judged by this standard, the Southern Slavs unquestionably constitute a nation. They should be liberated from foreign oppression. Judged by this standard, Poland, though dismembered, is still a nation. The war in which America has become involved has become a war for the liberation of the subjugated nations. Let us say to the small nations that are looking westward across the seas for help that their cause is our cause."

Dr. Krajnovitch said the meeting was for the solemn observance "of the manifestation of the power of Infinite Being through the human ideas of truth, beauty, and goodness, as emanating from that part of humanity constituting the Southern Slav race."

"Kossovo Day marks the fall of the old Serbian State, whose Emperor bore the title of Czar of the Serbs, Greeks, and Bulgars. That battle crushed the nation politically, but the national soul carried the people through and out of the depths till it stood for all that was best. The people began to sing of their defeat, and this defeat brought discipline to the national soul. Not all had been given up to the Turks, for this soul remained. The bards told the nation that it was not the Turks who had defeated the Serbs; they told them of how Czar Lazar and the nation had chosen a heavenly instead of an earthly kingdom, and this tale was a potent force in strengthening righteousness and morality.

"No wonder the barbarous Turk did not recognize the Serbian mentality. But another race, the race of Germans of both empires, which boasted such great culture, did not recognize it either. For two centuries the Germans tried to crush the mentality of the Southern Slav race, tried to impose by force their so-called culture on the people.

"But the subjugation of peoples without their consent can never take place again in the world. Serbia and the Southern Slavs have found friends among the great Anglo-Saxon race, whose most profound principle is the love of freedom."

The proceeds from the sale of seats for tonight's reunion at the Waldorf will go to the Serbian Relief Fund through the Serbian National Defense League of America, of which Dr. Milosh Trivounatz is President.

Captain de Lanux, who will be one of the speakers tonight, has written as an introduction to a pamphlet prepared by the National Defense League an account of one of the great landmarks in the rise of Southern Slav national consciousness and co-operation among the Western Slavs, including the Poles and Czechoslovaks, as he saw it in the war of 1912, not far from the field of Kossovo, and just after the victory over the Turks at Kumanovo which avenged the historic defeat of 1389.

"The first time I was present at a meeting of delegates from all Slav nations was on the night of the first great battle in the Balkan war of 1912, at Vranja, a little Serbian city near the Turkish front. War correspondents from Bohemia, from Croatia, from Bosnia, from every Slavic province, were assembled together, scarcely knowing each other, cautiously feeling the ground.

"We were waiting for the news from the battle before Skoplje, the capital of the mediaeval Serbian Empire. At nightfall Mr. Pachitch, the Serbian Premier, came i nand said, 'Skoplje is taken.'

Felt Current of Pride.

"A sudden current of enthusiasm and of pride ran through the gathering, and there I could see, crystallized under my eyes, the first great manifestations where the Western Slavs proved conscious of their united strength. Turkey was defeated. But it was Austria and Germany who had received the blow. From that night it was all clear to me, and I wrote to France: 'Serbian victories are French victories.'

"Since October, 1912, there have been long and bitter trials for the Slavs. Every Slavic group has been threatened and shaken; but in spite of the terrible ordeal, the problem has undoubtedly advanced toward its solution. Why? Because there is today a wide consciousness and sincere alliance where a few years ago there was provincialism and division.

"The Western Slavs deserve freedom because each people, great or small, deserves freedom, and needs it as we need the air in which to breathe. They deserve our help because the Southern Slavs have sacrificed themselves in the Dobrudja and on the Macedonian front; because the Czechoslovaks have fought in the Carpathians in such a way that, as General Brusiloff said, 'the whole world ought to fall on its knees before them'; and the Poles had to fight not only persecution, but also insidious, treacherous attempts to win their consent to their own dismemberment.

"They all deserve America's help because they stand strictly for the principles that she herself upholds, and because their fight for independence is a striking repetition of the earlier times of the American revolution."

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild, speaking last night at the Central Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, declared that it was the duty of the United States to stand by Serbia and to see that when the war was over full reparation was made for the outrages committed by the troops of the Central Powers. He praised the native gentleness and passionate patriotism of the Serb race as shown by their courage in war and their kindly treatment of prisoners.

LABOR POLICY TOLD BY WESTERN UNION

Pamphlet Explains Company's Objection to Its Employes Joining the Union.

PRECEDED WILSON'S APPEAL

Newcomb Carlton, Company's President, Says His Reply Has Nothing to Do with Present Statement.

A pamphlet entitled the "Western Union and the War Labor Board," was made public by the company yesterday "to present the essential data as to the labor policy of the Western Union Telegraph Company." The pamphlet went to press before Newcomb Carlton, President of the company, received President Wilson's message requesting him to suspend for the period of the war the rules prohibiting employes from joining the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. When Mr. Carlton was asked whether the statement of policy as contained in the pamphlet was to be considered as a forecast of his reply to the President, he said:

"Not necessarily. The pamphlet and my reply have nothing to do with each other. I had not received the President's message when the pamphlet went to press."

Mr. Carlton would not make known the nature of his reply to the President's appeal, but stated that it would be in the hands of President Wilson today, after which it would probably be made public. According to the pamphlet, however, the company definitely takes the position that, while the Western Union has no quarrel with the principles of unionism, "it holds to the belief and the practice that it cannot surrender control of the essential employes to an outside organization."

The Company's Side.

The pamphlet states the following as the "prime facts" in the situation:

There has been and is at present no dispute between the company and its employes.

The continuity or the equality of its service has at no time been threatened by any action of the employes of the company.

In protection of the public the policy of the company has been to refuse to have dealings with any labor organization which employs the strike for its own ends or in sympathy with others, the company's policy in this being precisely the same as that of the Post Office Department, to whose service that of this company is in many ways so closely analogous.

It has for more than ten years made it a condition that it would not employ persons who were members of such organizations or retain in its employ those who became members. Its policy in this regard was so well known that it was understood that those who accepted employment were considered to have agreed thereto.

The labor union involved in this matter has no membership whatever among this company's employes, but is an organization carrying on a propaganda to induce our employes to become members.

The labor union which invoked the interference of the National War Labor Board sought to obtain an interpretation of the board's principles that would in effect become a mandate of the board in support of its propaganda to obtain members from the staff of the company by inducing them to violate the conditions of their employment.

The procedure of the National War Labor Board as embodied in its statement of principles and put into force by the President's proclamation, requires that in cases where it is unable to bring about a settlement between parties, or in cases wherein the members of the board "shall be unable to unanimously agree upon decision," an umpire shall be appointed to decide the controversy.

In this case there was no unanimous decision by the National War Labor Board and no umpire was appointed. By a majority vote it decided to make no finding.

The belief of the company is that the telegraph being nationwide and essential for public use must be uninterrupted, hence the essential employes, especially those working the wires, cannot be subject to a strike order either for their own benefit or sympathetically for the benefit of others, nor can there be organization, harmony, or facility in the handling of Government and public business if groups of the essential force owe allegiance to different and divergent interests.

Notwithstanding its firm belief that its long-standing policy was in the interest of the public, in view of the circumstances of the times and to uphold the authority of the National War Labor Board in every possible respect, the company offered to submit the matter of the alleged wishes of its employes to a secret referendum to be held under the direction and control of the War Labor Board. No consideration whatever was given to this fair and reasonable proposal.

The company maintains that the conditions surrounding its service are of a character to justify the public support of its position, especially in view of its entire willingness to leave to the self-determination of the majority of its employes the question whether it should waive a condition of employment of long standing and adopted wholly as a measure of protection to the public service the company is expected to render.

The Western Union has no quarrel with the principle of unionism. There are associated with the company many employes who are members of various unions. Surrender control of the direction of its business and of the essential employes to an outside organization animated in its policies by consideration having nothing to do with promoting the service of the company as a great public utility, would be subversive of the very principles upon which the company regards its public obligations to rest.

Only 140 Responded.

"Immediately the project of forming a War Labor Board was under way," the pamphlet reads. "The C. T. U. A. undertook an unusually active propaganda, especially directed to our employes. Meetings were held on April 28, under the direction of the organization in various cities throughout the country, and about 40,000 of our employes were invited to attend. Notwithstanding the promises of higher wages, better working conditions, and guarantees against loss of position made by the organizers of these people, only 140 Western Union employes responded. This small number understood perfectly well that the long-established, well-advertised policy of the company was opposed to membership in this particular organization, and that they were making a choice between employment with the Western Union and membership in this organization.

"The reasons actuating this policy of the company have been long and thoroughly considered. They are in keeping with the policy of the Post Office Department, which, in order to maintain its service unimpaired and uninterrupted, has objected to its members joining a labor union which employs the strike, either directly or in sympathy with other strikes."

The pamphlet then refers to the plan recently proposed by the company to organize its employes so that they will enjoy "all the privileges of collective bargaining," and adds:

"A scheme will be worked out for co-operation among those interested solely in promoting this company's service to the public and not in serving ulterior ends or promoting the propaganda of another organization. The good faith of this whole plan will become quickly apparent. If it does not work well it will break down. The company on its part assures all employes of its desire that they regard this as a plan to give them the utmost possible freedom and effectiveness of expression in their relations with the management.

"The alternative to this plan would be for the company to waive its objections to its employes joining an outside union, and, against its better judgment and experience, open its doors and subject its service to the disturbance incident to a propaganda for membership by an outside organization which for many years has been frankly hostile to the company and has no interest in its service to the public. Once the employes had joined such an organization under the plan as suggested by the War Labor Board, they would enjoy during the war no greater rights than under the plan now projected, for they would have waived their privilege of striking. It is submitted, therefore, that the plan proposed is constructive and designed to give the employes the greatest possible benefits so solidifying their loyalty and enthusiasm in co-operating with the management that an uninterrupted and competent service to the public may be assured."

DUTCH SHIPS NOT MISUSED.

Shipping Board Answers Propaganda Statements from Holland.

WASHINGTON, June 16. — Propaganda in the Dutch press, intended to alarm the people of Holland over the safety of the ships taken over by the United States, was said today by Shipping Board officials to have no foundation in fact.

The American Minister to The Hague reported that an effort was being made to lead the Dutch public to believe that the ships were so badly manned and operated that by the end of the war there would be nothing left of the fleet worth returning to the owners.

Officials of the Shipping Board said the vessels were in better condition than they were when taken over; that the American crews had proved their seamanship, and that assurances were given when the vessels were seized that they would be returned in as good condition as they were then, and that any that might be lost would be replaced.

THREE KILLED, 17 HURT IN ARMY TRUCK'S FALL

Soldiers Plunge Through Bridge Near Atlanta—Several New Yorkers Among Victims.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 16.—Three soldiers were killed and seventeen were severely injured today when an army motor truck fell through a bridge into the Etowah River, in Cherokee County, eighteen miles northwest of Atlanta. All the men were from Camp Gordon.

The killed are:

SMITH, SAMUEL L., New York City.
RHEINSMITH, ERNEST, Trenton, N. J.
MASGUISE, A. L., address unknown.

The following are believed to be fatally hurt:

BURTON, HARRY E., Sergeant, New York City.
BRINDLEY, E. F., Corporal, address unknown.
SECOR, HAROLD, private, Watertown, N. Y.
TRIPP, A. J., private, Richmondville, N. Y.

The soldiers, accompanied by Federal agents, were on their way to the northern part of the county to round up draft evaders. The bridge was a wooden structure and its supports gave way. The truck fell about forty feet and most of the men were pinned under it. The severely injured were taken to a hospital at Marietta.

MEXICO TO SUPPLY LABOR.

Aliens Will Be Admitted to Fill Shortage During the War.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 16.—It was announced today that arrangements have been made to become effective June 28 for the entry of alien Mexicans to the United States for agricultural, railroad track maintenance, and lignite coal mining work. All such laborers must be returned to Mexico at the end of the war.

Steps will be taken to bring bands of the Mexicans to Texas to overcome the labor shortage.

PROTECT FOOD FROM GAS.

Airtight Containers for Our Troops at the Battlefront.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Quartermaster's Department is now supplying gas-proof food containers to the soldiers in the zone of operations in France. The men carry their emergency rations in the containers, and all food sent up to the trenches is carried in the new tins.

After the food is packed in the containers they are hermetically sealed. It is planned to use paraffine for sealing, as it settles in the crevices in such a way that it must be cut before the lids can be taken off. It can be applied by running the containers through a paraffine bath.

Realizing that the supply of tins is limited and that there may not be enough to meet the needs of the army as rapidly as it is wanted, the Quartermaster's Department is experimenting with wax paper boxes. Tests made show that these boxes meet all conditions satisfactorily. The tins and boxes are both vermin and water proof.

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The Home Service Section of the Red Cross needs many more volunteers to carry on its important work with the families of soldiers and sailors who have applied for aid, encouragement or relief. The Home Service of Manhattan and The Bronx must have educated women of stability and resourcefulness to help them. These volunteers must work 3 *full days* or 6 *half days* weekly, and must be trained.

A training course of 8 weeks of lectures and field work begins June 20th. Graduates receive a certificate and are expected to continue in the work for a period of one year. Not for dillettantes or women afraid of real work and study.

Applications should be made before June 20th to the Home Service Section
120 East 19th Street

This advertisement donated by a "Friend of the Red Cross"

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Now presented for the first time in vocal form on Victrola Records, and because of the superb artistry of Farrar this aria is destined to become a still greater favorite with music-lovers everywhere.

Her interpretation is magnificent—a thing of wondrous beauty. And on this Victrola Record it will be a joy forever.

Any Victor dealer will gladly play this new Farrar record or any other music by the famous and exclusive Victor artists. He will also demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$12 to $950.

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A Personal Appeal From the President

"I earnestly appeal to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves, on or before the 28th of June, to save constantly and buy regularly Government Securities. The person who buys War Savings Stamps transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after the war.

"May there be none unenlisted in the great volunteer army of production and savings."

(Signed) ***Woodrow Wilson.***

Friday, June 28, 1918

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National War Savings Committee for Greater New York
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Financiers Amazed at Ease with Which the Nation Met Income and Excess Profits Levy.

FEW LOANS ASKED AT BANKS

Bankers See Evidence of Financial War Strength and Praise Federal Reserve System.

The remarkable ease with which the people and business interests of the country paid the Federal income and excess profits taxes, aggregating $3,000,000,000, was a source of gratifying astonishment on the part of bankers, many of whom have been amazed to find that the huge financial transaction, which was practically concluded on Saturday night, did not cause even a ripple in the money market, and passed into history without leaving the slightest evidence of strain upon the banks.

The success that marked the tax payments is regarded by bankers as a demonstration of the financial strength of the nation and an indication of its power to bear the ever-increasing burdens of war taxation and war loans.

An idea of the magnitude of the Government's tax receipts may be had by comparing the estimated total of $3,000,000,000 with the Federal internal revenues collected in previous years. The aggregate internal revenue receipts for the seven years 1911-17 equal approximately $3,000,000,000—a sum of money which is more than three times the interest-bearing debt of the United States prior to America's entrance into the war. The Federal Government's total receipts last year, including postal revenues, customs duties, and internal taxes, amounted to less than $1,500,000,000.

The first-year the corporation tax was levied under the act of 1909 the collections amounted to about $21,000,000 and in succeeding years the receipts ranged from $10,671,000 to $35,000,000. The corporation income tax, first imposed by the act of 1913, which also provided for an individual income tax, brought the Government about $32,500,000, the individual income tax receipts that year amounting to $28,000,000. For the year 1915 the corporation and individual income taxes combined brought $80,000,000; in 1916 about $125,000,000, and last year the collections amounted to about $300,000,000, or to only approximately 12 per cent. of the estimated revenues derived this year from the income and excess profits taxes.

Tribute to Reserve System.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, said last night at his home in Scarsborough that the successful financing of the big tax payments was a tribute to the foresight of the people of this country and to the highly organized machinery of the Federal Reserve system. "The tax payments were made without a ruffle," he said to a TIMES reporter. "The immense financial transaction was consummated almost without being noticed. I was at the bank yesterday, and much to my surprise did not hear any one make even a mention of the record-breaking tax payments. The transaction was put through with perfect balance and without the least disturbance to business or banking. The Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Banks and the people of the country deserve commendation for the foresight that they all have shown in arranging for the payments."

Mr. Vanderlip said that bankers all over the country had been surprised that the demands made upon them for loans in connection with the tax payments were unusually small. "Some months ago," he said, "bankers everywhere were talking about the heavy loans they would have to make their clients to assist them to pay their taxes. As the tax date approached, the estimates of probable loans were considerably reduced, and finally it has been found that the demands for accommodation were much smaller than any one expected.

"Not very long ago we were told that the people of this country would experience difficulties in paying their taxes; that they had invested their money in new enterprises, in Liberty Loan bonds, and that the only way taxes could be paid was by borrowing money from the banks. This supposition has proved to be entirely false. The fact that the bank borrowings were unusually small and that the payments were effected with great ease demonstrates the adequacy of our financial machinery. It shows that the American people have foresight in preparing to meet the tax demands of their Government, and, above everything else, it furnishes absolute proof of the extremely solid financial position of the American nation.

"The issuance of certificates of indebtedness by the Treasury went a great way to facilitate the tax payments. The whole business of tax collections, tax financing and tax receipt distribution was handled scientifically and very efficiently," declared Mr. Vanderlip, expressing his admiration for the eminently satisfactory and smooth way in which the tax transactions were effected.

Praise for Treasury.

Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, declared at his home in Hempstead last night that in his opinion the tax payments were magnificently handled by the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Bank. "The system adopted for financing the tax payments was very carefully worked out," said Mr. Frew. "The sale of certificates of indebtedness by the Treasury afforded corporations and other large taxpayers excellent facilities for anticipating the tax payments due yesterday. The purchase of these certificates from time to time relieved the banks of an otherwise sudden and heavy withdrawal of funds on the tax date, and at the same time the sale of the certificates placed the Government in funds needed in financing the war and which it expected to receive from tax assessments.

"Not only did the Treasury show good judgment in arranging for the sale of certificates of indebtedness, available for tax payments, but it manifested great wisdom in working out a plan for the redistribution of tax receipts among the banks, and in this connection the Federal Reserve Banks again demonstrated their great usefulness as fiscal agents of the Government. The Reserve Banks handled the work very satisfactorily indeed.

"Under the plan adopted, checks paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue were turned over to the Federal Reserve Bank, which promptly deposited the checks with the banks upon which they were drawn. In this way, checks drawn by taxpayers were immediately presented to the banks and all that had to be done was to transfer a credit from a depositor to the Government. There was no shifting of funds between banks, and there was no disarrangement of reserves. So well was the whole transaction handled that the money market was not disturbed in the least. The successful consummation of this huge financial operation is a credit to the country, to the Treasury Department, to the Federal Reserve Banks, and to the thousands of banks throughout the United States."

Handled Without Friction.

James Freeman Curtis, General Counsel and Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said last night that the tax receipts were handled by the bank with perfect smoothness. "The officers of the bank," he said, "were highly gratified by the successful results of the tax payment operations. The Federal Reserve Bank assisted the Treasury Department in laying out the plan of operation which worked out extremely well. The bank handled a tremendously large volume of checks which were sent in by Internal Revenue Collectors located in this city, in Jersey, and in Albany and redeposited the checks with the banks upon which they were drawn. The bank had to look after a great many details in connection with these deposits, but the work was administered expeditiously and without friction of any sort."

WASHINGTON, June 16.—To furnish the Senate with evidence of profits made by corporations last year, several hundred clerks are at work in the Internal Revenue Bureau, compiling a list of probably 100,000 concerns which made more than 15 per cent. profit. A report will be made in about a month, and will require an executive order of the President, since the war revenue law forbids the divulgence of information contained in income tax returns without special permission from the White House.

The report will show the name, address, capital stock, net earnings and profit percentage of each concern for both 1916 and 1917. The capital stock item, Treasury officials point out, will not constitute an accurate guide to actual profits, since many corporations have large sums of invested capital not represented in stock. The Senate, in its resolution of inquiry, however, asked specifically for information on capital stock.

MAIL BRINGS MILLIONS MORE.

Revenue Office Forces Work All Day Entering Tax Payments.

Following the final payment date for income and excess profits taxes at midnight on Saturday, all Internal Revenue offices in this city were open yesterday in the endeavor to clean up the checks and certificates of indebtedness sent by mail and delivered to the Tax Collectors early yesterday morning.

Each office worked with a full force of clerks, and as they were free from interruptions gratifying progress was made.

Arrangements had been made with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to accept cash and checks for deposit yesterday. The postal authorities made special deliveries of mail, thus permitting quick sorting by the revenue clerks upon their arrival at 9 o'clock. Yesterday's heavy mail jumped total collections for the city several million dollars above the estimate of $700,000,000 published in yesterday's TIMES. While exact figures could not be obtained, it was believed that at least $30,000,000 reached the revenue offices in the mail yesterday.

During the late afternoon and until midnight clerks in all local revenue offices were busy preparing and mailing notices of demand to those who failed to settle on Saturday. Persons to whom these notices are addressed will have until June 25 to pay before a penalty of 5 per cent. and interest at 1 per cent. a month begins.

H. C. Stuart on War Industries Board.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Henry C. Stuart, former Governor of Virginia, and Chairman of the National Agricultural Advisory Council, has been designated to represent agriculture in the War Industries Board. Mr. Stuart will have his headquarters here and will serve without pay.

WAR PROFITS TAX OF 75% FAVORED

New Revenue Bill to Call for an Average of Five Pre-War Years as Basis.

ALTERNATIVE METHOD ALSO

Incomes and Legacies to Yield, with War Profits, 70 Per Cent. of Needed Billions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Hearings on the biggest revenue bill ever framed by any legislative body will end next Thursday, and before the end of the month the Ways and Means Committee will begin the framework of the measure to be reported to Congress about the middle of August. The hearings, judged by the trend of the questions asked by members of the committee and the information obtained, have developed that war profits, incomes, luxuries, and non-essentials will bear the burden of the taxes, with the general public reached through a probable indirect consumption tax on gross sales.

It can be stated as a fact that the present plans of the Ways and Means Committee include a tax of 75 per cent. on pure war profits, which will be arrived at through the English system of imposing such levies. The normal profit will be obtained by taking the average profit during the five pre-war years—1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913. All profits over this average will be subject to a tax of 75 per cent.

Investigation has shown that 150 of the largest corporations in the United States, now paying $500,000,000 on the basis of capitalization, would escape without any appreciable taxation if the English system alone were followed. In the years preceding the war such concerns as the Ford Motor Company and the Standard Oil Company, Representative Claude Kitchin said, had greater profits than in the years of the war and greater profits than they were enjoying now by reason of price fixing imposed by the Government.

Two Tax Plans Suggested.

To overcome this the committee has decided to follow some such scheme as that proposed by Secretary McAdoo, namely, the imposition of two plans of taxation, one based on capitalization and the other on war profits, giving the Government the option of imposing the higher tax.

Income rates will be increased, but it is not probable that the exemption of $1,000 and $2,000 on single and married persons, respectively, will be lowered. The surtaxes will be raised and the normal tax increased from 4 to 12 per cent. on earned incomes, while those enjoying unearned incomes, accruing from clipping coupons and collecting rents, will be taxed 16 per cent. if the present tentative plans of the committee are adopted finally. In England the unearned income tax is twice as much as the tax imposed on earned incomes.

The inheritance tax rates will be increased, and the exemption of $25,000 now allowed will remain unchanged. The present rate upon a net inheritance of $50,000 (after the specific exemption of $25,000) is 2 per cent., making the tax $1,000. An estate of $550,000 pays $55,000, while an estate of $1,000,000 pays $120,000.

In roughly apportioning the amount that must be raised from these three sources of taxation, the committee has estimated that fully 70 per cent. of the aggregate of $8,000,000,000 to be raised by the new law must come from war profits, incomes, and inheritance taxes.

This percentage may be reduced as the committee proceeds, especially if it is seen that an excessive war profit tax might result in injuring business and prevent the necessary business expansion.

Levy on Automobilists.

Nonessential industry and luxuries will come in for increased taxes. The committee has not yet decided how heavily they shall be taxed. The present tax on automobiles which is imposed on the manufacturers will be increased slightly, members say, while the great problem before them is to reach what they denominate the luxury class, the users of motor cars. A Federal license based on the horse power of the car is suggested, while another way considered is the placing of a greater tax on gasoline used for pleasure cars than gasoline used by commercial cars. The latter system would make it possible for an automobilist to take himself out of the taxable class by not using his car, and at the same time would conserve gasoline, the need of which for war purposes is steadily increasing and is now about at a point where some restriction must be enforced.

While it is not thought wise to put a direct consumption tax on coffee, tea, sugar, and the necessaries, the committee is considering the plan of placing a tax on gross sales. This sort of tax would be equivalent to a consumption tax, it is asserted, as the dealer would pass the levy on to the consumer.

Another way suggested to get a large return from the general public is by increasing the admission tax. This is now 10 per cent. and the committtee believes that 15 per cent. would not be too high. This would raise a great amount of money, as the moving pictures places are better patronized than at any other time, reports made to the committee indicated.

Luxuries such as jewelry, sporting goods, perfumes, musical instruments, cosmetics, automobiles, club dues, and cigars will come in for greater taxes.

Liquor Tax to Go Up.

The tax on distilled and fermented liquors will be increased. As the income to the Government from these sources now reaches about $700,000,000, it is the opinion of some officials that prohibition should not be enforced. And the loss of this revenue is one argument which has lessened the force of the fight the prohibition forces are making to place a ban on the manufacture of beer during the war.

Before the committee begins executive sessions an opportunity will be given the publishers to present their arguments against the zone system of second class mail which goes into effect on July 1. This hearing will be held on June 28.

N.Y.U. ADDS TO WAR SERVICE

Sixteen Members of the Faculty Now Helping to Beat Germany.

New York University has added sixteen members of the Faculty to her honor roll since Jan. 1, 1918. Drs. Clayton, M. J. S. Evans, and Archibald McNeil of the Veterinary College have been called to veterinary duty in the Army. Dr. Walter B. Veazie, Professors Arthur C. Baumann, Glenn G. Munn, Joseph G. Taylor, Jr., Francis P. Wall, L. D. Smith, and Joseph H. Park, Jr., and Dr. Arthur C. Sides are in various divisions of the army. Drs. Isador Abrahamson and John McCoy are attached to base hospitals here and in France. Professors George B. Hotchkiss and Rufus D. Smith have just received leaves of absence for war work.

Earthquake Shocks In Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 16.—Three strong shocks of earthquake were experienced early this morning. No serious damage has been reported. The wires are down to some points in the republic.

SALVATION HUTS FOR CAMPS

Army Will Build Simple Hotels in Six Southern Cantonments.

Colonel Edward J. Parker, in charge of the Military Activities Department of the Salvation Army, returned yesterday from a trip of inspection of the twelve military training camps of the South, where surveys were made in conjunction with representatives of the military authorities, local Chambers of Commerce, and other war relief organizations. As a result of his trip Colonel Parker announced that Salvation Army hotels and huts would be immediately built at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Miss.; Camp McClellan at Anniston, Ala.; Camp Sevier at Greenville, S. C.; Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C., and Camp Jackson at Columbia, S. C. Work will begin at once.

"The word of the men in the rank and file," said Colonel Parker, "is the key to all such situations. They unanimously requested the Salvation Army to establish for the use of themselves and their relatives and friends who will visit them before they go overseas the simple but useful hotels we build. The military authorities and Chambers of Commerce were particularly desirous to have us undertake our part of the work. We will establish a zone which will be under the direction of a Salvationist, and our hotels will be handled by our trained workers."

The Rensselaer and Ferryboat Crash

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 16.—The steamboat Rensselaer of the Hudson Navigation Company and the ferryboat Orange collided in the Hudson River near Newburg late last night. Three ferry passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Coynes of Newburg and John Ruff of New York City, were slightly injured. The ferryboat sustained minor damage.

RAID VILLAGE TEA ROOMS.

District Attorney Turns Attention Down Greenwich Way.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith and Frederick Whitin of the Committee of Fourteen, with Inspectors Conboy and Morris and a squad of detectives, renewed their early Sunday morning raids yesterday, visiting a number of resorts near Washington Square and in Lexington Avenue. Twenty prisoners were locked up and 125 other persons were served with subpoenas.

Most of those arrested were young men who were without proof that they had registered for the draft and women found in the company of soldiers. Among the places raided were several tea rooms in Greenwich Village. The District Attorney's raids were begun about three months ago while seeking evidence against Morris Rothenberg, who is still awaiting trial on the charge of killing Harry Cohen, alias "Harry the Yot," and were resumed yesterday after an interruption of several weeks.

SOCIALIST LINK WITH FOE.

Dutch Leader to Meet Teutons Before Mission to England.

AMSTERDAM, June 16.—Vienna newspapers received here say that Pieter Jelles Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, who is going to England shortly to attend the annual conference of the British Labor Congress, has invited Austrian and German Socialists to confer with him before he departs.

The newspapers add that the Austro-German Socialists have selected Karl Seitz and Wilhelm Ellenbogen, members of the German Social Democracy in Austria, for this purpose and that they are leaving immediately for The Hague.

SAVING

afterwards is quite as important as saving beforehand. Many a man has saved to purchase securities—and then suffered a disastrous loss as the result of his neglect to secure proper safe deposit accommodations.

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company 115 Broadway, New York

Established 1870.

Help Keep Your Hair With Hot Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston."

A NEUTRAL CENTRE.

George Renwick's cable letters from Amsterdam are a valuable contribution to the history of the time. His experience of international politics is greatly appreciated by the readers of The New York Times.—Advt.

THOMAS HEALY'S UNIQUE SUNKEN GALLERIES RESTAURANT

BROADWAY AT 95TH STREET

Continuous Engagement

Healy's Dining Quartette

THEY ALWAYS SING WHILE YOU DINE

Good Food (1st Tenor), Superior Service (2nd Tenor), Reasonable Prices (1st Basso), Refined Atmosphere (2nd Basso).

DAILY DINNER SPECIALTIES

Mussels Mariniere, 75c. Bouillabaisse Marseillaise, 90c.

A Guinea Hen en Casserole, with Pineapple and Marsala Sauce, for 2 or 3 people, $3.00.

Boneless Shoulder of Baby Lamb Braised, with New Vegetables and Fresh Mushrooms, for 3 or 4 people, $4.00.

Mixed Salad in Season, with French Dressing, 25c.

A Cup of Crushed Fresh Strawberries and Ice Cream, Melba Sauce, 50c.

In addition to the spacious Main Dining Room we have a delightful Summer Garden where you may sit and enjoy the cool Hudson River breezes brought directly by the most wonderful ventilating system ever installed.

Lilting Dance Music and New York's Best Dance Floor

CHARLES ALTER, Manager. Telephone 9030 Riverside

You Are Assured

of the utmost in distinctive service, in food quality and scope of entertainment when you dine at Shanley's. Why not drop in this evening?

There is endless diversion in the vaudeville de luxe program—Evenings, seven to one.

You can be certain that our special luncheon will please you—90c (Music) 12 to 2:30 P. M.

SHANLEY'S

Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER

ALSO TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE

Jansen want to see you

Formerly the Famous Hofbrau

Quaintest Place in America

30TH STREET AND BROADWAY

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE

Visit the MARINE ROOF

HOTEL BOSSERT, BKLYN.

Dining and Dancing in the Open Air, 6 P.M. to closing. Most Unique Roof and View in America.

Montague — Hicks — Remsen Streets.

Finding the Right Kind of Men

THERE are many employers looking for high-class help these days.

There are many men of the right calibre open for broader opportunities — chances to better themselves, to change to occupations for which they are best suited. Honest, reliable, progressive, efficient men.

Such are the men that employers are *finding* with their advertisements in The New York Times.

The Times Want columns are a *safe* employment exchange to which business men can resort with absolute confidence. Extravagant statements are not allowed — deceptions refused.

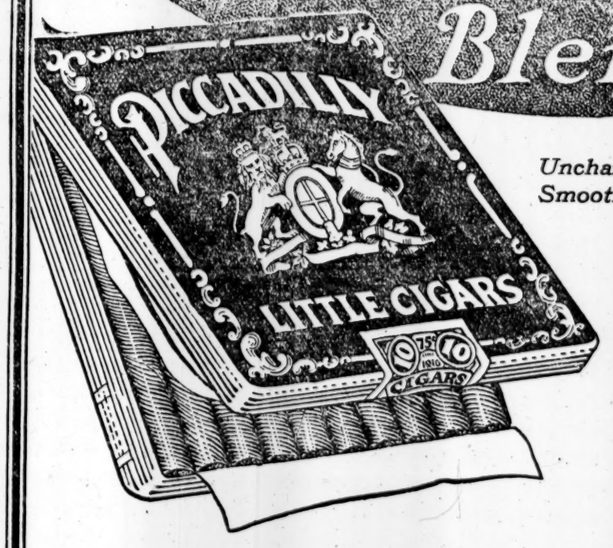
A single glance at the "Help Wanted" columns shows you the high type of positions advertised in The Times. Trained executives, successful salesmen, expert accountants, skilled men in all the branches of trade are the men who respond.

The New York Times

Classified Columns

Telephone your advertisement—Bryant 1000

The 1000 lb Havana Blend



Unchanging Smoothness

PICCADILLY LITTLE CIGARS

REASON No. 6 — There are no "false notes" in Piccadilly Little Cigars — nothing to jar a cultivated taste for a rich, smooth, even smoke. They are a finished product.

If you like the big Havana flavor in small shape — smoke Piccadilly. Just as good, but not so big. Read the Process.

Piccadilly Process for 1000 lb. Havana Blend

1—We take 1000 lbs. of high grade, selected and blended tobaccos as a base.

2—We use the greatest care in the selection of the finest leaf of each variety for this 1,000 lbs.

3—Uniformity of this 1,000 lbs. assured by the careful weighing of each grade contained in the blend.

4—Mellowness and mildness of this 1,000 lbs. made perfect by proper ageing of the tobacco.

5—Evenness of smoke and taste of this 1,000 lbs. preserved through careful and suitable fermentation.

6—Smoothness of this 1,000 lbs. produced by a thorough intermixing of the tobacco after careful shredding.

7—Absolute cleanliness of this 1,000 lbs. safeguarded by an automatic sifting and purifying process.

8—Harmony of fragrance of this 1,000 lbs. maintained by storing of tobacco in containers and temperature registered by thermometers.

9—Each *Piccadilly* is made of an exact fractional part of this 1,000 lbs.

10—The filler in each *Piccadilly*, from the 1,000 lbs. is encased in a golden-brown, silk-like wrapper

10 for 12 Cents

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. Incorporated

ADVERTISING RECORD
NEW YORK MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Five Months of 1918

CLASSIFICATION	TIMES Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines
Dry Goods and Specialty Shops	1,488,549	1,006,607	1,071,498	829,993	243,416	362,610
Financial	513,933	159,172	107,409	159,570	194,808	191,907
Miscellaneous	481,940	411,720	327,083	209,863	91,799	93,958
Real Estate and Building Material	447,192	239,121	96,055	304,062	89,540	19,729
Automobiles	371,392	127,739	189,370	120,704	222,539	90,405
Publications	279,833	49,434	13,045	21,253	75,936	63,570
Amusements	207,630	175,818	192,901	158,502	172,932	173,213
Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants	174,024	66,200	55,164	118,361	51,449	55,876
Men's Furnishings	164,644	99,664	82,807	82,666	38,053	95,319
Schools and Colleges	62,431	28,058	29,216	8,981	18,531	10,580
Boots and Shoes	61,530	28,055	33,988	9,423	8,578	17,341
Office Appliances	60,982	21,424	7,462	2,755	22,054	24,254
Charity and Religion	56,079	37,611	23,347	30,936	24,186	32,868
Public Service	28,435	17,471	19,304	16,999	17,194	18,879
Beverages	23,495	16,784	8,927	9,277	4,572	6,526
Total Agate Lines	**4,422,189**	**2,484,941**	**2,252,136**	**2,083,351**	**1,275,585**	**1,257,026**
Help and Situations Wanted	503,305	2,742,420	712,896	530,533	6,396	46,163
Other Classifications	603,536	666,783	1,040,170	203,609	268,270	427,093
Complete Total Agate Lines	**5,529,030**	**5,894,144**	**4,005,202**	**2,817,493**	**1,550,251**	**1,730,282**

ELSIE JANIS CAPERS ON WESTERN FRONT

Comedienne Arrives on Engine's Cowcatcher at Stage Set for Our Soldiers.

SINGS MEN TO TRENCHES

Star of A. E. F. Spreads Cheer in Her Barnstorming Tour of the Camps in France.

By ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

The theatre was no theatre at all. It was just the great trainshed which serves as the workshop and headquarters for a small army of American engineers who are lending the P. R. R. touch to the astonished landscape of France. Though retreat had sounded an hour or so before, it was packed to suffocation with Yanks, for all that day rakish posters, turned out in the company painter's best style, had intrigued the eye with the modest announcement: "Elsie Janis, America's greatest actress. For one night only." And at last, with warning toots from a distant whistle and a great wave of laughter as the order was passed along to clear the track, a locomotive trundled in out of the night, in its cab a pair of proud and grinning engineers, on its cowcatcher Elsie Janis.

A moment later and the engine was near enough to the stage for her to clear the space at a single jump and there she was, with her black velvet tam pushed back on her tossing hair, with her eyes alight and her hands uplifted, her whole voice thrown into the question which is the beginning and the end of morale, which is the most important question in the army:

"Are we downhearted?"

You can only faintly imagine the thunderous "No" with which the train shed echoed till the peaceful French households in the neighborhood wondered what those upstarts Americans would be up to next. And it is the whole point of Elsie Janis as well as the whole point of all the mummers now being booked to play for the A. E. F.—that whatever the spirit of the boys before her coming they really meant that "No" with all there was in them, that any who might have been just a little downhearted before left no doubt about it after seeing and hearing her. For, like the rare officer who can inspire his men to very prodigies of valor, so the flashing Elsie is compact of that priceless thing which, for lack of a less pedantic phrase, we must call positive magnetism.

When she leads a leather-lunged regiment in the strains of "God Save Kaiser Bill" the future of that uneasy monarch really seems more insecure than it did, and it is not fanciful to say that no more than one company has marched off to its first night in the trenches with brighter eyes, squarer shoulders, and a more gallant swing because, at the very threshold of safety, this lanky and lovely lady from Columbus, Ohio, waved and sang and cheered them on their way.

That is way. When the history of this great expedition comes to be written, there should be a chapter devoted to the play-girl of the western front, the star of the A. E. F., the forerunner of those players who are now being booked in the greatest circuit of them all, the Y. M. C. A. huts of France. These are days when space in a ship is more precious than platinum, so that we scrutinize many a futile person tagging along in the wake of the A. E. F. and weep when we think of him in terms of waste tonnage. But I think that nothing shipped over to us since Pershing landed has been of such value in proportion to the space pre-empted as the shipment known as Elsie Janis.

For her, and for her like, there is always room. And work aplenty to do. There are troops by the million in training inside on the edge of the advance. And there are great, barren, dusty, tedious rest camps, where numberless thousands are indescribably hungry for such relief as a dance by George M. Cohan or a song by Nora Bayes. A great part of a soldier's life is the dreary business of waiting. The bane of the billet is boredom, and home seems further away than there are miles in the equator to measure the distance. How eager for entertainment are the American boys in France you cannot know until you have stepped out to the rickety platform before a thousand or so of them and felt them drink in the fun as parched earth takes the rain. Play-actors are good for the A. E. F., and by the same token, measurably and positively bad for Kaiser Bill.

And the actors all enjoy themselves immensely. Elsie Janis (and mother) are having the time of their lives, and she meant every word of it when she cabled back to all her brothers and sisters of the stage to come, or they would never know what they had missed.

For Elsie, it has been barn-storming with a vengeance, a tour of tank towns in more senses than one. It has meant traveling without a maid for once in a way, playing a whole season with a one-dress wardrobe, bivouacking in stranger and more uninviting hotels than have been her portion since she was an Infant Phenomenon known as Little Elsie to be delighted with primitive small towns of the Middle West.

It has meant warbling as in a cabaret among tables of some captious officers' mess or mounting a bench to sing through the windows of some contagion barracks where, isolated, the doughboys had been tearing their infected hair with disappointment because they had heard she was in the camp and knew they could not get out to see her.

It has meant lingering for an extra performance at some hut, because a whole new audience was coming through the starlit heavens from the aviation camp down the lines.

It has given this particular comedienne—as the war has given all of us, (including the Y. M. C. A. itself,)—a new idea of the Young Men's Christian Association. When she first found that a tour of the A. E. F. meant a tour of the "Y" huts, I imagine that, with the conventional Algonquin Hotel notion of reading rooms with stale copies of The Youth's Companion on a table or somewhere and at the door a beaming Sunday School superintendent of the comic journal variety, she voiced her private doubts as to whether she would "go big with young Christians." But in the huts of the A. E. F. she has found all the world, (minus his wife.)

She has found old friends by the hundreds, spotting out in the olive drab multitude in front of her the actor with whom she did a turn a season before, seated between a fondly remembered stage hand from some Keith house back home and a college boy who was the 11,567th undergraduate to cut out her picture and pin it over his dresser in the dormitory. Now and then she will encounter (to her affected embarrassment) some one who adored her as Little Elsie, like the gray-haired Sergeant who gave away her age completely by clamoring for the imitation of such an ancient as Dan Daly. As we have nothing else to give she has been showered with briquets, and is believed to possess the largest collection of those doubtful treasures in France. As there is no slot door and no time and place for mash notes, she is spared one great annoyance. The boys swarm up on the stage instead and slap her on the back and vow there never was such a girl since the world began. They cheer her until they are hoarse, and she is dizzy with pride.

For here in the S. O. S. and the Z. of A. are such audiences as young actors meet in their day dreams and are fortunate if they really find for a single hour in all their days. I have seen the Century packed from orchestra pit to roof with a crowd that thought the sun rose and set with Elsie Janis. I have heard a skeptical London audience surrender and cheer for her as never London cheered for an American before. But in all her years on the stage she has known no such tumultuous, heart-warming welcomes as are her nightly portions in the biggest time a booking office can offer to a player in the year 1918.

Let those come who, like Douglas Fairbanks, are full of the joy of living. Better ten minutes of Fred Stone than an hour of the greatest tragedian extant in the Players Club. Of those who have enlisted as cheer leaders for the sidelines of the A. E. F. let those come first who, like Elsie Janis, can be a whole show in themselves. That saves time and space and trouble. She is perfectly equipped because she can sing and dance and do imitations and turn handsprings and, above all, radiate enthusiasm. She not only sings. She can set every one else a singing.

Her repréteoire of songs is full of French and you should hear her chant some such lyric as:

Je ne veux pas guerir,
Je ne veux pas guerir,
Car j'adore ma jolie infirmière.

It is full, too, of the barrack room ballads of 1918, for though up Seicheprey way they are true to the lilt of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," each American colony in France has its own favorite ditty, and Elsie picks them up as she goes along.

And, of course, her old powers as a mimic stand her in good stead. She is doing all her old tricks and some new ones. In fact, she is giving this season the best imitation of her career. For she is giving what all the boys of the A. E. F. think is a darned good relation of a real sport.

AUSTRALIAN ACE FELL 10,000 FEET

Rigby Lost Consciousness at 16,000 Feet, but Saved Himself in Last 6,000.

One of the youngest officers in the British Air Service to receive the Military Cross for valor is Captain H. A. Rigby of Melbourne, Australia, who arrived here yesterday on his way home for six months' rest after two years' flying in France. He will be 21 in November and has six German fighting machines "crashed to the ground"—which is the official phrase—two driven down out of control and one observation balloon destroyed to his credit.

All these victories were won after the first big offensive began in the Amiens-Arras sector, and when on May 16 he lost consciousness at an altitude of 16,000 feet the army doctors said it was time he had a rest.

In his two years' service Captain Rigby tested thirty-five different types of airplanes.

In an interview yesterday with a TIMES reporter Captain Rigby said:

"The American fliers whom I met in the British and French service on the front showed themselves to be first-class fliers and good fighters. When they get a number of their new machines over in France the American aviators will prove themselves, I am sure, the equals of any of our men. They have the dash and nerve of the colonial fliers in the British air service. For all-round, good, steady work the English aviators take a lot of beating, and can always be relied upon. They do not usually try to do stunts, like the colonials.

"The French aviators work differently from the British. We believe in flying in close formation and consider it dangerous to go up and attack the enemy alone when they are in force, while the French go alone and dive through the Hun squadrons, hoping to get one of the enemy on the way. Their methods do not touch for diving, which gives them the drop on the Huns.

"The Germans are chicken-hearted in the air, and during the whole time I was in France I did not see more than ten of their machines show fight when attacked. On one occasion there were eight Hun triplanes—which we do like, by the way, because they can turn so quickly—trying to get one of our scouting machines. I went to assist our chap in a S. E. 5, and six of the triplanes left for home. The one which was shooting at the machine finally quit, and I found myself racing at a 125-mile gait alongside the remaining Hun. We were not thirty yards apart, and neither of us could get a chance to use the guns. He could not drop astern to shoot at me because our chap was following us up. After this had lasted about three minutes the German waved his hand to me and then sailed off for home.

"Richthofen was shot down by a Lewis gun in an Australian R. E. 8, but the victory was claimed by a naval squadron. The R. E. 8 is a slow machine that carries a Vickers gun in front and a Lewis gun at the back. He was tackled by Richthofen and returned the fire, which evidently disabled the Hun aviator. The 'camel' saw the fight going on, and came to the rescue, but he did not bring Richthofen down.

"When I was in the hospital at the coast there was a German aviator in the next bed who had been brought down by one of our chaps, and had his leg broken in three places. The surgeons saved the leg for him, which made him very grateful. He said that if he had fallen inside his own lines the German doctors would have taken off the leg to save trouble.

"The worst two hours I spent at the front was in the hospital on the night of May 19, when it was bombed by the Huns. At that time, following my going to sleep or fainting in my machine, my nerves were not in good shape. About 11 o'clock we heard the first guns and realized what was happening. The nurses behaved like heroines. They came into the wards with electric torches, and all the patients who could be moved were placed under the beds with rugs so that the shrapnel could not hit them. The Huns used 25-pound bombs, which we call the 'touch-and-run,' because they explode at the slightest contact. Many of them exploded coming through the corrugated iron roof of the hospital. The shrapnel fell like rain, and there were over 400 casualties. Two of the gallant nurses were killed and two others seriously wounded. I saw eleven of the patients on the floor who had been killed outright.

"From the 25th of March we were kept busy along the Arras-Bapaume Road, flying low and using our machine guns on the enemy, who was massed along the roads in all directions. It was a curious sight for us to swoop down from the clouds on the Huns when they were halted at some of the crossroads with their transport wagons and artillery. Directly the shots from our machine guns began to mow them down there was a stampede, and the confusion was always added to by their horses becoming unmanageable."

Of his own fall on May 16, Captain Rigby said that it was due to exhaustion. He was flying at about 16,000 feet when he lost consciousness, which he recovered for a second or so at 10,000 feet. He realized that he was falling, but was powerless to do anything. At 6,000 feet he recovered sufficiently to make the ground safely.

His father, E. J. Rigby, came here for the Emergency Shipping Board some weeks ago as an authority on the welding of ships, accompanied by his wife and daughter. They will be here for some time, but the son must take his leave in Australia.

MISS DURACK COMING EAST.

Swimming Star Hopes to Settle Difficulties with A. A. U.

Miss Fannie Durack, the Australian swimming champion, whose American tour has come a cropper, may soon be seen in this city.

She is once more in trouble, and her fellow-countryman and adviser, Sydney Cavill, instructor at the Olympic Club, has suggested her coming to New York to try to straighten out matters with the national A. A. U. authorities. She is reported ready to do so.

It appears that the foreign star's attitude since landing in this country has caused William Unmack of San Francisco, the man who arranged for her visit, to cable the Amateur Swimming Union of Australia asking that her credentials be withdrawn on the ground that she refuses to live up to agreements.

Meanwhile Miss Durack seems also to have antagonized the Pacific Coast aquatic fraternity, and as a result no effort is being made to book her for any California meets.

Cavill, as her spokesman, states that she expects to settle her case with the A. A. U., then engage in competition in the East, where she will find more worthy rivalry than on the Coast. Developments are now awaited with interest.

Policeman Hurt Stopping Runaway.

In stopping a runaway horse and empty runabout bolting down Ninth Avenue at Fifty-sixth Street, late yesterday afternoon, Patrolman John Gilson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, suffered injuries to his arms and knees, through being thrown violently against an elevated railroad pillar, and had to be relieved from duty. The police reported the owner of the horse as Charles Isadore of 562 West Thirty-fourth Street.

PICTURES OF NAVY SHOWN IN COLORS

Movies by Prizma Process Give Remarkable Views of Ships and Sea Fighters.

FAIRBANKS AS A REPORTER

J. Stuart Blackton Accomplishes Success In Screen Picture of Mrs. Ward's "Missing."

The moving pictures have meant much to the war, and, reciprocally, the war has meant much to the screen, giving it almost limitless opportunity and incentive to realize its own peculiar power in the big, broad field of outdoors, free from the fetting precedent that, to be popular, it must remain the step-child of the stage. There have been many demonstrations recently of how the most has been made of this opportunity, and the latest of them is "Our Invincible Navy," shown this week at the Strand Theatre. Probably the navy has never been so completely and at the same time so artistically pictured as in this film, which was made by the Prizma process of producing natural colors.

The picture begins with a historic review of the navy which blends into a sort of summary of incidents in the course of training officers and men. Then there is a glimpse of the manner in which big guns are made and ships are fitted for the sea. The battleship fleet is shown in panorama and detail, and one sees, also, the launching of torpedoes, the flight of hydroaeroplanes from the decks of cruisers, the preparing of vessels for action, the firing of turret salvos, and other performances, all of which make the pictures seem like a book about the navy in which the print has come to life. The colors add a realism that would have been impossible without them.

Revive a Threadbare Subject.

After seeing this naval film, it is difficult, perhaps, to be tolerant with the Strand's feature photoplay, "The Venus Model," with Mabel Normand in the leading rôle. The thing is so emphatically a product of the restricted field from which, through the war, the moving pictures have been able to escape. The story is about a phenomenon in the form of a working girl who designs a wonderful bathing suit, thereby saves her employer from failure, falls in love with the son of said employer, rescues him from the clutches of an unscrupulous female to whom he had indiscreetly written letters, and finally marries him and happiness forever.

That the movies can accomplish a degree of artistic success when following the direction of the stage is illustrated in "Missing," at the Rialto this week. J. Stuart Blackton took Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel and made from it a picture that deserves to hold the interest and reach the hearts of many. He did not impose upon his picture the needless restrictions of the stage, but placed the action as much as possible outdoors, with many changing scenes, and introduced effects in themselves worth looking at and greatly enhancing the story. His cast, too, was well selected, especially Sylvia Breamer as the war wife whose husband is reported "missing," and seems surely later to be dead, but is finally found in a French hospital, where she goes to him after her deceitful sister has attempted to marry her to another man.

Fairbanks in Journalistic Feats.

"Mount Lassen in Action," released by the Educational Films Corporation, also at the Rialto, is an unusual picture of the scenes around an active volcano.

Douglas Fairbanks is thoroughly and most actively himself in "Say, Young Fellow" at the Rivoli Theatre. The story is no more impossible and amazing in its defiance of reality than it must be to contain the energy and ingenuity of Fairbanks. He is a newspaper reporter in the play, and all ambitious young reporters anxious to learn about the future, even by the process of elimination, should go to see the film so that they may know some of the things that, no matter how exciting and varied their experience, they can never be and do. Incidentally they will be delightfully entertained if the Fairbanks personality and performances have any appeal for them. There is some clever photographic work in the picture by which the hero's friend, Mr. Hunch, is made to prompt him in difficult moments.

The Rialto animated pictorial includes another installment of the marine pictures, the first of which were shown last week. They present marines in training and end with a spectacular practice charge that looks like real war.

A chapter of The Evening Mail Fraser Pictures, which are scenes of Guadeloupe, in the French West Indies, is enjoyable for those whose minds can go further away than Coney Island.

"Her Body in Bond," with Mae Murray, is at the Broadway this week, and "The Unchastened Woman," with Grace Valentine, is at the new Symphony Theatre, Ninety-fifth Street and Broadway.

ZIEGFELD FIGHTS BROKERS.

Declares He Will Stop Profiteering In "Follies" Tickets.

Florenz Ziegfeld's war with the ticket speculators, regarding the sale of seats for the forthcoming engagement of the "Follies," received added impetus last night by a statement from the manager, in Atlantic City, that he would wage a general fight against ticket profiteering, and that every means would be employed to prevent seats from falling into the hands of the brokers.

Mr. Ziegfeld's statement was in reply to charges by the brokers that the manager's decision to sell tickets directly to the public had been reached only after seats had been offered to the brokers at certain prices and refused. Mr. Ziegfeld declares that he agreed to sell tickets to the brokers on condition that they file a bond binding them not to resell at an advance of more than 50 cents a ticket.

Benefit for Tank Corps.

The first theatrical performance given in this city for men of the Tank Corps took place last night at the Fulton Theatre. About $2,000 was raised, the sum going to the company fund of the 303d Battalion Tank Corps of the National Army, now in training at Camp Colt, Gettysburg. Those who appeared on the program included Irene Franklin and Burton Green, Marguerita Sylva, Billy B. Van and Dave Ferguson, James J. Morton, Walter Scanlon, Bernie and Baker, and Valli Belasco Martin.

Polish Day at Food Show.

Richard Ordynski, Director of the Metropolitan Opera House, is directing the Polish sketch which will be presented by the Entertainment Committee of the Stage Women's War Relief at the Conservation Food Show at the Grand Central Palace today, which is Polish Day. In the cast will be the Polish actress, Maude Scheerer.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Billy B. Van, the comedian, will be given a dinner at the Friars Club on Sunday night, June 30.

"Patsy on the Wing," a comedy by Edward Peple, has been put in rehearsal by Harrison Grey Fiske. Peggy O'Neil and Victor Moore have the principal roles.

Reginald Barlow, now a Major in the 306th Infantry, took part in the performance Saturday night of "Getting Together" at the Shubert. He appeared in the recruiting scene in the play's second act.

A benefit performance for the United States Tank Corps will be given at the Astor Theatre next Sunday night. Motion pictures showing the men in training will be shown in public for the first time.

WOODS TO PUT ON EIGHT NEW PLAYS

"Friendly Enemies" Opens in August with Louis Mann and Sam Bernard.

THREE OTHER WAR PIECES

"Come Across" Has to Do with the Liberty Loan—Fourteen Companies to Tour.

The first of the prominent theatrical managers to make formal announcement of his plans for the coming season is A. H. Woods, who hopes to offer about eight new plays in New York during the first two months of the season, August and September. The number is in excess of that produced by Mr. Woods during the same period last year, and makes it reasonably certain that there will be no general curtailment of theatrical activities next season as a result of the irregularities of the season which has just ended.

"Friendly Enemies," a war play which has been running in Chicago for several months, will be offered at the Hudson Theatre about the middle of August with Louis Mann and Sam Bernard as co-stars. The piece is a comedy drama by Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman, and the cast, in addition to Mann and Bernard, will also include Mathilde Cottrelly and Felix Krembs.

Mr. Woods's two houses, the Eltinge and the Republic, will be opened early in the season with two more war plays. These will be "My Boy," which will be produced at the Eltinge, and "Under Orders," which will be seen at the Republic. The former is an English piece, written by Berte Thomas, and played in London during the past season under the title of "Out of Hell." It contains but two characters, each of whom assumes two parts. Effie Shannon and Shelley Hull will have the rôles. "Under Orders," which will have Marjorie Rambeau as its star, is the work of Rol Cooper Megrue, and is an adaptation from the French of Henri Kistemaekers.

Still another war play will be "Come Across," written by Max Radin, and having to do with the Liberty Loan. Robert McWade will have the principal rôle in this piece. Fannie Brice, long a "Follies" comedienne, will be starred in a comedy by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, entitled "Why Worry?" Also in the cast of this piece will be the Avon Comedy Four, well known in vaudeville, and George Sidney. A new play for Barney Bernard is also being written by the Messrs. Glass and Goodman and is announced for production after the holidays.

Hazel Dawn, hitherto identified with musical comedy and the films, will have the leading rôle in a farce entitled "Polly of Point Pelee," written by Richard Booth. John Mason, Homer Mason, and Walter Jones will be others in the same cast. Robert H. McLaughlin, who wrote "The Eternal Magdalene," is the author of another play scheduled for August production, an allegory called "The Great Price." Mary Nash and Cora Coakley will head the cast. "Roads of Destiny," a play suggested by O. Henry's story of the same name, also will be produced. This play has been written by Channing Pollock and will have Florence Reed as its star.

Fourteen touring companies will be sent out, according to present plans. There will be four companies each of "Business Before Pleasure" and "Friendly Enemies" and three each of "Eyes of Youth" and "Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath."

500 DOGS TO BE BENCHED.

North Shore of Long Island K. C. to Hold First Show Saturday.

The North Shore of Long Island Kennel Association will hold its first A. K. C. show for the benefit of the American Wounded Soldiers Fund at Douglaston, L. I., on Saturday, and expects that the exhibit will set a new mark for a first show. Approximately 500 dogs have been entered, including a representation from nearly all of the leading owners in the East. Many of the cash prizes and trophies are to be won outright. There will be frequent train service to the show grounds from the Pennsylvania station, and by motor the journey requires about twenty minutes over the Queensboro Bridge route.

Among the prominent dog owners that have entered their dogs are: Mrs. Hastings Arnold, Adams & Bullock, Mrs. E. C. Alder, Mrs. E. S. Allard, Alstead Kennels, J. Anderson, Captain John G. Bates, Mrs. C. Baumann, Mrs. H. Baxter, J. R. Beard, Mrs. E. H. Berendsohn, Miss E. Blum, Brookside Kennels, Miss G. Campbell, Mrs. F. T. Clarke, Dr. Mary Cotton, Miss C. F. Coots, Mrs. Albert Davis, Mrs. William Drew, Theo. Downs, J. Fangmann, J. Feder, Mrs. Robert de Forest, Lieut. Col. Jack Clifford, Greentree Kennels, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. A. L. Holland, Mrs. George Heinlein, Miss Elsie Hyon, Miss Hope Iselin, W. D. Johnson, Thomas Jones, Lieutenant Harvey S. Ladew, Miss O. S. Lakeland, Miss Jane Lonsdale, F. C. McAllister, Miss M. C. McClone, Mrs. Clinton I. Martin, Mrs. F. Y. Mathis, Mrs. H. R. Mooney, J. H. Pearson, Mrs. George H. Pell, Mrs. C. N. Platt, Mrs. G. Foster Rawlins, Ravenroyd Kennels, Mrs. Thomas Regan, Mrs. M. Riddell, Rockcliffe Kennels, Mrs. James G. Rossman, Mrs. H. Sampson, Jr., F. A. Sheil, Miss J. Snow, Mrs. Thompson, R. Vagt, Mrs. K. C. Waller, A. J. Mackay, C. G. West, Jr., H. T. Peters, and Yankibourne Kennels.

ALL-BREED SHOW JULY 6.

Queensboro K. C. to Hold Exhibit at Link's Casino, Astoria, L. I.

An all-breed match show will be held by the Queensboro Kennel Club on July 6 at Link's Casino, Astoria, Long Island. From present indications this event will surpass the show given by the club last Summer. Classes have been provided for all breeds, and post entries will be received at the show prior to the judging, which will start at 1 P. M. The committe has also provided for athletic contests, and there will be other features arranged that should appeal to all that attend. A number of trophies and cash prizes have been offered to be won at the show and in the various contests.

The Show Committee is composed of the following members: Dr. H. Rubenstein, Chairman; Dr. Wallace Sickels, George Trieber, Charles Merritt, Samuel Johnson, F. G. Snow, Jr., Dr. C. N. Platt and others. The Athletic Committee is composed of the following: F. G. Snow, Jr., Chairman; R. J. Donovan, Dr. Walter Sickels and Frank O'Connor.

Greenwich to Have Dog Show.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 16.—The first annual dog show of the Edgewood Kennel Club for toy breeds only will be held in the grotto of the Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, June 29, for the benefit of the Emily Bruce Shelter, a home for babies here. More than one hundred entries, which closed yesterday, have been received.

Lambs' Gambol Takes In $24,000.

The Lambs gave the last two performances of their gambol at the Hudson Theatre yesterday afternoon and last night, the Stage Women's War Relief and the Actors' Fund being the beneficiaries. The receipts from the five performances, from all sources, were estimated last night to have been about $24,000. The major portion of this sum went to the Lambs' building fund, owing to the sale of seats at auction for the performance on Friday night. The remainder will be divided among the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, the Stage Women's War Relief, and the Actors' Fund.

TO FOSTER JUDAISM HERE.

United Synagogue and Jewish Women's League Hold Joint Session.

A joint session of the United Synagogue and the Jewish Women's League was held yesterday in the Jewish Theological Seminary, 531 West 123d Street. The purpose for which these organizations were formed was the fostering of historical Judaism in America, and more than 350 delegates, which included rabbis and laymen from all parts of the country, attended the meeting.

The conference was opened with a prayer by Dr. Eugene Kohn of Baltimore, which was followed by the singing of the National Anthem. Greetings were extended the visitors by Dr. Cyrus Adler, Acting President of the Jewish Theological Seminary. Professor Louis Ginzberg, Acting President of the United Synagogue, explained the work of his organization and told what it had accomplished during the past year.

In the afternoon the members of the Jewish Women's League went into executive session and adopted a constitution which had been submitted by the Executive Committee.

Meyer F. Goodfriend, Treasurer of the United Synagogue, read his annual report, which showed a deficit of $1,400. He stated that $15,000 would be needed for the coming year's work.

Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman, Treasurer of the Jewish Women's League, read a report which showed a balance on hand of $272.

Dr. Samuel M. Cohen, Supervising Director of the United Synagogue, told of the growth of the organization from twenty-two congregations six years ago, to eighty-six at the present time, besides thirty women's organizations. Dr. Cohen said:

"The United Synagogue is a great aid in the small Jewish communities of twenty to forty families. Unorganized and without a Hebrew or religious schools, their children grow up without a knowledge or love of Judaism. Often they attend Christian Sunday Schools."

It was decided to raise $25,000 in order to carry on the work. Dr. Samuel M. Cohen reported that a great part of this had been pledged by delegates.

A Director's Committee was appointed by Professor Ginzberg for the purpose of compiling a directory of kosher hotels and restaurants throughout the country. This book, when ready, will be distributed to all Jewish traveling men.

It was the opinion of Dr. Cohen that the methods of Jewish education should be modernized, and that all printed matter should be in English in order that the Jewish young men and women may have their loyalty to the ideals of Judaism deepened.

NEW SUBWAYS NEED MEN.

Interborough Has Many Men Drafted and May Have to Employ Women.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company will need 1,000 additional employes when the Seventh Avenue and the Lexington Avenue subways are put in operation. How to get these men has been troubling the company, and recently the matter was laid before Public Service Commissioners Charles Bulkley, A. Ribbell, and Travis H. Whitney, the commission's committee named to look after the details of the two trunk lines.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the company, told the Commissioners that the company had recently lost several hundred employes, some of them by the draft and others by offers of higher wages. He explained that because of this loss it was exceedingly difficult to get enough men to operate the company's lines to capacity. Of the 1,000 new persons required 600 can be used as trainmen, and the others to man the new stations.

Recently the company changed the age limit of its employes from 45 to 55 years, and a request was made that the fullest publicity be given to this fact to attract men too old for the heavier work in munition and other factories, but young and strong enough to do the easier physical labor required by the company.

The Public Service Commission offered the company all the help it had to offer. It is possible that the company will first try to get women to take tickets as ticket sellers and ticket choppers. There has been some opposition to this plan by persons who see in the attempt a lowering of the social standards, and possible permanent injury to the physical welfare of the women, but the company has had the advice of physicians, and has been informed that the work would not hurt a normal woman.

It was stated at the offices of the commission on Saturday that the two trunk lines would be ready for operation on July 1, or within a few days of that date. Nothing remains to be done except to install safety appliances and to finish the substation and duct line at Fifty-seventh Street. The company will have to add 411 new cars to the 1,252 now in use in order to operate the new lines on the prepared schedules. This new equipment is ready.

MISS M.H.QUINLAN DROWNED

Wealthy Red Cross Worker Believed to Have Committed Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., June 16.—The body of Miss Marie H. Quinlan, a wealthy native of Toronto, Canada, and one of the most active Red Cross workers in New York and London, was found in the water off Marblehead shore last night. She had been missing since early morning from 68 East Dane Street, Beverly, where she was a guest preparatory to occupying a mansion she had leased for the Summer.

According to Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, a personal friend, Miss Quinlan, who was 50 years old, had been suffering from nervous trouble since she came from London six months ago. In that city she was in charge of the Maple Leaf Home, a place where invalided Canadian soldiers made their headquarters.

The sight of wounded soldiers and the experience of being in six Zeppelin raids caused her health to be impaired and it is believed that she committed suicide. This is strengthened by the fact that she made her will late Friday night, forwarding it to a lawyer in Toronto.

Miss Quinlan gave generously to war relief measures in Canada, New York, and London. She went from Toronto to New York a few years ago and then went to London on a Red Cross mission. She remained there six months, and after returning to New York, made arrangements to lease Mrs. Peabody's mansion at Beverly. She came to Beverly two weeks ago.

Two Drowned When Canoe Upset.

Milton Meyer, 18 years old, of 21 Convent Avenue, and Harry Zimmerman, 19, of 735 East 166th Street, were drowned yesterday afternoon in the North River off 140th Street when a canoe which they were paddling was overturned by the current. Police from Harbor Squad A grappled for the bodies without success.

Charles Kaps, 19 years old, of 1,409 Amsterdam Avenue, and George Fuchs, 21, of 76 Manhattan Street, who were also in the canoe, were rescued. Kaps said all belonged to the Jolly Pals Club, now camping opposite Fort Washington Point on the Jersey side.

Bituminous Production at Top Notch

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Miners responded to the nation's war needs with a record production of bituminous coal during the week ended June 8. A total of 12,465,000 tons was mined, or approximately the weekly output for which Mr. Garfield has been striving.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

HIGH-TOPPED SHOES BARRED NEXT YEAR

Government Limits Women's Footwear to 8 Inches and May Regulate Their Other Garb.

FEWER POCKETS FOR MEN

Their Coats to be Shorter, and Double-Breasted Effects Will Be Taboo in 1919.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The War Industries Board assumed the rôle of arbiter of fashions today in making public regulations which shoemakers and manufacturers of men's clothing are expected to follow in planning for the offerings for next Spring. The rules are established to conserve leather and the materials which go into clothes.

Conservation measures, as they affect women's clothing other than shoes, have been discussed and voluntary agreements sought. It is possible that drastic regulations to be followed in this trade also will be promulgated soon.

The high shoes which women affected when they shortened skirts are hit by the orders sent out today, and hereafter manufacturers of women's shoes must not build them more than eight inches high, when laces are used, and buttoned shoes stop at six and a half inches from the ground. Overgaiters are restricted to the eight and a half-inch level.

Shoe manufacturers for the next six months also are forbidden to purchase or use new style lasts, and all shoes are to be restricted to four colors, black, white, and two shades of brown. Leather linings are discouraged.

Men's clothing, after the present stock is depleted, will be conservative in design and limited as to length of coat. Not more than ten models of sack suits are to be put out by manufacturers who are now planning for next Spring's stocks. Men's coats will have fewer pockets, the Government possibly feeling that they will not need as many by 1919. Here are the regulations as approved by the War Industries Board, after consultation with the trade:

Sack Coats—It is proposed to eliminate inside patch or pillows pockets of cloth. Only one vent to be allowed in skirt of a coat, that to be in the centre. Length to be 30 inches, based on a size 36 regular, ¼-inch grade to size, 1½ inches to be added for longs.

Only three outside pockets to be permitted on any sack coat. Facings not to exceed 4½ inches in width, finished at the breast.

Waistcoats—Facings not to exceed 1¾ inches in width, finished. The amount of woolen cloth used in the front of waistcoats not be reduced, increasing the amount of lining fabric used.

Trousers—Side and back straps and flaps to be eliminated. Outlet on inseams of leg not to exceed three-quarters of an inch. No reinforcement of trousers to be made with wool cloth.

Lightweight Overcoats—All double-breasted coats to be eliminated. Chesterfield models only to be made. Such coats not to exceed 43 inches in length, based on a size 36 regular, 1¼-inch grade to size, 2 inches to be added for longs.

Raincoats—Maximum length to be 48 inches. Maximum width of collar to be 3¼ inches.

Reference samples not to exceed six square inches of cloth.

All double coats with detachable linings for civilian use to be eliminated.

On the subject of shoes the War Industries Board says:

"In order to husband our resources and assist in carrying on the war program further measures of conservation are manifestly necessary in the shoe trade for the Spring season of 1919.

"The purpose of this program is to reduce still further, if possible, the number of styles and to avoid those styles that involve the unnecessary use of material and capital.

"These recommendations apply to all samples made for the Spring season of 1919 and to all shoes cut for manufacture on or after Oct. 1, 1918."

The statement then sets forth the maximum heights of various styles of shoes and adds:

"You are requested, in so far as possible or wherever practicable, to institute the following methods of conservation:

"1. To use economical cutting patterns.

"2. To co-operate with retailers and wholesalers to restrict the return of merchandise.

"3. To reduce the number of new boot samples for women, to be made for Spring season of 1919.

"4. To discourage the purchase or order of unnecessary sample pairs of shoes for future buying.

"5. To encourage the sale of low cut and low effects."

C. E. STANGELAND ARRESTED

Political Economist Held on an Espionage Charge in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Charles Emil Stangeland, political economist and formerly an attaché of several American legations, who occupies twenty lines in "Who's Who in America" is a prisoner, held under $5,000 bail on an indictment, charging violation of the Espionage act. He is the man who was examined quietly before United States Commissioner Long, (who was unaware of his identity) on Saturday night and who will be extradited to New York to answer an indictment found by the Federal Grand Jury.

Stangeland was working as statistican for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation under his own name when arrested by the officers of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, and was turned over to the Department of Justice.

Special Agent Garbarino of the Department of Justice said tonight that his office had been seeking the man, but that the Naval Intelligence officers had located him living and working at Bethlehem under his own name. With him as a roommate for a time was Gustav Ragner Lindgrin, who was also indicated at the time.

It is said by Mr. Garbarino that Lindgrin was able to travel to Europe with a forged passport, and that he used this instrument to send information to the enemy into Germany. Stangeland and Lindgrin are also jointly charged with using the mails for this purpose. Mrs. Karin Michaelis Stangeland, the novelist, is the wife of the prisoner and is at present in Copenhagen. Mr. Garbarino said tonight that he was unable to say whether or not the letters which Stangeland is accused of writing were sent to his wife.

Stangeland is an American citizen, and was born in Sheldahl, Iowa, thirty-seven years ago, of Swedish parents. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota, and studied later at the University of Berlin.

He was honored with the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia in 1904, and married Karin Michaelis six years ago.

Stangeland's arrest was conducted with the greatest secrecy. He will be arraigned tomorrow before Commissioner Long, and at present is locked up at the City Hall.

'WINTERGREEN' KILLS CHILD

Two Others Recover Who Drank It in an Orphan Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., June 16.—Stanley Owen, 5 years old, one of three boys of St. Christopher's Home for Orphans here, who became ill after they had swallowed molasses and "something" from a bottle which they found in an abandoned storeroom in the former reception hospital of the building, is dead, and an autopsy today revealed what is supposed to be an irritant poison. The other boys, Raymond Haggerty and George Curry, recovered through the prompt assistance of Dr. Robert Denniston. The results of the autopsy have been sent to New York for a chemical analysis.

The old reception hospital storeroom had not been used since a nurse finished her work there more than a month ago during an epidemic of chickenpox. The boys took molasses, which they mixed with liquid from a bottle marked "wintergreen." Owen swallowed more of this mixture than the others. It was said that oil of wintergreen might have the same effects as carbolic acid upon a child. Another theory is that the bottle may have contained a solution of carbolic acid. An investigation is being made by Coroner George Eagle of Westchester County. The Rev. Burdett B. Brown, Superintendent of the home, said it was not known that anything of a poisonous nature had been left in the storeroom, nor had any poison been used in the hospital, to his knowledge.

NEW YORK BANKERS TO MEET

Annual Convention Will Open Thursday at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—The New York State Bankers' Association will meet for its twenty-fifth annual convention on Thurs

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SHALL WE SMOOTH THE KAISER'S PATH TO THE PACIFIC?

Is it the intention of Germany's foes—or some of them, the short-sighted ones—to force Japan, if they can, into the arms of Germany? Not that they can do it; but is it their intention to try to do it if they can? If not, why this insulting suspicion of Japan's motives; and why, above all, this hesitancy to intervene in Siberia for fear Japan might not play fair after furnishing the majority of the troops in the expedition? For that is the real reason of this bewildered hesitancy, a hesitancy from which we are glad to see that some of them, and especially the most commonsense nation in the whole alliance, France, are entirely free. When certain of the Allies say, "Of course it would be a dreadful "thing to have Russia incorporated "into the German Empire, but if we "try to stop it may we not fear that "Japan would do something inexpressibly devilish?" the answer of France is comprised in a shrug of the shoulders and the one word, "Bosh!"

What is Japan fighting for? For a quiet Asia. She wants no quarrelsome neighbors. It was because we wanted a quiet America, with no quarrelsome neighbors, that President MONROE declared we would not permit any European nation to extend its system to this continent. It was for the same reason that Japan made her alliance with England. She was in deadly fear of Russia, the Russia of the Czars. The Russia of the Czars is gone, but what shall that profit Japan if a new Russia, made immensely more efficient and immensely more quarrelsome by a new Czar whose throne is in Berlin, and whose name is WILHELM, suddenly glares at her out of the window of Vladivostok?

A little history. There never was any anti-Japanese feeling in this country until after the Russo-Japanese war. The legendary craft, guile, cunning of Japan is not an old legend, it is a new one, dating from 1905. Until 1905 none of us had ever become aware that the Japanese ways were ways that were dark. Who discovered that there was such a thing as the "yellow peril," that the Japanese were plotting the overthrow of the white race? It was WILLIAM of Hohenzollern, and we may safely conclude that his discovery was a move in his game. It was taken up by certain newspapers in the United States and industriously inculcated; but although WILLIAM made his great discovery in 1899, this American newspaper support did not come to him until after 1905; and by a curious coincidence it was the support of the same newspapers that have since been aiding him as far as they dared in his war against the democratic nations, and the same newspapers that have been trying to sidetrack us into a war with Mexico to keep us too busy to interfere with that game of his.

Just after the close of the Russo-Japanese war—during which the sympathies of the American people had been notoriously and openly with Japan—a propaganda was instituted in Japan and the United States for the purpose of setting the two countries at odds with each other. The distance is so great as to favor canards; nothing is ever denied unless it happens to attract ministerial attention, such as the yarn that Japan was negotiating with Mexico for a naval base at Magdalena Bay. The minor canards went undenied, never getting into ministerial notice; and while the Hohenzollern propagandists were busy sowing lies about Japan in American soil, they were equally busy sowing lies about America in Japanese soil. It was about the time of the Russo-Japanese war that the Kaiser regarded himself as ready to begin his war with the world, and from Mogadir to the annexation of Bosnia his progress has been one of steps to that end, until the Potsdam conspiracy of 1914 decided that the time had come to start the conflagration. The Japanese-American propaganda, dating from that time, was part of the plan.

The reason why the scheme came to naught was that when war broke out Japan was instantly confronted with the demolition of her object—a quiet Asia. She cast her sword into the scale against the Kaiser. She has played fair with her allies ever since, and has been rewarded for it with that distrust which was created for his own purposes years ago by WILLIAM of Hohenzollern. And now comes the crisis. Germany beats down Russia and begins to absorb her. Japan, the island empire, needing, above all things, a safe sea and a safety zone around it, just as England does, Japan is confronted with the possibility of having a pistol pointed at her heart from Vladivostok. The interests of her allies call for the prompt ejection of Germany from Russia, so that Germany may not increase her strength so as to overwhelm them. What stops them—or some of them? Why, the absurd fear that Japan has some ulterior motive in wishing with all her might to keep Germany out of Siberia, when it is as plain as the nose on one's face that her need of a quiet Asia is reason enough and that that is all she can possibly require.

Another thing. Japan has been noted, ever since her entrance into the family of nations, for a scrupulous fidelity to treaty obligations, for a high attention to the commands of honor. There has never been such a thing as a "scrap of paper" in Japan's history. She would have to be tempted above the power of man to bear in order to go back on this record. Is that any reason why we should persist in forcing this temptation on her? Germany, be sure, is making no such error; Germany has a busy propaganda in Japan, telling her every hour of the day that self-preservation is the first law of nature, that the Allies will never combine to thrust Germany out of Siberia, that Germany is foreordained to be Japan's neighbor, and that it is the part of wisdom to make terms with that foreordained neighbor before it is too late. It takes all the virtue of Bushido to withstand such arguments; and we give Japan no help; instead, we help the German propaganda along with might and main.

Meanwhile there is an alternative to having Japan confronted with a terrible neighbor, to having her exchange a Czar-ruled Russia for a Kaiser-ruled Russia. In the general demoralization of old Russia there is one spot that has largely escaped. It is Siberia, where there is more of the old Russian spirit than anywhere else. The Siberians are holding out against anarchy and Germany, and General SEMENOFF's army affords a nucleus for the establishment of a nation that shall be neither Romanoff, Hohenzollern, nor Bolshevist. But the nucleus will not be there forever. Time is passing, and we are sinning away our day of grace. Are we to make up our minds at last to trust Japan and let her join with us and SEMENOFF in redeeming Siberia and putting a safety zone between German-ruled Russia and Japan, and are we to make up our minds only to find that, as usual, we have made them up too late?

FILM FIRE ON THE AISNE.

KARL ROSNER, the Imperial film-maker, shows us the Kaiser once more. He is standing, as usual, before a map, the film symbol of the Napoleonic genius of the War Lord. His wonted Cacoëthes loquendi bursts out. He "addressed his hearers thus." Evidently he is accompanied by a much-enduring band of "hearers." There are worse trials than fighting in the trenches. The Kaiser breaks suddenly into free verse:

In 1914.
During the battle of Soissons,
I was here (at Laffaux Corner,)
On the Aisne front.
What heavy trials
Have since been imposed
Upon us Germans!
But that is all now behind us.
We are now swinging on
To final victory.

What a long series of mid-year "victories," and no "finals" in sight, save to the Kaiser, and the film has plastered his eyes.

KARL the Simple tells deliciously of "the unbounded astonishment" of some French prisoners "on seeing "that the Emperor had actually vent-"ured under fire." How complimentary to the Kaiser's reputation is this wonder of the French! Yet for nearly four years he has been under film, and he has never flinched and never shut up.

Thor-Wilhelm comes back from the battle film fire. Cacoëthes again. He beckons "the men in field-gray near him to his car" and tells them of "the German successes." The poor chaps had never heard of them. A sweeter-purling brook of free verse than this never flowed before a discriminating public:

Tell it to your comrades.
Tell them that they, too,
May rejoice.
Tell them, also, that I have told you,
I,
In the midst of the fighting.

"In the midst of the fighting" is inimitable. The Kaiser believes he was there. So GEORGE IV. asserted, to his dying day, that he commanded a regiment at Waterloo.

Now for a dialogue, in which "one of his listeners," our old Homeric "Friend Somebody," "'Tis," "carried away by the Emperor's description," pipes up:

What eyes
They will make in Paris,
Your Majesty.

Whereto his Majesty majestically replies:

Yes.
You would like to see those eyes.

Crank up the imperial car! The god must be off to another film engagement "in the midst of the fighting."

Which is funnier, KARL or Kaiser? What jokes "they" will make on you in Paris, your Majesty. No, you would not like to hear those jokes.

MR. FORD AND THE SENATE.

It would be a great pity if the Government were to lose the benefit of HENRY FORD's skill and ability, as it would do if he were to be elected to the Senate. Mr. FORD would have to give up all his contracts with the Government. He would have to stop doing all the work that he is so well qualified to do, so qualified above other men. The law forbids any one interested in Government contracts from holding office. Even if Mr. FORD could find a way around the law, public opinion would not tolerate his doing it; it would be a scandal. It is not thinkable that he could put his interests in some one else's name.

If the Government were to sacrifice all this for a greater gain, it could be endured. But there would be no greater gain to offset it. There would be no gain at all. There would be a loss. Mr. FORD is a man of lovable qualities, but there are many men of lovable qualities who are not qualified for the United States Senate; and Mr. FORD is disqualified by possessing a kind of mind which, no matter how well he might apply himself to the study, would leave government and politics a sealed book to him all his days. His entrance into the Senate would create a vacancy both in the Senate and in the automobile business, and from the latter Mr. FORD cannot be spared.

KOSSOVO.

That America and the other allies join with Serbia this year in the celebration of her national festival, the anniversary of Kossovo, is surely no undeserved tribute. For Serbia has suffered—suffered loss of life in battle, by epidemic, in the hardships of the epic retreat of her armies to the Adriatic, and in massacre, starvation, and pestilence under the conqueror; suffered loss of property by requisitions, by devastation, by the theft of everything movable by Magyars and Bulgars—more than any other of the Allies, even Belgium. Moreover, her sufferings were in large measure due to the ineptitude of allied diplomats who believed to the last that FERDINAND of Bulgaria could be trusted; and Serbia and her Jugoslav kindred who have demanded union with her and liberation from Austria have been exposed to the most vigorous attacks of certain peculiarly persistent and malevolent forms of enemy propaganda.

Kossovo Day deserves to be celebrated, for that matter, as a tribute to the spirit of a race which did not die under five centuries of oppression. From the day in 1389 when the mediaeval Serbian Empire, standing between the Turk and a divided and unready Europe, fell in the battle on the Field of Blackbirds, but in falling lamed the Turk so grievously that Europe gained a respite of half a century in which to make ready, so Serb has ever forgotten the battle. The triumph and the death of the national heroes lived in the song of scores of unknown or forgotten poets until KARA GEORGE led the rebellion that freed a fragment of the race. From that revolt in 1804 Serbia moved steadily forward until the battle of Kumanovo, in 1912, when the armies of KARAGEORGEVITCH drove the Turk out of Macedonia and avenged Kossovo. But, as a French correspondent with the Serbian Army observed, Turkey was defeated, but the blow fell on Austria and Germany. For two-thirds of the Jugoslav race, blood brothers of the free Serbs, were still under Austrian oppression; and a powerful Serbia was something that Austria could never tolerate.

The Austrian ultimatum which began the present war quite evidently was never meant to be acceptable or accepted. Its acceptance, indeed, would have wiped out the free Serbian nation; so Serbia chose to fight, and until a Bulgarian attack in the rear reinforced MACKENSEN'S blow from the front, while allied diplomats debated whether or not to offend Bulgarian sensibilities and CONSTANTINE of Greece did what he could to betray his ally and help his nation's worst enemy, Serbia held out. The disaster that fell upon her then was as complete as that of Kossovo; it might have crushed almost any nation. But a remnant of the army survived the flight over the mountains; this remnant was reorganized, and for the last two years it has been fighting, and with success, on the Saloniki front.

In the meantime, those brothers of the Turk, the Bulgar and the Magyar, have been holding carnival in Serbia. By methods well known in the Balkans they are doing their best to stamp out the national culture, the national language, the national consciousness, the national religion among the women, children, and old men who have survived the epidemics and the military executions. It is only elementary justice to demand the restoration of Serbia. But Serbia as we knew her before the war is only a third of the Jugoslav race. Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in Austria-Hungary have kept the torch of national consciousness alight through a longer servitude than that of their brothers under the Turk. American sympathy will be appreciated; American contributions to Serbian relief can save some lives; but the only real evidence of appreciation of the Serbian people's persistent struggle for existence will be found in a determination that the end of this war shall bring the liberation of the whole Jugoslav people from Austria-Hungary, which has taken the place of the Turk as the conqueror and oppressor of a people devoted to freedom.

ANOTHER FRUIT OF BOLSHEVISM.

The Bolshevist seizure of power last Fall made the nationalities of Transcaucasia form a separate State, the Transcaucasian Republic. A Government of three Armenians, three Georgians, three Tartars, and two Russians was formed. From the beginning of the Brest-Litovsk bedevilment, the Bolsheviki started a crazy propaganda in the new republic. They egged on the Russian soldiers on the Turkish frontier to slaughter the Armenians and Georgians. The Armenians and Georgians declined to be slaughtered, took the arms of the Russian soldiers away, and sent most of those paladins home. More dangerous enemies were the Tartars of Baku, boiling with Pan Turanian zeal. The Armenian and Georgian armies were not strong enough to stand out. The Transcaucasian Government entered into an armistice with the Turks, with the understanding that the Turkish forces would not be sent to Mesopotamia until the peace treaty had been signed at Brest-Litovsk.

That treaty robbed Georgia of the Ardahan and Batum districts, whose dwellers are Georgian Mohammedans, and of the Kars district, which has a great Armenian population. Thus the Bolsheviki, whose Government was not recognized by Transcaucasia, give away some four thousand square miles of Transcaucasian territory. After the peace treaty Turkey asked the Transcaucasian Government to negotiate peace with her. The Transcaucasian Government declined. The Turks got the Bolshevist heroes of the Black Sea fleet full of the forbidden wine, and asked them to shell the Georgian settlements on the coast. The valor of those heroes did go so far as to make an attack on an unfortified port, full of hospitals, of the tuberculous and wounded. A Turkish army invaded Transcaucasia. With Turks in front and Tartars behind, the Armenians and Georgians were unable to hold out.

The signing of a treaty of peace between Transcaucasia and Turkey puts the latter into connection with the Mohammedans in southeast Russia and with the Baku Tartars, on whom she depends for help in her designs on Turkestan. The Transcaucasian railroads are at her service, and, by way of Baku, she can move toward Afghanistan. For the moment, TALAAT Pasha and ENVER Pasha have a little something to show for the loss of Arabia, Palestine, and Mesopotamia. What is left of Transcaucasia falls under German control. So, thanks to the protagonists of the proletariat, Pan Germanism and Pan Turanianism make a new advance.

TAXATION OF BORROWED CAPITAL

The proposal to base income and profits taxes upon "invested capital" was condemned from the beginning, but in vain. That is all the more reason, now that the law is under revision, for reviving the opposition to persisting in anything so unsound in economics and law, and so impracticable in administration. The challenge to the distinction between capital and income is gratuitous, the definition of capital is difficult, and the relation between capital and profits is obscure. Small capital sometimes makes large profits, and large capital often makes no profit at all. The law neither can nor does provide suitably for such cases, and it refuses to regard borrowed funds as capital.

There can be no doubt that all funds used in business, and at the risk of business, are capital for that purpose in an economic sense. It is within bounds to say that most business is done on borrowed money, and that there would be a great check to all industrial and commercial activities if the borrowing of funds for trade were discouraged. Certainly, enterprise is discouraged when it borrows funds under a tax penalty beyond the interest charge, itself a considerable deterrent. The cost of the borrowed capital can be endured if the enterprise is profitable, but when there is a limit to the deduction of interest as the cost of doing business, and when the tax is greater than the rate of profit allowed as a deduction before calculating the tax, there is discouragement to trade of a serious sort.

In a commercial sense capital is what remains after debts are paid. For accountants' purposes, and for the sake of discovering the solvency of the concern, it is necessary to deduct borrowed funds to find what the capital is. If the borrowed funds are lost the debt remains, showing that the borrowed funds are the capital of the lender. But until the concern collapsed, so long as the debt was good because the undertaking was solvent, the funds certainly were in the business. The question of taxation of profits should be disentangled from the obscurity about the nature of capital. The taxation of profits ought to be independent of any question about capital.

A small step toward solving the problem would be to remove, or at least to enlarge, the limit upon the allowance deductible for interest before calculating the tax. Even under the present imperfect law all United States 3½ per cent. bonds are included as invested capital, and their cost need not be deducted in calculating capital to be taxed. This principle applies to tax-exempt bonds, (such as municipals,) but not to tax-free bonds, such as corporate bonds, which assume tax payments for their holders. If the cost of tax-free bonds were to be regarded as not taxable, it is clear that the tax could be evaded by merely borrowing money to buy the exempt securities. Money borrowed for that purpose would be for the purpose of tax evasion, not for legitimate investment, which should not be unduly taxed. It is possible to imagine the borrowing of funds to purchase exempt securities to an amount sufficient to extinguish the capital, and with it the tax.

It is not necessary to resort to such feats of fancy to condemn the law. It has been condemned by its partisan interpreters. The Treasury has "interpreted" the law by including as invested capital that part of the indebtedness the interest on which cannot be claimed as an income tax deduction. That remedies, to that extent, the injustice of the limitation of interest deduction by corporations, so far as the excess profits tax is concerned. But the law ought to be amended so as not to require such agility and versatility by the administrators, and not so to perplex the taxpayers. It is simple enough. A tax on profits should be a tax on profits, not a tax on capital, whatever that may be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Old Enemies Who Are Now Friends.

Just as the British have a right to be proud that the Boers are their efficient and enthusiastic allies in this war, so the United States justly may have the same feeling because the Filipinos are not only asking for the privilege of joining us in fighting the Germans, but they have taken measures the result of which will be a well-trained force ready for the field the moment the request is granted. In both cases the sting of defeat has been removed by the wisdom and generosity since displayed by the victor, and sometime enemies have become friends—brothers in arms when occasion arises.

Not one such achievement is recorded in the annals of Germany. She has conquered often and her reward has been at best only sullen submission and persistent eagerness to escape from a hated domination.

The movement in the Philippines has brought again into more than insular notice the name of EMILIO AGUINALDO. He and many of the officers and men who fought against any foreign rule so long and hard after the departure of the Spaniards from the islands now have united with the American veterans of that war who remain there, and together, in seemingly perfect amity, they are raising and training an army of native soldiers. Already their offer of assistance in the task of defeating Germany—the Filipinos have had their experiences with the Germans—has been gratefully acknowledged by President WILSON, and Congress has authorized the addition of Filipino soldiers to the United States Army. It is for service in France that they ask, but for the present that may not be practicable or expedient.

A suggestion at least interesting has been made—that, as most of the men in the force now forming in the Philippines talk both Spanish and English, they would be particularly useful for patrolling our Mexican border. That the Filipinos can and will fight they repeatedly proved when they were against us. With us, if permitted, they would doubtless prove it again.

This Is a Solvent Government.

There may be an element of the ungracious in the determination of the House Ways and Means Committee to investigate the question whether or not the Government should accept the services of men whose salary is $1 a year. The members of the committee know, as we all do, that the work done by the great majority, if not all, of these men has been of the very highest quality; that it, and it alone, has made possible not a few of the really wonderful achievements in the way of preparing for war that have marked the last fourteen months. It is not, therefore, any inappreciation of the dollar-a-year men that has prompted this inquiry.

Out of Congress, as well as in it, however, there has been a feeling, first, that the law forbidding the Government to accept free services from anybody is a good one, and that $1 a year is not a salary or wage, but a mere evasion of the law's letter. And such evasions, even when as innocent, open, and beneficial as this one, are not quite satisfactory. Again, a solvent nation does not expect or want its private citizens to make financial sacrifices in its favor; it can and should pay its way.

The Ways and Means Committee will not insist, or even suggest, that these dollar-a-year men be paid what they were getting or making before they undertook their present tasks. That would be to carry logic absurdly far, and it would be, also, to forget that money is not the only payment that can be made for services rendered—that honor counts and the sense of duty done. But a salary that is a salary would be right and reasonable. To accept it would be no disgrace to anybody—and if anybody didn't need it, or want to keep it, there are always the Red Cross and a dozen other organizations ready to take money they can get and put it to the best of uses.

Red Cross Nursing Requirements.

A communication from the Manager of the New York Division of the Red Cross, printed in THE TIMES yesterday, corrected some regrettable misstatements that had been made with regard to the qualifications which women must have to be accepted as nurses by that organization and with regard to the payment it makes for their services. Mr. ALLEN was quite right in saying that only competent nurses are good enough to care for our wounded soldiers, and it may well be that the Red Cross has gone far enough in facilitating admission to its corps of nurses when, instead of insisting that they shall have passed the examination which gives the right to write "R. N." after their names, it only demands that they shall have been graduated from a registered training school at a given date.

The concession does not seem to be a very great one, and there are those who will say that, in spite of it, women sufficiently taught and experienced to be of great utility in a military hospital, especially at this time, will be excluded. That, however, is a question for decision by such medical experts as those whose advice the Red Cross commands, and any action taken by it or them is sure to be based on knowledge as well as intentions indubitably of the best.

The present arrangements as to the payment of nurses seem to be entirely reasonable, and they will be satisfactory wherever there is due appreciation of the fact that service in the war—which the work of a Red Cross nurse certainly is—must no more be viewed as a method of making money than is the work done by our soldiers and their officers in the field. In both cases it is the performance of a duty—one made obligatory, for the loyal and patriotic woman as for the man with equal claim to honor, by the possession of competence to do it.

The public at home, too, has its duty in this matter. That duty is for every civilian patient, before employing a trained nurse, to apply the admirable test of the American Federation of Labor—can it be justified to the men on the firing line in France? He or she is a "slacker" of the worst sort who, without real necessity, now has a nurse who could be used in the army hospitals.

THE RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY.

Recalling of the Representatives of the People as the First Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who believes that Germany's conquest of Russia by means of the shameless Bolshevist betrayal will surely cost scores of thousands of American lives, and may lengthen the war for several years, I want to thank you for your strong editorial articles in favor of intervention by the Allies, by our own country and Japan alone, if England and France are too busily engaged to help.

The policy of doubting, doubting, drifting, drifting, cannot be ended too soon. Every day that passes sees the Prussian tiger's claws more firmly fixed in the prostrate body of Russia. If we allow another month to pass while we are still doubting and drifting, at what terrible cost must we dislodge those claws later, for dislodged they must be if freedom is to be the lot of humanity. Why should we refuse to do what can still be done today at little cost and face the alternative of doing the same thing in the near future at a thousand times the cost?

One feature of the recent history of the Bolshevist usurpers appears to have been lost sight of, and yet nothing, not even their gross betrayal of every Russian interest at Brest-Litovsk, so fully shows just what they are and what they will do to gain and retain power.

This was their arbitrary dispersal of the Constituent Assembly that had been elected by the Russian people while there was still enough freedom left in Russia to make an election valid. In that election the Russian people spoke. The act of dispersal by force was as purely autocratic as any act of the old monarchy, and was as traitorous a blow at liberty and all that had been gained by the revolution as could be aimed, even by the brainless Bolsheviki.

The plan you have suggested is quite feasible—a strong civilian commission to assure the self-respecting elements of Russian life of our good-will, a moderate military force to make the American flag the rallying place for Russian democracy, and as large a Japanese force as may be required. To this should be added as part of the intended plan of action the reassembling, as soon as possible, at some point in Siberia, of the Constituent Assembly that was so atrociously dispersed by the Bolshevist traitors. This should be recalled for two reasons: First, because it is in the nature of things now the only truly representative body that can represent the whole of Russia, and, second, because its very reassembling and its every act will be the strongest possible denunciation of the Bolshevist treason and the exhibition of them as tyrants and autocrats fully as black as any Czar. R.

Brooklyn, June 13, 1918.

Filipinos Join the Battle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following quotation from a letter dated Cebu, Philippine Islands, May 1, seems to me to be of special significance. The writer, a Filipino doctor whom I have known for many years, has been married within the last month, but in spite of this writes:

I have filed my application with the Medical Division of the National Guard, and I am soon to be called to the training camp. If this comes true, I have to sacrifice my present position and civil status to help do my bit and show to the Americans in particular and the world in general our moral obligation to Uncle Sam.

The writer is a Filipino who has never had any pro-American tendencies, and I believe has always supported the policy of an early political separation between the two countries. Coming therefore from one who has not always been in complete sympathy with the policies of our Government, this statement shows the response that the recent activities of our Government can win from those not of our blood and tradition.

For Mr. Queson's offer of 27,000 soldiers and for those Filipinos represented by my doctor friend, we Americans cannot but feel the deepest sense of gratitude. I say: Vivan los Filipinos!

W. W. P.

New York, June 13, 1918.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE.

In Memory of Lloyd Seward Allen.

God, the Master Pilot—
Or Gods, if such there be—
Pour me no weakling's measure
When ye pour the wine for me.
Of pain, of love, of pleasure,
I'll drain the draught ye give;
Of good and ill, give me the fill
Of the life ye bade me live.

Spare me no tithe of favor,
With fortune pave my path,
Nor hold the hand of vengeance
When I deserve your wrath.
Whatever fates ye send me,
Whatever cast the sky,
Grant me the grace to live a man,
And as a man to die.

Upon the good I render
Let shine your proudest sun,
And rest me in the valleys
When my last trick is done.
For these, your utmost portions,
I'll pay the utmost toll.
So this, my life, become the great
Adventure of my Soul!

KENDALL BANNING,
Major, Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Section.

THE HOPE OF THE JUGOSLAVS.

The American Declaration of Sympathy Lends Strength to Their Struggle For a Free and United Nation.

By DR. MILOSH TRIVOUNATZ,
President of the Serbian National Defense League (Narodna Odbrana.)

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The battle fought on the plain of the Kossovo (plain of the Blackbirds) in 1389 between the Serbians and the Turks, between Christians and Mohammedans, was one of the bloodiest in the history of the world. Not only thousands of Serbians and Turks found their death in it, but also both the Serbian Czar Lazar and the Turkish Sultan Murad lost their lives. The battle of Kossovo was also one of the most fatal ones. It meant a decisive Turkish blow to the Serbian nation, to the entire southeast of Europe, and to Christendom. As it is known, the Turks later advanced continually to the north, and reached at one time Vienna, keeping subjugated for centuries Southeastern Europe. And yet the Turkish victory on the plain of Kossovo was too costly even for such irresistible and fanatic people as the Turks at that time were. How exhausted they were shows the fact that they completely subdued Serbia only in 1459, seventy years after the battle of Kossovo.

The memory of the battle of Kossovo is deeply rooted in the heart of the Serbian nation. From generation to generation the tradition went of Lazar, Milosh Obilich, and other heroes of Kossovo who had died gloriously for "the cross and golden liberty," who had preferred an honorable death to a shameful life. The descendants were proud of their ancestors in spite of the fact that the struggle ended with a Serbian and Christian defeat. "Might does not pray," says a Serbian proverb, the sense of which is that might does whatever it pleases, regardless of right. So the Turkish might was stronger on the plain of Kossovo than the Serbian right, but the Serbians had done their duty by fighting heroically, and therefore, according to the opinion of the Serbian nation, there was not anything shameful in the tragic issue. It would have been a national disgrace only if the ancestors had fled from the battlefield or if they had given up their country and their liberty without a fight with the Turk, as, for instance, the Bulgarians had done.

In this spirit the Serbians have been educated during the whole time of Turkish domination, and the feeling of independence has therefore continually remained strong among them. Far from being especially impressed by the military success and the privileged position of their conquerors, the Serbs have considered them as an inferior, brutal force which would unavoidably collapse some day. They, therefore, felt proud of their nationality and superiority to the oppressor, even at the time of their greatest social humiliation.

This heroic attitude of the Serbs, both on the plain of Kossovo and during the centuries of Turkish domination, has not been a mere chance. In the course of the 200 years preceding the battle of Kossovo, Serbia had continuously been a prosperous country, not only in a political and military sense, but also economically and culturally. Since the reign of Stephen Nemanya, (1169-1186,) who laid the foundation of the national unity and strength of the Serbian nation, this prosperity of the Serbian State has almost continually been increasing.

As Serbia before the battle of Kossovo was one of the most advanced countries of that time, so both the bloody military resistance of the Serbians on the plain of Kossovo and their stubborn spiritual resistance after the defeat have been a quite natural consequence of their high development. In both cases they were defending their advanced civilization from Turkish barbarians. Subdued by the superior force they have kept in their hearts the memory of their past and derived from it the hope for a future resurrection. Their national epic songs rendered them a considerable service in that respect, being, in fact, nothing but an oral history of the Serbian past represented in the most vivid colors. Passing from generation to generation as a national heritage, they kindled not only the imagination but also the heart of the nation, and were heralds of a better future.

And this better future came at last. From the revolution of 1804, headed by Kara George, the grandfather of the present Serbian King Peter, arose gradually the Kingdom of Serbia. Traces of the Turkish backwardness were quickly shaken off and Serbia became a modern State in every respect, leaving Turkey far behind. Her great progress became especially evident in the Balkan wars, (1912-1913,) which resulted in the final liberation of the Serbian race from the Turk and the fullest satisfaction for the defeat of Kossovo.

So Kossovo was avenged at a moment when the modern Serbia had reached her zenith.

But the great military, economic, political and cultural progress of modern Serbia was not at all agreeable to Austria-Hungary. And mainly for one reason: Owing to her geographic position, Serbia blocked the road which leads from Berlin to the Mediterranean, to Saloniki and Constantinople, and was, therefore, an obstacle to Pan German plans, wholly backed by the German dynasty of Austria-Hungary. A weak Serbia would not have been a serious obstacle, and Austria-Hungary made therefore all possible efforts to suffocate Serbia's economic independence, that natural source of real political independence. At the same time, she disseminated through the press all sorts of alarming news concerning Serbia, thus preparing the way for a future conquest.

But in the Balkan wars Serbia cut with her sword the entire texture of Austro-Hungarian intrigues and also freed her way to economic independence by reaching Saloniki through a friendly treaty with Greece. She therefore was now a much more serious obstacle to Pan German plans than before.

The hope of Austria-Hungary that Serbia would be crushed by Bulgaria, whom she instigated to the treacherous attack of June, 1913, was not fulfilled, and Austria-Hungary had no other choice than to attack Serbia herself. There are quite reliable proofs of this determination of Austria-Hungary. It is now generally known that as early as the Fall of the year 1913 Austria had asked Italy what her attitude would be if an Austrian attack on Serbia should provoke a European conflagration.

This long planned attack of Austria-Hungary really came in July of the year 1914, and that was the beginning of the present bloody war.

The pretext for the attack was, of course, the murder of Serajevo. Now, though this murder has been sufficiently discussed and explained, it should be dwelt upon again in connection with Kossovo Day, because it was committed on Vidovdan, (St. Vitus Day, 15-28 June,) the day of the battle of Kossovo.

As it is known, Serajevo is the largest town of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are inhabited exclusively by Serbian-speaking people. These two provinces have also been for centuries under Turkish dominion, and in order to achieve their liberation the Herzegovinians and Bosnians arose in 1875 against Turkey. Serbia and Montenegro came to their help; Russia also declared war later against Turkey, and she was at last defeated in 1877. But the conference of diplomatists at Berlin, (1878,) presided over by Bismarck, assigned Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary for "temporary" administration. The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina desperately resisted that "temporary" occupation by Austria-Hungary, but the struggle was too unequal to be successful.

Later on, in 1908, the Austrian Emperor, Francis Joseph, simply notified the powers that he had annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, and all protests, both of the representatives of the two provinces and of Serbia, backed by Russia, France, and Great Britain, remained fruitless. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina became an accomplished fact.

Now, after all that, the Austrian Crown Prince selected the very day of the Kossovo battle for his first visit to Serajevo, and this at a moment when the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina was in the greatest ferment and enthusiasm because of the Serbian victories in the Balkan wars. It was obviously a provocation.

A German publicist, and a very well known one, Maximilian Harden, has frankly admitted that it was a provocation. Is it then a wonder that a young Bosnian responded? But the main point is that this young man was an Austrian subject and that the murder was committed on Austrian soil. Why should Serbia then be responsible for it? Could she suffocate the Serbian feeling in the breast of her brothers of Bosnia and Herzegovina? And even if she could, should she have done so? Yet it is sure the Serbian Government did everything in its power to prevent that visit of the Austrian Crown Prince to Serajevo by making friendly remonstrances through the Serbian Legation at Vienna. But nobody listened to that well meant advice.

The murder of Serajevo was evidently a pretext for a long planned attack, and so the struggle began. What Serbia has done and suffered in this war has already been sufficiently stated and stressed by various authors.

Transported to Corfu after the great retreat, the Serbian Army was quickly reorganized and equipped and has been fighting on the Macedonian front since 1916. In November of that year Monastir was freed from the foe, and the oppressed Serbs have now at last the satisfaction of fighting again on their native soil. They have since been reinforced by thousands of their brothers from Austria-Hungary, (Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes,) who in part surrendered and then put the Serbian uniform on, and in part came as volunteers from the United States.

This hideous war has revealed to the world many a wound on the body of mankind. One of these wounds is certainly the ruthless oppression of the Slavs in Austria-Hungary, many of whom are of quite the same race as the Serbians in Serbia and Montenegro. Not only Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also other provinces in the southwest of Austria-Hungary are inhabited by Serbian-speaking people, who sometimes call themselves Serbians, sometimes Croatians, and sometimes Slovenes, but speak the same language, have the same national ideals and the same common name: Southern Slavs or Jugoslavs. What they want is to be free and united with their brothers from Serbia and Montenegro.

Their hope that the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes will become a reality has never been greater than now, after the recent declaration of the State Department that the nationalistic aspirations of the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs have the earnest sympathy of the United States Government. So Kossovo Day of this year is one of the most remarkable in the Serbian history. It is a day which brings the remote, sorely stricken Serbian nation into the closest contact with the greatest democracy of the world, a day which forms a common glorious page of American and Serbian history.

MILOSH TRIVOUNATZ,
President the Serbian National Defense.

New York, June 15, 1918.

With a Check for Mother Lathrop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appeal for funds by Mother Lathrop of the Cancer Home at Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., leads me to supplement the same and to give to your readers as a reason therefor just one incident in connection with the work of that Cancer Home which directly came to my notice and is as follows:

About two weeks ago a friend of mine in Brooklyn engaged in charitable work was informed of the case of a poor woman suffering from incurable cancer and without money to pay for medical treatment, &c.

Upon visiting this woman my friend was struck with the poverty and surroundings of the tenement in which she lived, and upon inquiry ascertained that her case was incurable, that she was without money, and depended upon the generosity of her poor but kindly neighbors.

My friend, knowing of the Cancer Home at Hawthorne, called up that place on the telephone and related the circumstances of the case to Mother Lathrop, and was informed (please note this) that the only qualifications for admission as a patient was that the patient was poor and without money, and that the case was incurable. Being assured that the patient possessed those qualifications, my friend was advised to bring the patient there and that her last days would be made comfortable.

I relate this incident, which came directly under my personal observation, merely to call to your readers what a worthy charity this Cancer Home is, and

MRS. BUSCH IN CUBA ON HER WAY HOME

Widow of Brewer Has Been Striving to Get Away from Germany Since November.

BRINGS NEWS FOR LANSING

St. Louis Lawyer Who Accompanies Her Pledged to Report to State Department.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 16.—Mrs. Adolphus Busch, widow of the St. Louis brewer, reached Havana yesterday on board the Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII. on her way to the United States, which she has been striving to reach for several months. She was seen soon after arriving by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, but she declined to make any statement and referred all would-be interviewers to Harry D. Hawes of St. Louis, her attorney, who was with her. Mr. Hawes was little more communicative than Mrs. Busch, but explained that he had been asked by representatives of the American State Department to make no statement regarding German conditions until he had reported to the proper authorities at Washington.

"At all the legations along the line, Switzerland, France, and Spain," said Mr. Hawes, "we were requested to save all our information for the State Department at Washington, and of course as a good American Mrs. Busch could not do otherwise, and you can safely say that she has not and will not make any statement of any nature whatsoever. If we can get accommodations on a steamer sailing for a certain American port on Monday we shall do so. Then Mrs. Busch will continue to her permanent residence in St. Louis, while I shall go to Washington to report in full to the State Department.

Defends Mrs. Busch.

"It is impossible for me to discuss conditions ruling in Germany, I can say, however, that a lot or rot which has no foundation has been published about Mrs. Busch in certain newspapers, especially one in New York. For instance, the paper to which I refer represented that Mrs. Busch was prominent in German court circles and had been visited at her castle on the Rhine by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. In the first place, she has no place on the Rhine, and in the second place, her house has never been visited by the Kaiser or the Crown Prince. It is also untrue that she contributed a million dollars or any large sum to the German hospital service. She was in Germany when the European war began visiting her two daughters, one of whom is married to a Captain in the German Army and the other to a German business man. But while she has two children in Germany, she has four more in the United States and eighteen grandchildren, all of whom are Americans. She may have helped in allaying suffering in the German hospitals before the United States entered the war, but since the latter event she has participated in no such work, and only has concerned herself regarding how she could return to the land of her birth.

"Our trip has been a trying one for a woman of her age—she is 74—but she has stood the hardships well. The American State Department cabled the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, who is representing American interests in Germany, last November to arrange for Mrs. Busch to meet me in Switzerland, and I left the United States at once to assist her in returning. I expected to be gone six weeks, and you see it will soon be nine months. We hoped to leave in March, but we encountered difficulties all the way, railroad strikes first and submarines last. Not the least exciting of our experiences was a German air raid during our passage through Paris. We saw no submarines on our way over, however, as we went as far out of their path as possible, coming by the Canary Islands, which, though out of our way, we considered as well worth while.

Suffering in Switzerland.

"Switzerland is suffering greatly from the effects of the war, more so than any other country through which we passed. You have to have cards for almost everything there in the way of something to eat. The whole country is a nest of spies, and the Swiss are getting very tired, and are considering means of getting rid of them, as they are making a great hole in the Swiss larder. Spain is the best fed of the neutral nations. The Spaniards seem to want for little in the way of rations, but are up against it hard for coal. The steamer on which we came over was compelled to use such low-grade coal that it was impossible to make much speed."

Speaking again of publications intimating that Mrs. Busch's heart was not with the United States, Mr. Hawes emphasized that there was no division of her loyalty, she being all American. He cited as some evidence the fact that her family contributed $100,000 to the American Red Cross, $1,000,000 to the First Liberty Loan, $1,000,000 to the Second Liberty Loan, and $150,000 to the Y. M. C. A.

René Velarde, a Cuban newspaper man representing an American news agency, boarded the Alfonso XIII. this morning and got into the cabin of Mrs. Busch before the Secret Service men were able to do so. He was arrested and held for several hours and then released.

PLAN 254 SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Security League to Instruct Teachers in Patriotism.

The National Security League announced yesterday the completion of arrangements for opening the first of the series of the teachers' Summer schools for instruction in patriotic education, to be known as "Teachers' Plattsburg." From this week on additional schools will be started until the entire country is provided for, and by July 15 it is expected that 254 schools, with 200,000 public school teachers in charge, will be ready for pupils.

The committee directing the work will consist of: Dr. Robert M. McElroy, Educational Director of the National Security League, under leave of absence from Princeton University, where he is head of the Department of History and Politics, Chairman; Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., (formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland,) Secretary; Henry J. Allen, editor of The Wichita (Kan.) Beacon; Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York; Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard; Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, Trustee of the College of the City of New York; Dr. Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago; S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, President of the National Council of Women; Dr. Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University; Charles P. Neill, formerly United States Commissioner of Labor; Calvin W. Rice, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Jacob H. Schiff, and Arthur M. Wolfson, Principal of the High School of Commerce.

PRAISES WAR MEASURES.

Defense Society Will Continue Work for Universal Training.

The American Defense Society, in a letter sent to George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, made public yesterday by H. D. Craig, the Secretary, praised the Administration for adopting a number of suggestions made by the society.

Among the aims of the society which the letter said had been to a great measure adopted were the following: The sending of a great force to France; the internment of enemy aliens and enemy sympathizers; the sequestration of all property owned by enemy nonresidents, and the declaration of war against Austria.

The society, according to the letter, is still pledged to work for a universal military training law for all youths between the ages of 18 and 21. The organization is still urging the Administration to forbid the publication of newspapers and magazines in the German language during the war.

LOUIS LIVINGSTON TO MARRY

Engagement Announced to Miss Charlotte A. Black of Chicago.

The engagement is announced in Chicago and this city of Miss Charlotte Atlee Black, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Cunard Black of the former city, to Louis Livingston, a son of Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston of New York and Islip, L. I. The wedding is to take place on Saturday, June 29, at high noon in Christ Church at Winnetka, Ill., where the Blacks have their country home. Mr. Livingston is a member of one of the oldest New York families and is a brother of Cambridge Livingston, Henry W. Livingston, Johnston Livingston, and of Mrs. Henry Worthington Bull. Another sister, Caroline Livingston, married for her first husband Maxwell Stevenson. Mr. Livingston is a member of the Knickerbocker, Garden City, and National Golf Clubs, and his New York home has been 19 West Fifty-first Street.

Conyers B. Finckel of Montclair, N. J., formerly of Germantown, Penn, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Henrietta Finckel, to Walter MacGowan, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert MacGowan of East Orange, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Lawrence of East Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen L. Lawrence, to Lieutenant Edward Shelton Cornell, Jr., Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces, and a brother of Sidney Cornell, O. R. C., and Lieutenant Thomas L. Cornell 2d, with the 26th Infantry in France. He was formerly Sergeant Major of the Essex Troop, and his home is in East Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Cooke of Maplewood, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mabel Elliott Cooke, to Arthur J. Cross, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Cross of South Orange. Mr. Cross enlisted at the outbreak of the war in the 7th Regiment, New York.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elsa Ellen Flindell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Flindell of Summit, N. J., to Glenn A. Dowling of Rautone, Ill.

Peloubet-Ayres.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 16.—Announcement of the marriage in St. Mary's Church, West Kensington, London, England, of Maurice Edouard Peloubet, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Peloubet of Springdale Avenue, East Orange, to Miss Ellen Wilhelminia Ayres, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William John Ayres of London, on May 25, has been received in the Oranges. Mr. Peloubet has spent the last four years abroad, and is now engaged in the building of concrete ships.

Haynes-Whitmore.

The wedding of Miss Helen E. Whitmore, daughter of Daniel Webster Whitmore, Vice President of the East River Savings Bank, and a Director of the Irving National Bank, and Eugene V. Haynes, head of the E. V. Haynes Jewelry Company of Atlanta, Ga., were married on Saturday at the home of the bride in Mount Vernon.

Galbreath-Cameron.

The marriage is announced of Miss Margaret Stewart Cameron, a daughter of Edward Cameron, and a granddaughter of the late Richard Arnold of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. of this city, to Lieutenant T. Maury Galbreath on Saturday in Christ Episcopal Church, at Babylon, L. I., by the Rev. E. J. Burlingham. Lieutenant Galbreath has just returned from overseas service, and is now stationed at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

Patterson-Ryerson.

PARIS, June 16.—The marriage took place today of George Washington Patterson, Jr., and Susan Parker Ryerson of Chicago. The bridegroom is a cadet in a French artillery regiment.

The Name Underwear Degrades

the whole idea of skin comfort. A garment worn *over* or next the skin should be just what AMHO White Lisle garments are—clean, cool, comfortable articles of Body Clothing.

Many men who appreciate how much skin comfort affects their spirits, their health and their work, wear AMHO White Lisle at $2.50 the garment, or $5 the suit. Union Suits also.

Ask for Men's AMHO *White Lisle Body Clothing at the better stores.*

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

"NO BETTER IN THE WORLD" AMHO AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.

American Hosiery Co., New Britain, Conn.

URGES NEW METHODS TO REACH MEXICANS

Visiting Journalist Suggests Ways to Further Cordiality Toward United States.

WOULD MAKE TRAVEL EASY

Exchange of University Professors Suggested—Misunderstanding as to Mexican Laborers Removed.

Suggestions as to methods that would further a feeling of cordiality between Mexico and the United States were made last night by Carlos Gonzales Peña, a novelist of Mexico, who is one of the group of twenty Mexican journalists now making a tour of this country under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information. Mr. Peña is editor of El Universal and El Universal Ilustrado of Mexico City, is the author of three novels and many short stories and is considered one of the foremost literary critics of Mexico.

"I would have in Mexico what might be called a popular propaganda to correct the misconceptions that exist in relation to the United States," said Mr. Peña at the Hotel McAlpin last night, before leaving with his countrymen for Boston.

"I would also have in this country a similar campaign to counteract the popular opinions existing here as to the character of Mexico and its people.

"Up to some years ago there were numerous excursions to Mexico from the United States. School teachers and others went to Mexico on reduced rate tickets. In this way they came to know our country. I would suggest that these popular excursions be again introduced.

"Mexican books ought to be translated for the benefit of the people of your country, and your books ought to have a greater vogue in Mexico. We should have an interchange of publications between the two countries. In this country you know very little of the literary progress there has been in Mexico, and the same holds true in our country with respect to your literature.

"Your most popular writers with us are Emerson, Poe, Longfellow, Bret Harte, and Mark Twain. Mark Twain in Mexico is not read in English, but, strange to say, in French. In our country we are more familiar with English literature than with American literature.

Would Exchange Professors.

"There ought to be an exchange of professors and students between the two countries. We would like to see more men like Professor Boas of Columbia University and Professor James M. Baldwin of Johns Hopkins come to our country and bring with them current ideas in literature, in the arts and sciences. These exchange professors ought to include men who know the industries and who know agriculture, for we in Mexico need to teach our young people how to work the soil most efficiently.

"In Mexico today the great need is agricultural schools. New institutions along agricultural lines are constantly being established. Up to the present too many young men have chosen to go into the learned professions, law and medicine. We have too many professional men, and we are in need more of men who are versed in the latest knowledge along agricultural lines.

"There have recently been established agricultural schools in Vera Cruz, Jalisco, Yucatan, Oaxaca, and Coahuila, and the annual budget for educational purposes is constantly increasing. Postgraduate institutions of learning like that of the Altos Estudios, established in 1910 in Mexico City by Antonio Caso, are also being established in other parts of the republic."

It was learned yesterday that Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, was asked by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson to inform the Mexican editors that the reports circulated in Mexico to discourage laborers from the southern country from coming to the United States were false. Commissioner Howe wrote a letter to Senior Lieutenant P. S. O'Reilly, in charge of the party for the Committee on Public Information, in which he said:

"I will greatly appreciate it if you can communicate to the representatives of the Mexican press a message which the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson, asked me to deliver to them relative to the reports which have been circulated in Northern Mexico for the purpose of discouraging Mexican laborers from coming into the United States.

"These reports have conveyed the information that there was no work to be had, and that Mexicans would be subjected to various difficulties and harassments in coming to and later in leaving the United States. The Secretary had hoped to meet the delegation of editors in Washington, but was called away from the city at the time of their visit.

"As a representative of the Department of Labor, I have been requested to convey to the representatives of the Mexican press that there is a great demand for labor in Texas and the Southwestern States at good wages, and that the Government is not imposing any obstacles or difficulties in the way of Mexican immigration other than those involved in the administration of the immigration laws of the country.

"If it is possible for you to convey this message to the Mexican representatives at some gathering I will appreciate it.

Complaints Sent to Editors.

The Mexican editors, since arriving in this country, have received numerous complaints concerning Mexicans who had been taken into the American Army in the draft, some of whom, it was said, had been sent abroad. These reports, it was said, had reached Mexico, and it was thought that they might have been the means of causing pro-German propagandists to circulate false rumors that the United States was making it difficult for Mexican laborers in this country.

The Mexican editors yesterday divided into several parties. Some of them went to Coney Island and others visited different parts of the city and the surrounding country. They left at 10 o'clock for Boston, and will be guests today of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. They will have luncheon at the Harvard Club, and will visit the Fore River shipyards, and then depart for Albany. Tomorrow they will be guests of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, and on Wednesday they will visit Buffalo, and later Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Antonio and Laredo.

Benefit for Rye Red Cross.

Major O. S. Wightman of the United States Red Cross Commission to Russia is to speak at the first exhibition of moving-picture films made by him in Russia, the Ukraine and Rumania, at an illuminated evening fête to be held on Friday evening, June 28, at Hillbrook, Rye, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. George Arents, Jr. The proceeds will go to the Rye branch of the American Red Cross. There are also to be interpretative dances on the lawn under Miss Margaret Crawford's direction, and young girls will appear as sea nymphs in a pool. Among those interested in the fête are Mrs. John S. Hartwell, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. J. Rich Steers, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, and Mrs. G. B. Ogden.

Catholics to Unveil Honor Roll.

The Catholic Club of the City of New York will hold its annual meeting this evening at the clubhouse, 120 Central Park South. Besides the installation of officers for the coming year, the members will vote on a change of the constitution regarding elections and the date of the annual meeting. The carved honor roll of club members in the army and navy in the dining room will be unveiled. The club officers re-elected were: President, Percy J. King; First Vice President, Alfred J. Talley; Second Vice President, William Laurel Harris; Treasurer, James J. Riordan; Secretary, Edward K. Hanlon.

EAST SIDE DEDICATES $250,000 ORPHANAGE

Ex-Ambassador Gerard Tells of Jews in Germany at Opening of Israel Asylum.

Israel Orphan Asylum, 274-280 Second Street, the largest Jewish orphanage on the east side, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The building, which cost about $250,000, was completed a year ago, but has only recently been equipped. The fund for its construction was collected, mainly in small amounts, from residents of the east side.

James W. Gerard, the chief speaker, praised the patriotism of the people of the east side, and, speaking of the persecution of the Jews in Germany, said:

"Do you know that in Prussia, until a short time ago, it was a crime for Jews to meet for worship anywhere except in back rooms, and then only on the promise that they would not make any noise. The Jews were taxed in every province, and every city that passed through. In Germany a Jew cannot be an officer in the army."

"Germany," Mr. Gerard said, "was responsible for the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The business language of Russia today is German. The only people in Russia who had brain enough to be in business were the Germans and the Jews, and in order that they might drive out their rivals the German officials and the Germans in business started the persecution of the Jews.

"There is one lesson for all of us in this country to learn from the Russian revolution, and that is the failure of the army and the failure of socialism."

Senator William M. Calder said that the new orphanage was a tribute to the thrift of the east side. "The Jewish race," he said, "is great and strong here in America, and it recognizes that there is a greater opportunity here for its children and grandchildren than in any other land. I am certain that on the end no people can be depended upon to do their duty to a greater degree than the Jewish people."

Ex-Governor Sulzer said that there were more Jews in proportion fighting in the American Army than any other nationality. Nathan Straus, who attended the exercises with Mrs. Straus, spoke of the great work for humanity which the orphanage will accomplish, and praised the spirit of those who had contributed to its erection. Joseph Rosenblatt, cantor of Temple Ohalizedek at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, with a boy choir sang a hymn for the dead in battle.

Gustave Hartman, former Municipal Court Judge, who is President of the asylum, presided, and Helen Varick Boswell also spoke.

Congratulatory letters were received from William H. Taft, Charles E. Hughes, Governor Whitman, Mayor Hylan, District Attorney Swann and others.

The orphanage is a five-story building, with a roof garden, playground, swimming pool, and a hospital ward, and can provide for 400 children. At present thirty-four are under its roof.

SALON TO BECOME CANTEEN

Red Cross to Use Official Suite in Union Station, Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The rooms of the so-called Presidential and diplomatic suite at the Union Railroad Station in Washington, formerly used only for state purposes, are to be taken possession of immediately by the American Red Cross and converted into a railroad canteen for officers, sailors, and marines passing through Washington to and from the battlefront in France. President Wilson today authorized the use of the suite for that purpose.

Shower baths will be installed and adjoining the suite there will be a first-aid room, an operating room, and an examining room, and a sixteen-bed transfer hospital attached to the canteen. An information booth and a checkroom will be installed.

The big reception salon of the suite is to be transformed into a rest room for the men, with a piano, phonograph, desks, magazines, newspapers, and telephone booths. The solarium, or east porch of the Presidential suite, will be fitted up as a Summer garden, with box flowers, tables, chairs, and benches. The reception lobby is to be used as a dining room, where light refreshments will be served to soldiers, sailors, and marines.

MANY HURT BY AUTOS.

New Jersey Farmer Killed When Tire Explodes.

Accidents in which automobiles, brought out by the good motoring weather, figured caused the death of Eugene Corey, a farmer at Sparta, N. J., and the injury of more than twenty other persons, most of them children, yesterday.

Mr. Corey was killed near Newton, N. J., when he lost control of his machine through the bursting of a tire. He was caught under the steering wheel when the car turned over. Five other members of his party were slightly injured.

In a similar accident in Bushwick Avenue, near Grove Street, Brooklyn, Philip H. Bricken of 1408 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, and three of his companions were seriously injured, and Bricken probably will die. The car struck a tree and hurled its occupants to the sidewalk. Frank E. Barth, the chauffeur, of 1,278 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was held on a charge of reckless driving.

Motor Cycle Policeman Charles H. Connors was seriously injured on Fordham Road, the Bronx, when he collided with a vehicle while he was pursuing a motorist who had run down Daniel Dasti, aged 9, of 2,059 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, injuring him slightly.

Edward L. Murphy of Paterson, N. J., who said he was private secretary to Lindley M. Garrison, was arrested on a charge of felonious assault by the police of the West 125th Street Station after Miss Charlotte Shilbert of 343 St. Nicholas Avenue had been thrown to the ground when her dress caught in the mudguard of Murphy's machine. Murphy said that he drove on because he did not know the automobile had struck any one.

Most of the other persons injured were children who were playing in the streets. Several chauffeurs were ordered to appear in the Traffic Court on charges of reckless driving.

TRENTON, N. J., June 16.—Frank Durr, a farmer of Mansfield, was injured and his baby daughter was killed and two other persons were injured here today when Durr's heavy milk truck overturned while he was trying to avoid striking a man on a motor cycle.

HANG THREE IN ONE PRISON.

Slayers of Morris Goldstein Pay Penalty at Wethersfield.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17.—Carmine Lanzillo and Carmine Pisaniello, both of New Haven, and Francesco Dusso of New York, were hanged in the State prison at Wethersfield early today for the murder of Morris Goldstein, a tailor, in West Haven, on the night of Nov. 27, 1916.

This was the first triple hanging in the State.

Anti-Jewish Agitation in Poland.

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that anti-Semitic agitation has increased largely in Poland during the last few days. Placards have been posted all over the cities of Lodz and Warsaw, signed by the "Army of Liberation," urging Poles to begin anti-Jewish massacres.

Theodore P. Shonts Improves.

At the Post Graduate Hospital, where Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has been a patient for the last week, following an operation performed for an internal trouble by Dr. J. Bentley Squier, it was said yesterday that Mr. Shonts had rested comfortably and that his condition continued to improve.

WOMEN DIVIDED ON ENROLLMENT RESULT

Miss Hay Says Figures Show That Voters Put Patriotism Above Socialism.

MISS KILBRETH DIFFERS

Anti-Suffragist Insists Small Result Is Due to Suffrage's Effort to Keep Women Neutral.

The gains by political parties in the city from the enrollment of women voters, as made public by the Board of Elections, brought analytical comment on the results from Miss Mary Garrett Hay, President of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, and from Miss Mary G. Kilbreth, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and recently Temporary President of the New York Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Each of these leaders presents very different conclusions concerning the small enrollment of Socialist women voters, who were 14,366, compared with a total of 45,007 male voters.

"I think women are very patriotic, and they have enrolled to vote to sustain the Government," said Miss Hay. "It is patriotism first and socialism second. On this ground I believe that many women who in ordinary times would vote the Socialist ticket have displayed their higher spirit and patriotism by enrolling with the two larger parties directly supporting the Government and the war.

"The women had only one day in which to enroll and it came at the end of the Red Cross drive, while the men had six days in which to get out a larger vote. The women's enrollment will be found much larger the next time. In fact, we are very well pleased with the result. I did not expect that the total of the woman enrollment, both Democratic and Republican, would exceed 300,000 in the city. Their total of 260,471 averages approximately about 38½ per cent. for the Republican women and 58½ per cent. for the Democratic women, according to the totals for the men in the two parties."

According to Miss Kilbreth, very few, if any, Socialist women have enrolled in the Republican or Democratic Parties for patriotic motives. Miss Kilbreth said:

"Socialist women do not need enrollment to show party affiliation, as in other political organizations. There is no question of dispute about the management of the Socialist Party. The men and women, with the exception of a few idealists, are agreed as to its general object and policy, and, as I view it, the women resident there was no necessity for them to enroll. That is the reason they did not go to the primaries, but I fear that the vote of the Socialist women will be large at the polls and will bear no comparison to their enrollment.

"It is upon this reason that we shall continue our work in the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and also to cope with the other forms of alien voters, although for practical and present purposes our members have enrolled with the two parties to do our political duty as the occasions arise. But we shall oppose woman suffrage through the separate organization and be prepared to make this opposition felt when the matter is next submitted for public approval. We are reorganizing headquarters and districts from Albany."

Miss Kilbreth asserted that the New York Woman Suffrage Party was partly responsible for the small enrollment of women throughout the State by its policy of neutrality or attempt to be bipartisan, which was encouraged to the extent of keeping women out of both the large political parties almost to the eve of the primaries.

"Miss Hay realized this situation," she added, "and brought about a change in her city organization, and was correspondingly more successful in getting the women here to affiliate with the Democratic and Republican organizations. In both the suffrage and anti-suffrage parties it was difficult to get women to do the primary electioneering work. Many of them wanted to be paid for it, and that contented against interesting women in the primaries and in getting out a larger vote. And I must say the men generally showed a comfortable indifference to the idea of encouraging women to take part in many of the primary districts."

NEW BRONX HOSPITAL.

Eichlen Mansion Will Be Remodeled to Care for 100 Patients.

The Bronx Hospital Association announced yesterday that it had purchased the old Eichlen estate on the southwest corner of 169th Street and Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, and will establish there the Bronx Hospital. The mansion on the property will be remodeled to accommodate 100 patients, and two other buildings will be utilized as a children's ward and a dispensary. The institution, it was said, will represent an investment of more than $100,000.

A special meeting will be held in the new quarters on Thursday night to celebrate the purchase of the property. Those announced to speak include Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey; Dr. A. A. Berg, and County Judge Louis D. Gibbs. Dr. Alexander Goldman is President of the association.

The new hospital, it was said, will meet a great need of the neighborhood. It will be maintained only for residents of the Bronx, and will be nonsectarian. The hospital will be ready for use in September.

THIEVES LOCK UP CLERK.

Then They Sell Cigars at Three for a Dime Plus Many Coupons.

Two thieves who were dissatisfied with the amount of money they found in the cash register in a United Cigar Store, at 12 Delancey Street, yesterday locked the salesman in a closet and continued the business until the proceeds satisfied them. Even if they had put the money into the cash register, Abraham Zucker, the clerk, said that the store would have been loser. He was looking through a keyhole.

"They sold three cigars for a dime and then kept the money," he said. "And the coupons! They gave away enough coupons to furnish a house and buy enough golf balls for a season."

When the two robbers tired of playing salesmen they went into a telephone booth and called up their friends to make engagements for the afternoon. The men had disappeared when the clerk escaped from the closet. They stole about $300.

Soldier Missing from Hospital.

Colonel D. F. Duval, in charge of the First Base Hospital, Gunhill Road and Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday asked the police to look for Private Oscar Lee Thomas, who had disappeared from the hospital. He is described as 29 years old, five feet seven and three-quarter inches tall, weighing about 110 pounds. He has blue eyes and black hair. The military authorities could not say whether he still wore his uniform. The soldier comes from Tennessee.

Spanish King to Receive Otto H. Kahn

MADRID, June 16.—King Alfonso will receive in audience next Tuesday Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker, who is in Europe on an important mission. Mr. Kahn recently was in Paris, where he conferred with Government officials.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SALZMAN.—June 16, 1918, at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. Al Salzman, a son.

FLEISCHE.—June 10, 88 West 183d St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Fleische, a son.

STEINER.—June 9, Far Rockaway, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Steiner, a daughter.

Engaged.

DAY—MESSENGER.—Miriam Messenger to Sergeant Chase L. Day.

FEINBERG—MARKS.—Lottie Marks to Nat Feinberg.

FRANKENBERG — HIRSCHFELD. — Helen Hirschfeld to Max Frankenberg.

FUERST — BELMONT.—Lillian Belmont to William Fuerst.

HASSE—LEVY.—Irma Levy to Louis Hasse.

HEYMAN — WILTSCHEK.—Ethel Wiltschek to Sidney Heyman.

KALMUS—BERNSTEIN.—Irene R. Bernstein to Sylvester E. Kalmus.

LOWENFELD—TOVER.—Pauline Tover to Peter Lowenfeld.

NEWMAN—MARKOWITZ.—Ellen Markowitz to Arthur Newman.

PAIGE—PAIGE.—Doris E. Paige to Jerome C. Paige.

RIKER—HARRISON.—Loraine C. Harrison to Lieut. John R. Riker, Jr.

STRAUSS—STREIM.—Rose Streim to Abraham Strauss.

VOLETSKY—HABER.—Esther Haber to Sergeant Hyman Voletsky.

Married.

CLAWSON—BURGOYNE.—On Saturday, June 15, at Old Trinity Church, by the Rev. Father Reed, Marguerite H. Burgoyne to Henry M. Clawson.

COHEN—COHEN.—Mrs. Charles Cohen of 102 West 110th St. announces the marriage of her daughter Grace on Sunday, June 16, to Mr. Irving Cohen of Brooklyn.

HEMINGWAY—DIMOCK.—On Saturday afternoon, June 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, 907 North Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Reginald Heber-Starr, D. D., Mary Jordan Dimock to Samuel Burdett Hemingway of New Haven, Conn.

HOLMES—STANTON.—The marriage is announced of Miss Mabel Katherine Stanton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stanton of Bridgeport, Conn., to Lieutenant W. Norman Holmes, U. S. R., son of the late Colonel W. H. Holmes. The wedding was private and took place in Philadelphia on Thursday, the only attendants being the groom's mother and Mr. J. H. Scoville of Hartford and New York.

DEL MONTE—BEIL.—June 11, Essie Beil to Abraham Del Monte.

FEIGUS—ARNHEIMER.—June 15, Henrietta Arnheimer to J. Theodore Feigus.

FERTIG—ROTHSCHILD.—June 15, Elsa H. Rothschild to Lieut. Sidney Fertig.

HAYMORE—BEACH.—June 15, Grace Beach to Robert S. Haydock.

IVES—MASURY.—June 15, Leona C. Masury to Henry F. Ives.

MARIOTT—SMITLEY.—June 15, Anna N. Smitley to Louis D. Marriott.

MAYER—HIRSCH.—June 12, Juliette Hirsch to Sol Mayer.

OLDHAM—VAN PELT.—June 15, Myrtle Van Pelt to Alfred J. Oldham.

PECK—WOLBURG.—June 9, Sadie Wolburg to Ben Peck.

SALOMON—ELLISBURG.—June 15, Julia Ellisberg to Mannie Salomon.

Died.

ALLAN.—At his residence, 306 West 4th St., this city, William Allan, born in Greenwich Village May 4, 1836. Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. Monday, June 17.

ALLISON.—On Friday, June 14, 1918, at his residence, 401 4th St., Brooklyn, Augustus Allison, beloved husband of Mary Kenney. Requiem high mass will be held at St. Francis Xavier Church, corner of Carroll St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 17, at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BAKER.—Suddenly, at Briar Cliff Lodge, on June 13, 1918, Cyrus Osborne Baker, aged 60 years, beloved husband of Millie L. Baker. Funeral on Monday, June 17, at 2:30, at the residence of his brother, C. W. Baker, 234 Roseville Av., Newark, N. J.

BAXTER.—Suddenly, Saturday, June 15, 1918, at East Orleans, Mass., James Nesmith Baxter, son of the late George W., and Caroline Nesmith Baxter, in his 70th year. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 18, at 4 P. M.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, at Chillicothe, Ohio, on June 13, 1918, Madeleine Allaire, aged 26 years, wife of Lieutenant Edwin S. Bennett, M. R. C., and youngest daughter of Frank W. and Alice D. Blauvelt. Funeral services Monday, June 17, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, 401 West 153d St., New York.

BERNSTEIN.—Sunday, June 16, 1918, Simon I. Bernstein in his 58th year. Funeral services at Chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, (Cypress Hills,) Monday, June 17, at 11 A. M.

BOTTOMLEY. — John, suddenly, at Post Graduate Hospital, June 16, 1918. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 5th Av. and 127th St., 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, June 18. Interment at Southampton, L. I.

BRADY.—On Saturday, June 15, at his home, 1,848 Amethyst St., Van Nest, Bronx, in his 93d year, Bernard J., beloved husband of Mary A. and father of Rev. Bernard F. Brady. Mrs. Mary Scanlon, Mrs. Frederick Anderson, Mrs. Thomas McDermott, Mrs. Edward J. Ryan, Edward and Joseph Brady, and the late Mrs. Eugene Toole and Elizabeth Brady. Solemn mass of requiem at the Church of Our Lady of Solace, Van Nest, on Tuesday, June 18, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BRAUN.—Suddenly, on June 15, Frederick, beloved husband of Emilia Braun, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral services on Monday, June 17, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, Sound View Av., White Plains. Funeral private.

COLLIER.—Catherine Louise, widow of the late Peter Fenelon Collier and beloved mother of Robert F. Collier, in the 78th year of her age. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., at 8:30 A. M., Monday, June 17. Interment private.

COLLIER.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are requested to attend the funeral of their fellow member, Mrs. Peter F. Collier, from the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St., on Monday, June 17, at 8:30 o'clock.

Miss CATHERINE ISELIN, President.
Miss EMILY VAN SICLEN, Secretary.

COOKE.—At Elmira on June 16, 1918, peacefully, Fanny Clark Cooke, beloved mother of Josephine Cooke Pashley and sister of Mrs. Charles J. Langdon and Miss Josephine Clark Cooke. Services Tuesday.

DAVIS.—On June 15, 1918, Ermine McCormick, wife of William R. Davis. Services at her late residence, 633 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Train leaving Liberty St., Central Railroad of New Jersey, at 1 o'clock.

D'HAUTEVILLE.—At his residence, Newport, R. I., June 15, 1918, Frederic Sears Grand d'Hauteville, aged 79. Funeral services at Emmanuel Church, Newport, R. I., Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 11:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DUBERNET.—Rosine M., beloved mother of the late Lucien A. Dubernet, in her 77th year, at Rutherford, N. J., on June 16. Funeral services at West Passaic Av., Rutherford, on Tuesday, June 18, at 4 P. M. Oakland (Cal.) papers please copy.

FINCK.—On Friday, June 14, Louisa Finck, daughter of the late August Finck and Louisa Finck, (nee Arras,) in her 41st year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at 140 West 88th St. on Monday, June 17, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

FOSTER.—On June*16, at her residence, 120 West 81st St., Sarah M. Foster, (nee Atwell,) beloved wife of the late William Foster. Mass of requiem at Holy Trinity Church, Wednesday, 10 A. M. Funeral private; automobile cortege.

FRENCH.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Edwin Atwood French, in his 45th year. Services will be held from his late residence, Lorraine St., Tuesday, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GRAHAM.—Susan R., beloved wife of Joseph Graham. Funeral from John Graham's Chapel, 421 Park Av., Bronx, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

GUTMAN.—Dina, (nee Fleck,) wife of Harry Gutman, age 35, after a short illness. Funeral from 1,788 Bathgate Av., Bronx, Monday, June 17, at 2:30 P. M.

HILL.—On Saturday, June 15, Alfred Hill, aged 49 years, youngest son of the late George and Mary Hill and beloved husband of Martha Wilson of Macon, Ga. Funeral services at his late residence, 600 West 169th St. on Monday, June 17, at 1:30 o'clock. Macon papers please copy.

HIRSCH.—Mabel. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Monday, 10 A. M.

HOAG.—Entered into rest June 16, 1918, Laura Warner, wife of Dr. Pierre C. Hoag, in her 59th year. Funeral services at the residence, 103 Waverly Place, Schenectady, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

JACKSON. — On Saturday, June 15, 1918, Samuel F. Jackson of 1,368 East 23d St., Brooklyn, in his 60th year. Funeral private.

JONES.—On June 15, Thomas, (Lute,) Ingram Jones, husband of Carrie E. Jones, (nee Patterson.) Funeral services 2 P. M., Monday, at his late residence, 363 Grand Av., Brooklyn. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

KIDNEY.—On June 15, 1918, William Kidney. Funeral services at his home, 2,196 8th Av., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral private. Interment, Greenwood Cemetery.

Died.

KOEHLER.—Fred H., beloved husband of Pauline O., after a lingering illness, at White Haven, Penn., in his 57th year. Funeral services at chapel in Greenwood Cemetery at 11 A. M., Tuesday, June 18, 1918. Members of Acme Council, 594, R. A., and friends invited to attend.

KREYKENBOHM. — On June 15, after a short illness, Ethel, (nee Smith,) beloved wife of Louis Kreykenbohm. Fun

CURTAILMENT OF BASEBALL PLAYERS MAY LEAD TO SINGLE MAJOR LEAGUE DURING PERIOD OF WAR

BIG LEAGUES MAY MERGE FOR SEASON

Enforcement of July 1 Draft Order May Find Only One Organization Playing.

EXPECT EXEMPTION RULING

Provost Marshal Said to be Considering Action as It Concerns Baseball.

The major leagues are marking time awaiting a definite announcement from the Provost Marshal's office on his interpretation of the fight or work order which is to go into effect on July 1. The order as it was originally framed included all men of draft age participating in professional sports and exempted actors. Professional baseball considers that its calling is also a public entertainment, and that they should be considered in the same class as actors.

Numerous baseball players in the major leagues, who are within the draft age, but who have been placed in deferred classes because of dependents, will not know where they stand until further notice is received from Washington. Such a notice has been promised some time this week. In the meantime, unless the ball players are exempt, the major leagues will have a difficult task on their hands rearranging their forces to enable them to play out the season.

If the original order stands as it was first announced, both the National and American Leagues will be so badly disorganized that a readjustment of both circuits may be necessary. The club owners have been busy making plans, and in case there is no exemptions from the order, it is likely that the baseball season will be finished with only one league playing.

It is believed by many club owners that the fight or work order would mean that both leagues would have to pool their players into one eight-club circuit. In cities like New York where each league is represented by a club, the players left over would have to be formed into one club. Minor league players under and over the draft age and veteran major league players who have retired from the game would have to be called upon to fill out the ranks. The outlook is not promising.

The conditions in the minor leagues are already serious, and the Southern Association, one of the most prosperous of the minors, has already decided to close its gates at the end of this month. The Texas League, another prosperous bush league in the past, may also decide to shut up shop. It is doubtful, also, if the two largest minor leagues—the New International and the American Association—will be able to see the season through.

Thus far the major leagues season has been surprisingly successful. That there is a demand for professional baseball has been shown by the large attendance throughout both circuits. Here in New York there has been no difference from other seasons, and the large Saturday and holiday gatherings at the Polo Grounds would indicate that, as far as the public is concerned, there is a desire for the game to continue.

The baseball club owners realize that the Government can make no special discrimination in favor of baseball players, and they are reconciled to get along as best they can if the players within the draft age are compelled to take up some other kind of work. The jump in railroad fares has already proved a great additional burden on the baseball clubs, and although the Government will be asked to exempt the ball clubs and theatrical companies from the new rates, there is no indication as yet that such exemptions will be made.

The majority of the club owners favor the continuance of the game even under conditions where the standard of play would be far below what the baseball fans have been accustomed to. The large amount of capital invested and the binding contractual obligations which the clubs have assumed have been put forward as reasons why exemption should be made for the players who are outside of Class 1A in the draft.

The unexpected dash of the Boston Braves furnished the topic of interest in the National League during the last week. The Braves climbed from fifth place to a tie for third position with the Cincinnati Reds. The Braves kept pace with the Chicago Cubs during last week, each club winning four and losing two games. The Giants broke even in their all-important series with the Cubs, each taking two games. During the week the Giants won three and lost two games.

Cincinnati slipped badly last week and lost all four of their contests. The present week will mark the end of the first invasion of the East by the Western clubs, and the last few weeks has made the National League race a real red-hot contest instead of the runaway race New York had at the outset.

The world's champion Chicago White Sox took a bad tumble into fourth place, while Cleveland pushed up into third position. The White Sox won two games and lost four, while Cleveland won four and dropped only one. The Boston Red Sox continued their winning ways with four games won and two lost.

The Yankees permitted the Red Sox to draw away to a more substantial lead. The Yanks won two games and lost three. Manager Huggins will bring his club back to the Polo Grounds on Wednesday to clash with Washington, while the Giants will again invade Ebbets Field.

THREE IN ROW FOR INDIANS.

Cleveland Bunts Way to Victory Over Vean Gregg.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—Cleveland made it three straight from Philadelphia today, winning 4 to 2. Bunting was responsible for Cleveland, four of the nine hits off Gregg being of that character. The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnsten,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Chapman,ss	2	0	1	2	2
Speaker,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Roth,rf	3	2	1	2	1
Wambsg's,2b	2	0	1	1	2
Wood,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Evans,3b	3	0	1	2	3
O'Neill,c	3	1	2	7	1
Morton,p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	26	4	9	27	12

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shannon,ss	4	1	1	1	5
Oldring,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Burns,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Gardner,3b	2	0	0	1	2
McAvoy,c	3	0	0	2	2
Davidson,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Dugan,2b	3	1	0	4	4
Gregg,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	28	2	3	24	16

Errors—Wambsgans, Walker.

Cleveland	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Stolen base—Roth. Sacrifice hits—Gardner, Wambsgans. Sacrifice fly — Speaker. Double plays—Dugan, Shannon and Burns; Walker and Burns; Gregg, Gardner and Burns; Shannon, Dugan and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 2. Base on balls—Off Gregg, 2; Morton, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Gregg, 1, (Roth.) Struck out—By Gregg, 1; Morton, 6.

Last Week's Big Leagues Records.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P	W	L	R	H	E	LB	OR
Chicago	6	4	2	25	49	6	38	17
New York	5	3	2	23	33	7	22	20
Cincinnati	4	0	4	8	25	4	19	17
Boston	6	4	2	16	50	3	45	14
Philadelphia	*5	2	2	20	53	4	44	22
Pittsburgh	6	1	5	11	43	8	37	20
St. Louis	*4	2	1	19	51	9	36	16
Brooklyn	4	3	1	11	21	8	18	7

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P	W	L	R	H	E	LB	OR
Boston	7	5	2	29	63	4	42	13
New York	6	2	4	26	60	9	43	28
Cleveland	6	4	2	22	54	15	54	17
Chicago	7	3	4	14	40	13	50	23
St. Louis	7	4	3	26	62	8	58	27
Washington	7	4	3	20	58	12	51	20
Philadelphia	7	2	5	23	67	13	54	31
Detroit	7	3	4	30	54	12	55	31

*Tie game June 13.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Detroit, 2.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 3; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	33	14	.702
New York	32	16	.667
Boston	23	26	.469
Cincinnati	23	26	.469
Philadelphia	20	26	.435
St. Louis	20	26	.435
Pittsburgh	20	27	.426
Brooklyn	19	29	.396

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	33	22	.600
New York	30	22	.577
Cleveland	30	25	.545
Chicago	26	22	.542
St. Louis	25	25	.500
Washington	26	29	.473
Philadelphia	19	31	.380
Detroit	17	30	.362

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
Game starts at 3:45.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

WHITE SOX BLANK SENATORS

Umpire Has Big Day Listening to Arguments.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Chicago defeated Washington today 3 to 0 in a game marked with frequent arguments between Umpire O'Loughlin and players of both teams. Manager Rowland was put off the field in the fifth inning for disputing O'Loughlin's right to take an alleged "shine ball" out of the game.

In the fifth, with Risberg on third and Schalk on first, Altrock fielded a bunt from Cicotte and threw the ball past Foster, trying to retire Risberg. Risberg scored and Schalk took third, scoring later on a sacrifice fly.

Altrock was removed for a pinch hitter after the seventh.

The score:

CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy,rf	3	0	2	0	0
J. Collins,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Liebold,lf	1	0	0	0	0
E.Collins,2b	2	1	0	0	2
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	6	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Weaver,ss	3	0	1	4	2
Risberg,3b	3	1	2	1	1
Schalk,c	3	1	2	3	0
Cicotte,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	27	3	8	27	10

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Judge,1b	4	0	1	8	2
Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	1
Shanks,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Morgan,2b	3	0	1	2	4
McBride,ss	3	0	0	6	2
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	4	2
Altrock,p	2	0	0	0	3
Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	0
a Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	5	24	15

a Batted for Altrock in eighth.
Error—Altrock.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—Murphy. Sacrifice hit—Felsch. Sacrifice fly—J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 2; Shaw, 1. Hits—Off Altrock, 6 in 7; Shaw, 2 in 1. Struck out—By Altrock, 3; Cicotte, 2; Shaw, 1. Losing pitcher—Altrock.

WILD THROW BEATS BOSTON

Johnson Scores from First to Give Victory to Browns.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Daring base running by Johnson gave St. Louis a 2 to 1 victory over Boston today. With the score tied in the ninth, Hendrix singled and was forced at second by Johns, who batted for Smith. Johnson ran for Johns. After Gedeon had lined out, Johnson started to steal second. Schang's peg went to centre field and Johnson, coached by Burke, tore in for the plate, sliding in safely as Schang received the return throw.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Maisel,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Hendryx,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Smith,lf	3	1	1	1	0
aJohns	1	0	0	0	0
bJohnson	0	1	0	0	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Gerber,ss	3	0	1	1	1
N'maker,c	3	0	0	8	1
Shocker,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	32	2	7	27	9

BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Shean,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Huth,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Whiteman,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Thomas,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Scott,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Schang,c	3	0	1	7	2
Leonard,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	30	1	5	*26	8

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Smith in ninth.
b Ran for Johns in ninth.
Errors—Schang, Nunamaker.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Smith, Gerber, Strunk, Shean, Whiteman, Hooper. Stolen bases—Smith, Schang, Johnson. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 1; Shocker, 5. Struck out—By Leonard, 4; Shocker, .

CHANCE FOR CUDGEL TODAY

Leading Handicap Horse Will Start in Excelsior at Jamaica.

Commander J. K. L. Ross's Cudgel will have a chance to redeem himself in the eyes of the racing public in the Excelsior Handicap, which will be the feature of the opening of the Metropolitan Jockey Club meeting at Jamaica this afternoon. The field is far larger than in the Suburban, fourteen horses having been named for the event at a mile and a sixteenth, which will be run over a course calculated to produce a truly run race. The popularity of the course also is indicated by the exceedingly large entries received for the other events.

The entries, weights and riders for the Excelsior follow:

Horse, Age, and Jockey.	Weight.
Cudgel, 4, Lyke	126
Roamer, aged, Loftus	120
Spur, 5, Shuttinger	119
George Smith, 5, Kelsey	117
Old Koenig, 5, Robinson	114
Sun Flash II., 4, Byrne	114
Kalitan, 4, Buxton	112
Corn Tassel, 4, McTaggart	107
Ed Roche, 4, Rowan	106
Flittergold, aged, Ball	105
Priscilla Mullens, 4, Kummer	104
Fairy Wand, 4, Ensor	102
Bolster, 8, Rodrigues	98
Trophy, 3, Erickson	92

PELHAM BAY NINE WINS.

Saunier Allows Only Three Hits to Rendezvous Team.

Consistent batting, aided by misplays, gave the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station nine a victory over the Federal Rendezvous, Fifty-second Street (Brooklyn) baseball team yesterday by the score of 5 to 0. The contest was played at Pelham Bay. Saunier, for the victors, held the Rendezvous batters to three scattered hits. The score:

				R.	H.	E.
Pelham Bay	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5	8	2
Rendezvous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	3

Batteries—Saunier and Sandberg; Olsen and Speer.

International League.

Newark, 2; Rochester, 0.
Rochester, 3; Newark, 0.
Jersey City, 6; Syracuse, 2.
Jersey City, 4; Syracuse, 3.
Baltimore, 8; Toronto, 5.
Binghamton, 10; Buffalo, 4.

American Association.

St. Paul, 12; Indianapolis, 11.
Milwaukee, 3; Toledo, 2.
Louisville, 7; Minneapolis, 4.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 6; Worcester, 0.
New London, 9; Waterbury, 0.
New Haven, 1; Springfield, 0.

GIANTS, TODAY, WITH CINCINNATI, 3:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

YANKS THUMP BALL AND DEFEAT TIGERS

Get Enough Runs from Erickson in Five Innings to Clinch the Game by 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 16.—The Yankees renewed their acquaintance with the home plate on several occasions this afternoon, and the third game of the series went into the Huggins's basket. Hard and timely thumping of the ball in the first five innings drove Erickson into retirement and brought on another pitcher whom the Yanks couldn't hit. The score was 5 to 2.

The game was finished by two boxmen pitching airtight ball after the original nominees for the hurling hill had been chased to the showers. The Tigers handed Caldwell in the fifth the same treatment that the Yanks had stretched over several chapters against Erickson, and the tall telegrapher had to vamoose. He had pitched great ball up to that time, then suddenly lost all his power to mystify, and base hits were ringing around the lot when Huggins made a shift.

Twelve Tigers toed the plate against Caldwell in the first four frames. Veach was the only player who had reached first base, but Bob strayed too far from the canvas, and a toss from Caldwell to Pipp caught him coming back. Cobb had failed twice to hit the ball past the infield, as he did in two later innings while Mogridge was working.

But with all this fine start Caldwell did not last to retire one batsman in the fifth. Four smashing drives sent two runs in, and there were runners on first and third when Slim heard the old recall and gave way to Mogridge, who was effective to the close.

Huggins's men did most of their hitting and all of their scoring at the expense of Erickson, the most dependable members of the Jennings staff. Erickson had been troubled with a sore arm, but decided today that he was fit, only to have the Yankees prove that he wasn't.

The Yanks had runners on in the first and second innings, but did no scoring until the third. In this chapter Marsans lined a single to left, and reached second on a sacrifice by Walters. Gilhooley drove the Cuban across with a single past Bush.

In the fourth the Yanks added two more. After Bush had pulled in a long drive by Baker, Pratt lined between Heilman and Young for a single. Pipp chased Pratt around and followed him in with a clout that landed high up in the right field bleachers. It was the baseman this season, and almost longest hit made by the Yankee first touched the mark set here by Babe Ruth two weeks ago.

Erickson yielded three hits and two more runs in the fifth, then departed for a pinch hitter. With one out Caldwell doubled to right, and, after Gilhooley had fanned, Ray counted on Peck's single to left. A short passed ball sent Peck to second, and Baker's single to right scored him.

Caldwell faded before the Tigers' attack in the fifth. Heilman hit over Marsans's head for three bases and scored on Vitt's single to right. Vitt scored when Cunningham doubled to the score board. Young's single to left sent Cunningham to third and Caldwell into retirement.

Mogridge started in by fanning Yelle, and Spencer closed the rally by hitting into a double play. From this inning to the finish Mogridge allowed two hits and Boland only one.

Aside from Pipp's home run, and the work of the relief pitchers, Peckinpaugh's great fielding was the feature of the game. He made two great plays and handled nine chances without a slip.

The score:

DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Cobb,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	2	6	0
Heilman,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Vitt,3b	3	1	1	2	1
Cun'ham,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Young,2b	3	0	1	0	2
Yelle,c	3	0	0	5	2
Erickson,p	1	0	0	0	2
Boland,p	1	0	0	0	1
aSpencer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	10

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Peck'pgh,ss	4	1	2	1	8
Baker,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	1	4
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	15	0
Bodie,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Marsans,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Walters,c	3	0	1	5	2
Caldwell,p	2	1	1	0	2
Mogridge,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	35	5	10	27	19

a Batted for Erickson in fifth.
Errors—Heilman, (2,) Cunningham, Yelle.

New York	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Pratt, Caldwell, Cunningham. Three-base hit—Heilman. Home run—Pipp. Stolen bases—Walters, Beach, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Walters. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Pratt, and Pipp; Pratt, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 2. First base on error—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Boland, 1. Hits—Off Erickson, 9 in 5; Boland, 1 in 4; Caldwell, 5 in 4, (none out in fifth.) Mogridge, 2 in 5. Struck out—By Erickson, 3; Boland, 1; Caldwell, 1; Mogridge, 2. Passed balls—Yelle, 2. Winning pitcher—Caldwell. Losing pitcher—Erickson.

SCRATCH MEN FARE BADLY.

Travelena Makes Tardy Bid for Three-Mile Race.

Poor judgment in making his final bid for the tape cost Fred Travelena, star distance runner of the Mohawk A. C., the chief prize in the three-mile handicap run held yesterday as part of the club's monthly members' handicap games at Macomb's Dam Park. Travelena conceded liberal handicaps to a large field of rivals, but had to be content with third place. William Robinson won with an allowance of 125 yards.

Another scratch starter to fare badly was J. Carey in the three-quarter-mile run, which was won by P. Bodgen from the 50-yard mark. Carey never threatened the leader and finished third.

The summaries:

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. Haskell, (18 yards;) Al Smith, (scratch,) second; E. M. Foley, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:22 3-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by William Robinson, (125 yards;) W. Powers, (125 yards,) second; Fred Travelena, (scratch,) third. Time—16:15.

Putting Eight-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. Reicher, (12 feet,) 61 feet 3 inches; E. Weller, (12 feet,) 60 feet, second; P. Courtois, (12 feet,) 59 feet 6 inches, third.

Three-Quarter Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Bodgen, (50 yards;) L. Silverstein, (55 yards,) second; J. Carey, (scratch,) third. Time—3:24.

PLAN BIG MEET ON JULY 4.

30,000 Entry Blanks Distributed for Safe and Sane Games.

Entry blanks to the number of 30,000 have been distributed throughout the city for the annual safe and sane Fourth of July track and field meets which will be held as in past years, in every park in the city. An effort will be made by the committee in charge of the affair, headed by William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation, to attract an entry of 20,000 youngsters and grown-ups in the celebration games, so that they may attain the standard of the last eight years.

All the prominent athletes who have enlisted in the nearby camps will be asked to compete, and, in addition to the track and field contests, it is planned to hold a baseball championship game between the army and navy stations in the vicinity of the city.

Harrington Victor in Walk.

A handicap of six minutes helped E. Harrington win yesterday in the second walk of the season for the Walkers' Club of America point trophy. The event was held over a course of four and one-quarter miles in the Bronx. M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., finished second, and Alex Jesaup, unattached, was third. The victor's time was 37:33.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 4; New Orleans, 2.
New Orleans, 2; Chattanooga, 0.
Little Rock, 4; Mobile, 0.

HYDRA TAKES CLOSE RACE.

Has Margin of Two Seconds Over Rival at Finish.

Only two seconds separated the Hydra, owned and sailed by Charles E. Hyde of the Port Washington Yacht Club, and the Shadow, belonging to William L. Inslee of the Bayside Yacht Club, in an interclub race of the star class over the course of the latter organization in Little Neck Bay yesterday. The Hydra was the winner.

Skillful handling of the rival yachts by veteran skippers brought out apparently every bit of speed in the little boats. Mr. Inslee sailed his entry and was assisted by Howard Boden. Eighteen seconds after the Hydra and Shadow crossed the line the Altair, owned and sailed by E. V. Willis, finished. Eight of the other twelve starters were not far behind.

The yachts sailed twice around the triangular course of the Bayside Club. On the first lap around the First turn off Fort Totten the twelve yachts were bunched. At the end of the first lap the Hydra was twenty-five seconds ahead of the Shadow. Going before the wind the Hyde yacht gained a slight advantage. At the first mark on the second lap the Shadow was one-half length ahead of the Hydra. The fresh southwest wind suddenly increased in vigor, the gust carrying the Hydra ahead. The Hydra maintained this advantage to the end.

The summaries:

INTERCLUB RACE—STAR CLASS.
Start, 3:10; course, 9 miles.

Yacht and Owner	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	4 44 30	1 34 40
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	4 44 32	1 34 42
Altair, E. V. Willis	4 44 50	1 34 50
Aria, George Abbott	4 46 45	1 36 45
Southern Cross, H. L. Funke	4 46 53	1 36 53
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4 47 10	1 37 10
Little Bear, Allen Walker	4 47 20	1 37 20
Taurus, B. L. Linkfield	4 47 50	1 37 50
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4 48 20	1 38 20
Banshee, M. Egerton	4 51 20	1 41 20
Starlight, A. Nesbett	4 52 10	1 42 10
North Star, Wilson Dodge	Did not finish.	

CATHERINE P. TAKES TROT.

Defeats Pavana in Three Heats on Speedway.

E. Carpenter, Chairman of the Brush Committee of the Road Drivers' Association, guided his horses to two victories yesterday on the Harlem Speedway in the seventh Spring matinee of the association. His champion trotter Catherine P. carried off the blue in the opening event, but was forced to three heats to attain victory over L. Albano's Pavana, driven by W. J. O'Neil. Catherine P. is now leading the field with a record of thirty-two points in eleven brushes.

In the 1:00 trotting brush split heats were again produced. Carpenter's brown mare, Bessie Baron, finally emerged victorious over A. Bruno's bay gelding Bruno, showing the way to the wire in the second and third heats. The Bruno gelding, in the first heat, trotted the half-mile in 1:07½.

The summaries:

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter) 2 1 1
Pavana, blk. g., (W. J. O'Neil) 1 2 2
Time—1:09; 1:09½; 1:10¼.

COLT CLASS.

Kitty Justo, b. m., (R. Jacob) 1 1
John Gayton, Jr., b. c., (A. Bruno) 2 2
Time—1:19½; 1:20.

1:10 CLASS—PACING.

Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore) 1 1
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard) 2 2
Sir Thomas, blk. h., (W. J. O'Neil) 3 3
Time—1:15; 1:13.

1:09 CLASS—TROTTING.

Bessie Baron, br. m., (E. Carpenter) 2 1 1
Bruno, b. g., (A. Bruno) 1 2 2
Time—1:07½; 1:10; 1:10.

TWO FIRSTS FOR M'NAMARA.

St. John's Club Sprinter Helps Team to League Victory.

Led by Frank McNamara, athletes of St. John's Club yesterday triumphed over their rivals in the Yorkville Athletic League at Astoria Field, L. I. The St. John's Club representatives, with victories in three of the six events and point placements in the others, accounted for 28 points. The Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. finished second, with 18, and the Hungarian-American A. C. was third, with 8.

McNamara won both the 100-yard dash and 440-yard run. In the century event the St. John's Club athlete had an allowance of three yards and was clocked in 0:10 2-5. In the quarter McNamara started with a ten-yard allowance and breasted the tape the winner in 0:54 4-5.

Tom Lockhart, the St. John's Club star sprinter, was on scratch in the quarter-mile, but finished unplaced. In the 1,000-yard run, however, Lockhart, with a 15-yard allowance, led a parade of St. John's Club athletes to the tape in 2:22 2-5.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by F. McNamara, St. John's Club, (3 yards;) Ed Kearney, St. John's Club, (3 yards,) second; J. O'Brien, St. John's Club, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. McNamara, St. John's Club, (10 yards;) B. Lindner, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (20 yards,) second; S. Mallon, St. John's Club, (25 yards,) third. Time—0:54 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. Lockhart, St. John's Club, (15 yards;) H. McGrane, St. John's Club, (75 yards,) second; G. O'Connell, St. John's Club, (75 yards,) third. Time—2:22 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Frelich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (scratch;) E. Erlenbach, St. John's Club, (175 yards,) second; P. Mulhearn, St. John's Club, (800 yards,) third. Time—10:51 2-5.

Twelve-Pound Shotput, Handicap.—Won by F. Polan, Hungarian-American A. C., (4 feet,) 38 feet 1 inch; S. Berliner, Hungarian-American A. C., (scratch,) 37 feet 10 inches, second; H. Gorden, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (3 feet,) 37 feet 3 inches, third.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by H. Wilshin, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (1 foot,) 39 feet 3½ inches; B. Lindner, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (4 feet,) 39 feet 2¾ inches, second; E. Whalen, St. John's Club, (3 feet,) 38 feet 7¾ inches, third.

CASO LEADS DISTANCE MEN.

Wins Two-Mile Handicap at Pennant A. C. Games.

Frank Caso of the Pennant A. C. ran a brilliant race in annexing first prize in the two-mile handicap run at the Pennant Club's handicap games at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday. Caso scored over a field of twelve distance runners to whom he had given liberal time allowances. His time was 12:17.

Louis Windmuller, the club's leading sprinter, encountered a surprise in the fifty-yard handicap dash. From scratch he was beaten by inches by P. Griswald, who had a three-yard allowance. Windmuller, however, came back later and won the 300-yard event from the honor mark in impressive fashion.

The summaries:

Standing Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by V. Kurtzo, (1 man,) 8 feet 10½ inches; P. Rausch, (1 foot,) 8 feet 10 inches, second; J. Kurtzo, (1 foot 4 inches,) 8 feet 9 inches, third.

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by P. Griswald, (3 yards;) L. Windmuller, (scratch,) second; V. Kurtzo, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:06.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by L. Windmuller, (scratch;) J. Kurtzo, (25 yards,) second; W. J. Martin, (25 yards,) third. Time—0:33.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. Nuebert, (scratch,) 41 feet 5 inches; V. Kurtzo, (scratch,) 38 feet 9 inches, second; C. Dunn, (10 feet,) 38 feet 1¼ inches, third.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Caso, (scratch;) N. Dorazio, (2 minutes 30 seconds,) second; J. Kurtzo, (45 seconds,) third. Time—12:17.

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KEEN TENNIS MATCH IS WON BY O'BOYLE

Former Georgetown Player Takes Long Island Title Contest from Bowman.

Spirited play marked the continuation of the Long Island tennis championship on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club yesterday. Three-set contests were frequent, and one of these brought forth the best match of the day. In this J. S. O'Boyle, the former Georgetown star, who is now at the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, defeated Herbert L. Bowman in the third round at 6–2, 1–6, 6–4.

O'Boyle once more proved the sterling worth of his net attack. He forced the play at the barrier on every occasion and, barring the second set, when Bowman's passing strokes were going well, succeeded in breaking up the game of his rival.

Another match that occasioned much interest was that between Fred Anderson, Jr., and H. R. Hathaway, the one-armed player, who showed such brilliant tennis in the Harlem tournament. Anderson succeeded in winning at 8–10, 6–1, 8–6. The victor is one of the tallest men in tennis, yet Hathaway succeeded every now and then in making his lobbing game effective, sending tosses to the baseline that were just out of reach of his rival. This victory advanced Anderson to the second round of the event.

Dr. William Rosenbaum made his first appearance in the tournament and signalized the event by scoring an easy second round victory over W. D. Price at 6–1, 6–4. Rosenbaum was employing his smashing ability at the net to good advantage and he was steady on his ground strokes. Charles Chambers almost met with disaster in playing against S. D. Ward. The latter forced his rival along at a merry pace, admitting defeat only after a score of 6–4, 8–6 had been recorded. The summaries

First Round.—Fred Anderson, Jr., defeated H. R. Hathaway, 8–10, 6–1, 8–6; J. Morganthaler defeated Roy Ritchie, 8–10, 6–3, 9–7.

Second Round.—H. L. Bowman defeated J. C. Percy, 6–1, 6–1; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated W. D. Price, 6–1, 6–4; Charles Chambers defeated S. D. Ward, 6–4, 8–6; F. Ogilvie defeated R. V. Lake, 7–5, 5–7, 6–4.

Third Round.—J. S. O'Boyle defeated Herbert L. Bowman, 6–2, 1–6, 6–4; Fred Anderson defeated W. A. Colwell, 6–3, 7–5; A. B. Duncan defeated C. H. Helknap, 6–2, 4–6, 6–1; S. Kashio defeated Dr. Beach, 6–1, 6–2; C. A. Anderson defeated F. J. Quinn, 6–3, 6–1; J. E. Cameron defeated W. L. W

FIVE EXTRA HOLES TO DECIDE MATCH

Hagen and Barnes Defeat Travers and Evans in Four-Ball Event at Siwanoy.

LONG PUTT AT EIGHTEENTH

Local Amateur Prolongs Contest by Sinking Thirty-five-Foot Effort at Home Hole.

Golf history was made in a fourball Red Cross match, at the Siwanoy Country Club yesterday, when those renowned professionals, Jim Barnes and Walter Hagen, defeated Jerome Travers and Charles Evans, Jr., after five extra holes. It was a case of Greek meet Greek, and although the amateurs were finally downed they deserve practically as much credit as their opponents.

The most spectacular phase of the match was when Travers holed a thirty-five-foot putt to square accounts on the home green. The "pros," by winning the seventeenth, became dormie and it looked all over when Travers, after playing short of the brook on his second, only made the edge of the green on his third. Evans, having pulled his second to a bad lie, got out beautifully with his niblick, whereas Barnes got to within twelve feet of the pin on his third, Hagen being too strong. While 2,000 people held their breath, Travers, in old time style, ran the long one down for a 4, good enough to square the match, as Barnes missed his try. This hole is 545 yards.

Instead of going at once to the first tee to play the nineteenth, a halt was called while the ball that Jerry used to square the match was auctioned off and it went to A. J. Mendes for $105.

To the first extra hole those who were pulling hard for the amateurs were getting ready to shout when Barnes shoved his second to the rough, and Hagen pulled his approach to the trap on the left of the green. Travers fell a few feet green shy, and Evans went a trifle too far. Hagen then showed what he was capable of by laying his ball out of the sand to within a yard of the cup and getting a half in 4 with Travers.

These same two got 4s up the hill to the 426-yard second hole, or the twenty-tieth of the match, and Hagen saved a half in 3 for his side at the next. There Evans came within a hair's breadth of bringing off a 25-foot try for a 2. Back to the long fourth, 514 yards, Travers again came to the rescue for his side, for, after Hagen had got his 5, Travers found himself with an eight-foot putt. This he sank to the delight of the gallery. That made twenty-two holes they had played, and the next, No. 5 on the course, proved the finish.

Incidentally, Barnes, who had made a hash of the same hole earlier in the day, played it like a wizard this time. All got away good drives, Travers's ball being rather short, and he failed to get home on his second shot. Hagen played next, but pulled his to the ditch at the base of the hill. Evans, who was a foot or so past Hagen on the drive, used a spoon for his second. It was a beautiful shot, but a trifle too strong, the ball running clear across the green to the edge of the rough. Barnes, taking an iron, pulled his ball ever so slightly, but it struck the high side of the green to the left and broke over, stopping about twenty feet from the pin. Hagen's second shot to trouble practically put him out of the running there, while Travers, after overplaying the hole some twelve feet on his third shot, missed the downhill putt coming back. Evans chipped back about six feet past the hole, and, after Barnes had got his 4, the open champion made his try, but he failed to allow quite enough for the slope, the ball curling away ever so slightly in the last few inches and just missing the rim of the cup.

For the regular round, Barnes and Hagen had a best ball of 72, as against 73 for the amateurs. Individually, Hagen proved the steadiest one of the four. He went out in 39 and home in 37 for a beginning with the fifth hole, the Rochester homebred had thirteen consecutive 4s. It would be impossible to say what kind of a score Barnes would have made, as he picked up on two occasions, at the fifth and tenth holes. With approximations at those points he would have been around in about 82. Travers also was credited with 82, 41 each way, while Evans had 41 and 38 for a 79.

Prior to the match, Raymond Hitchcock made good as an auctioneer. He first auctioned off the caddie privileges, and began with Barnes. It wasn't long before he got the price up to $100, J. E. Higgins paying for the privilege. J. A. Howell paid $80 for Hagen, and then Evans brought $135, A. J. Mendes making the final bid.

When Travers was called he received a rousing reception. The auctioneer got the bids going in such style that it wasn't any time at all before James McKenny, one of the Siwanoy members, topped the list with a bid of $700. In all about $3,000 was raised.

The best ball card was as follows:

Barnes and Hagen—									
Out	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	—37
In	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	—33—72
Travers and Evans—									
Out	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	—38
In	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	—33—71

EXTRA HOLES.

Barnes and Hagen	4	4	3	5 4
Travers and Evans	4	4	3	5 5

MISS STIRLING GOLF VICTOR.

With Perry Adair, Woman's Champion Triumphs in Chicago Match.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, woman's national golf champion, and Perry Adair, also of Atlanta, today won a Red Cross golf match from Elaine Rosenthal of Chicago, formerly Western champion, and Bobby Jones, Southern champion, by one point in a Scotch foursome at the Westmoreland Golf Club. Each of the Atlanta entrants took 80 strokes for the rather difficult course, whose par is 72. The women contestants each took 88 strokes, and Miss Rosenthal was one up to Miss Stirling at the end of the eighteen holes. Counting a point for the best total and one for the best ball on each hole, Miss Stirling and Adair had the luck to win the match.

The gallery which witnessed the match contributed more than $2,000 to the Red Cross. The privilege of caddying was auctioned for $656. None of the contestants had ever played the course before.

ELECT SOCCER OFFICIALS.

Peter J. Peel Chosen President of U. S. Football Association.

PITTSBURGH, June 16.—The United States Football Association Council, at the closing session of its fifth annual meeting here today, elected the following officers for the ensuing year.

Peter J. Peel of Chicago, Ill., President; George Healey of Detroit, Mich., First Vice President; Andrew M. Brown, Bayonne, N. J., Second Vice President; James W. Riley, Methune, Mass., Third Vice President; William S. Maddock, Pittsburgh, Treasurer, and Thomas W. Cahill, Newark, N. J., Secretary.

Many Golfers in Tourney.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—Two hundred and fifty players are expected to participate tomorrow in the qualifying round of the eighteenth annual trans-Mississippi golf tournament on the Hillcrest Club course here. Reuben Bush of New Orleans, former Southern champion, is one of the favorites in the meet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Forecast.

N. Car., S. C., and Ga.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and Tues.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and Tues.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and probably Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon., except local rains Mon., cooler along the lakes; Tues. fair.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues., not so warm Tues.

Upper Michigan—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEDFORD CORD Wanted.—All wool, navy, brown, or green. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

BROADCLOTHS AND MATALAMB Wanted.—R 9, R 12 plush for cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 0810, 09057; large quantity, all colors; must be reasonable. C 47 Times.

BURELLA, AMERICAN, Wanted.—09057, all colors. Pressler & Schneiderman, 149 West 27th.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 09057 or similar, all shades, for cash. Farragut 618.

BURELLA AND DELHI Wanted. — Assorted colors. Madison Square 4180.

CASKET CLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity; 72-inch black for cash. Chelsea 1636.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Open for quantity of good black charmeuse. Vanderbilt 3782.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats and suits, 42 West 33d St., 5th floor, any morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on medium and better grade. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—High-grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 9350.

CORDUROYS Wanted. — In dark colors. Lullilards, Cromptons, and Boyds; also quality 651 and 9000, green, brown, and navy. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Any quantity, white, rose, copen; cash. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—54, 59, 27-Inch Collins & Aikman's, Timme, Hind & Harrison, Dobson's; all colors, quantities. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4376.

COTTON Wanted.—All kinds bought for cash; drop me a card or telephone Farragut 5604, and I will call. R. Lewis, 40 West 25th.

COTTONS Wanted.—Voiles, gabardines, &c.; must be cheap for cash. Call between 12 and 2, 7th floor, 44 East 23d St.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Sport print, any color, cheap; large, small quantity. Farragut 2320.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Five-thread cloth and heavy satin wanted, for cash. Dayan Silk Garment Co., 138 West 17th St.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden and Leonard. Fall shades for cash. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on Fall models in serge, satin, and georgette; all grades of goods considered; samples 8:30 to 12:30. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber wants better grade tailored dresses. Fifth floor, 48 West 33d St., any morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will buy for spot cash jobs, any quantity, wash dresses; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES AND WAISTS Wanted.—5,000 Georgette and silk dresses, also waists, wanted; cash. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cotton; quantity no object; bring samples. Underselling Waist Co., 113 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open to buy job of wash and silk dresses, any quantity, spot cash. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silk; quantity no object; bring samples. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES, Waists Wanted. — Ginghams, voiles, silk, and skirts; cash. Hutner, 48 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk and serge dresses. 22 West 27th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on Fall goods. Call all week, Levin, 149 West 36th.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Fall shades, any quantity, for cash. Greeley 4321.

GABARDINES, Tricotines, Poirets, Poplins, and Serges Wanted.—All shades; also Juillard's 2002 and 110 broadcloth. Madison Square 9240. Greenberg.

GALATEA Wanted. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GEORGETTES AND GEORGINES Wanted. —Large and small lots; any colors, any qualities; spot cash. Export Sales Co., 135 5th Av.

GEORGETTE Wanted in the raw. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Phone 4547 Madison Square.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Lorraine 904, all colors, for immediate delivery. Madison Square 9350.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids and checks. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Checks only. Chelsea 9350.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Jobs only, men's and ladies'; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

JAP SATIN Wanted, (flesh,) can use quantity; cash. Box H. S., 104 East 14th.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Khaki color preferred, 15 to 16 oz. only; any quantity. Eastern American Woolen Co., 832 Broadway.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All colors; spot cash. Drucker, 1797 Mad. Square.

KERSEY VELOUR Wanted. — American 15020, all colors, 544 taupe, Burgundy. Farragut 2616.

KHAKI Wanted.—3-4 and 6-4 cotton warp and all wool; open for quantity; call with samples. Berlow & Settel, 21 West 3d St.

KHAKI Wanted.—28-inch cotton, olive drab and field gray; only large quantities. Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

KHAKI Wanted.—Twills, drills, also Bombazine 64-60. Room 35, 2 West 16th.

KITTEN'S EAR Wanted.—F. & H. H. Samuels & Sons, 33 West 34th. Greeley 2534.

KURLTEX Wanted.—Salts black kuritex. Myer Gans, Son & Co., 151 West 26th.

MATALAMB Wanted, cash. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 129 West 27th.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR Wanted.—All kinds purchased for cash; drop a card or telephone Farragut 5604, and I will call. R. Lewis, 40 West 25th.

OVERCOATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Men's, boys'; jobs only. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

OXFORD SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert 30161, color 12. U. S., 235. Farragut 2616.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted, also messaline, all shades; must be cheap for cash. Paragon Textile Co., 303 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 509.

PEAU DE CYGNES or Messalines Wanted.—All colors; cash. Third floor, 244 5th Av.

PETTICOATS Wanted.—All kinds, for cash; quantities no object. Drop a card or phone Farragut 5604, and I will call. R. Lewis, 40 West 25th.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Broadhead 38-inch; must be dark patterns. Call with samples, William Fels Co., 102 Madison Av.

PLUSH Wanted.—Salts, peco or similar. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st. Madison Square 9355.

PLUSH Wanted for cash. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 129 West 27th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peerless. Madison Sq. 3564.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Any quantity, in all colors, for cash; price must be reasonable; bring samples. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

POMPOM Wanted. — American 0816, any shade, any quantity, for cash. Greeley 4321.

POMPOM POPLIN Wanted. — American 0816, 90610, all colors. Farragut 2616.

POM POMS Wanted.—All shades; will pay cash. Madison Square 2094.

POMPOM Wanted.—Amer. 0816. Brown, Mad. Sq. 8475.

POPLINS Wanted.—All colors; heavy weight; must be reasonable. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

POPLINS Wanted.—Silks; cash. G. P. G. Garment, 41 West 17th. Chelsea 6033.

SATINS Wanted. — Yarn dyed; open for quantity, all colors; must be reasonable. Farragut 2369.

SATIN AND GEORGETTE Wanted at a price. Royal Wear Manufacturing, 1,133 Broadway.

SATINS wanted for cash. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantity of different serges for cash; bring samples. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1,372 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—All qualities; will pay cash. A. E. Lefcourt & Co., 136 Madison Av. 4160 Madison Square.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces 1210 cotton warp serge at a price on terms. Farragut 3214.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936; also poplin 90610, any quantity, for cash. Greeley 4321.

SERGES AND COATINGS Wanted.—Bachman 9-1:2, American 9670. Stuyvesant 1194.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 3200, 0936, 235; must be cheap. K. B., Gramercy 5150.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, 838, 235, and 9; also Broadcloth 315. Chelsea 9546.

SERGES Wanted. — Call personally. Selecta Trading Corp., 438 Broadway.

SERGE Wanted.—0936, any quantity for cash. B 139 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—W. S. 235-838 Dunmore; cash. Orch. 8018.

SILKS, Woolens, and Venetians Wanted.—William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av., can handle quantity business.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for silks that you have no use for; small or large quantities; 3867 Mad. Sq.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for big lot of satins, taffetas, and moires at a price. Mad. Sq. 4620.

SILVERTONES AND SERGES Wanted.—Also silvertones in all shades, serges 8200-235, 0936, cash. Call in person, Siegel & Rubinstein, 10 East 33d St.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—All shades; any quantity. Call Farr. 6264.

SILVERTONE AND OXFORD Wanted.—Will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 8345.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Will buy for cash, 1,000 dozen wash skirts; white and fancies; goods must be in stock for immediate delivery. Thos. Posner & Bro., 114 West 27th.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall skirts, silks and cloth. Call with samples all week, 1,123 Broadway, Room 512.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Placing orders on Fall goods. Call all week. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Open for jobs skirts and waists. Phone Mad. Sq. 2683.

STRIPS Wanted.—Hornbone or whalebone, in large quantities. N 246 Times Downtown.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new style suits and coats. Call all day Monday, tenth floor, 19 West 24th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at suits every afternoon this week. M., 5th floor, 151 West 26th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall suits; call with samples. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. 126 West 22d St., fourth floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking Monday. 36 West 25th, sixth floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits. 12 West 27th, 8th floor.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Forstmann & Huffmann and Read's; best prices. Chopak, Madison Square 6045.

VELOURS and Silvertones Wanted.—Large quantity of K644, 11050, 13009, 15020, 0809, 0360, 632; also Clark & Dana velour and U. S. Serge No. 235; spot cash. Vanderbilt 4239.

VELOURS Wanted.—American velours, heavy weight, any quantity; phone lowest cash price. Joseph Krelnik, Mad. Sq. 2262.

VELOUR Wanted.—Heavyweight and kersey. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st. Madison Square 9355.

VELOURS, CASHMERES Wanted.—F. & H. Chopak, Madison Square 6045.

VELOURS Wanted.—3-4, 6-4, coating serges, poplins and broadcloth. Stuyvesant 3828.

VELOUR Wanted.—Taupe; American heavyweight. Gramercy 5296.

VENETIAN, Sol Satin Wanted—Or Similar. Madison Square 7746.

WOOLENS and Worsteds Wanted.—Odd lots for cash. Call Gramercy 911 before noon.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces light weight for dresses. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors; will pay cash; also navy tricotines. Mad. Sq. 2035.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted. — Colors beige, rookie, pecan, &c. 310 5th Av., 1st floor.

WORSTED Wanted.—Unfinished worsted; open for 4836 Amer. Chelsea 9758.

Contracts Wanted.

FURS.—Contractor open for all kinds of work. Call Morningside 9290.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATHROBES.—200 men's and women's high-grade Terry bathrobes. Manufacturer, Room 508, 215 4th Av.

BEAVER CLOTH.—Blumenthal furmoss for immediate delivery. Greeley 5611.

BROADCLOTH.—Juilliards 110, all shades, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTHS, taupe and burgandy; velours, pekin, burgundy, and taupe. Gramercy 2096.

BROADCLOTH.—815 botany, assorted colors, to close. Chelsea 492.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 50-inch, all shades, $8.30 net cash. Chelsea 7385.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CHINCHILLA.—Worumbo and other makes, for immediate delivery. Gramercy 6810.

CLOTH VELOURS.—Mannish serges, poplins, jerseys; reasonable. Farragut 2840. 5th floor, 106 West 20th.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATINGS.—¾ goods, meltons, thibets; good assortment. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 B'way.

COATS for immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulln Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS, Suits, Capes.—To close out; headquarters for velvet cottees, F. & K. tweed coats. 5% Cloak Co., 11 West 32d.

COATS.—Smart styles in broadcloths, velours, plush; popular priced. Novick, 45 W. 27th.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Closing out Spring coats very cheap. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Sacrificing Spring goods; Fall line ready. Talbot, 30 W. 32d.

COATS.—100 fur trimmed, ural, matalamb to close out. 15 West 20th St., 2d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall samples; close out at bargain, 1,123 Broadway, Room 801.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Waists, Silk and Wash Skirts cheap. Hutner, 48 West 26th.

COATS.—Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 353 West 23d.

COATS.—Plush velour, mixtures, fur trimmed, very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 26th.

COATS.—Job of Fall coats to close out. Rubin & Horowitz, 36 West 20th.

CORDUROY.—1,000 yards Juilliard 501, white and colored; also 500 yards of white cotton plush; will sell cheap. Spring 5704.

CORDUROYS, white, wide wale, 36 inches, 775c.; 40 inches, 65c. net. Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker St. Spring 3320.

COTTON GOODS.—Large quantities below market price. Georgia Textile Mills, 385 Broadway. Franklin 3506.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERTS.—75 pieces CCV, $1.40 net. Lederer Bros. & Co., Chicago.

CREPE DE CHINE.—3-thread, 50 pieces, white, flesh, 97½ regular. L 133 Times.

DRESSES. — Schreiber's all-wool jersey dresses, $9.75 net; Botany serge, No. 809 dresses, beautiful style, $9.75 net; also silk and satin dresses, from $9.75 to $18.50; immediate delivery. I. Rand & Co., 87 W. 28th.

DRESSES, satin, jerseys, serges, taffetas, and georgettes; immediate delivery; wonderful values. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th St.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas on hand at a price; first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Andersons; also imported ginghams; for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Children's, sizes 2-6, 6-14; also middy blouses, at a rare sacrifice; immediate delivery. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRESSES, ginghams, to close; also georgette satins, taffetas, low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, jersey, taffeta and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of 100 georgette and crepe de chine dresses to close out at once. Adams & Winter, 39 East 19th.

DRESSES, Silks, Jerseys, washable; serges better kind; close. Deutsch, 23 W. 32d.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Voiles, ginghams, to close out; many styles. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

DUVET DE LAINES, F. & H. Velours, Tricotines, and Poiret Twills; Fall shades. Chelsea 2840.

DUVET DELAINE.—F. & H., 20 pieces to sell for cash; good assortment. C 29 Times.

FLAGS.—Silk, American, 2x3, 4½x7 inches. Mr. Frank, 11th floor, 920 Broadway.

FUR.—800 black nutria collars and 400 brown nutria collars; price $3.35 net cash. Sol O. Levy, 13 Astor Place. Spring 9265.

GEORGETTE.—15,000 yards in raw, 80 square, at 92½c. net. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Phone 4547 Madison Sq.

GEORGETTES.—Imported, domestic finish, white, flesh .05 regular, any quantity. L 132 Times.

GINGHAMS.—In stock, for immediate delivery, plaids, good assortment. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

GLOVES. — Canvas, jersey, Boss brand; quantities. Salwen, 27 University Place. Stuyvesant 1194.

HAIR NETS.—Silk imported from France, 1,500 gross; spot New York. Room 28, 4 Stone St. Broad 2830.

JERSEYS.—Heavyweight Silvertone and heather mixtures; good value. Madison Square 6017.

JUILLIARDS.—For sale, 100 pieces Juilliards, 2078 khaki, $1.42½ net. 1826 Madison Square.

JUILLIARDS.—Kersey 2002, all desirable shades. Farragut 8210.

KHAKI CLOTHS.—All wool and cotton warps; also shepherd checks. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d. Gram. 2991.

KHAKI.—50 pieces Sterzelback, No. 36. The Lester Co., 216 Greene St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

LINEN.—Ramie and French, blue only. Farragut 3907.

MACKANAWS.—100 pieces ¾ Mackanaw cloth. Max Weil, 401 4th Av. 4020 Madison Square.

MILLIKEN.—O. D. Deering Milliken 719-1; below opening price. Gramercy 1661.

MOHAIR.—Sicilian, quantity black Pacific SCN. S. Agress, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2932.

NECKWEAR.—There's a big lot of men's neckwear to close out, 25c and 50c and up. M. Abramowits, 128-130 Allen St. Orchard 8536.

OFFICERS' MILITARY UNIFORMS.—Gabardine, Moleskin, and Khaki; immediate delivery. U. P. Uniform Co., 98 5th Av., New York.

ORGANDIES AND VOILES.—Cotton; cheap. Farragut 5026.

OVERCOATS, Fall, 50, suits, 21, youth's; close out at bargain for cash. 1,123 Broadway, Room 801.

OVERCOATING.—¾ Oxford melton. Madison Square 2639.

OXFORDS, serges, velours for sale; reasonable prices for cash. Knickerbocker 909.

PLUSHES.—Hind-Harrison 200, rusch 50, heavyweight velours, Botany 5816, tricotines, Amoskeag 8158, other poplins, cheap. Greeley 1121.

PLUSHES.—Mercerized, 54 in.; serges No. 9, 104, 11433; cheap. Farr. 5820.

PLUSHES.—16 frames Francis 60-60, $3.95 net. Madison Square 4180.

PLUSH.—Behring seal, Salt's, 4 pieces. Chelsea 1911.

POPLINS. — American, Dobson, Saxonia, Amoskeag, Brightwood, Andrews, also Botany velours, tricotines, buralias, Whitman's 9 very cheap. Greeley 1120.

POPLINS.—Have quantity of American 06077 and 90610 in all leading Fall shades. Call Madison Square 7617.

POPLINS.—American 90610, navy, 15 pieces, at $2.75 net cash. Chelsea 9710.

POPLINS AND VELOURS for sale below market price. Farr. 3555.

RAINCOAT MATERIALS.—Raw and rubberized materials, plaids, grosgrains, repp., &c. 15 West 18th St., 3d floor.

SATIN BELTING.—Quality No. 690, copen, brown, and gray, $1. Madison Sq. 4180.

SATIN.—Washable, 50 pieces pure dye white, flesh, $1.07½ regular. L 131 Times.

SATINS.—Burgundy, taupe, navy, and black. Reesner & Spiro, Farragut 464.

SERGES.—The best values ever offered; French and storm serges, velours; long terms or special cash prices. Call personally, Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,205 Broadway.

SERGES, POPLINS.—All wool and cotton warps, 36-50-54 inches; also French and mannish serges. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d. Gramercy 2991.

SERGES, Velours, Broadcloths, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

SERGES.—All wool storm serge, 54-inch, navy and colors, $1.90 net 70 days. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 8148.

SERGES.—Newport, 594 Garfield, 4408, 4069, 4060, 54292, WF.; low prices, long terms. 2235 Farragut.

SERGE for sale, quantity of 4002, at $1.05, and 1210 at 60 cents. J. N., 1,457 Broadway. Bryant 1058.

SERGES.—1210, 75c.; 4408, $1.67½; V. S. L., $2; 7120, $2.75; all net cash. L. G., 174 Times.

SERGE.—To close out: Juilliard 54289, $2.50 net; Juilliard 4069, $1.55 net. Phone Farragut 4444.

SERGES.—1210 Whitman's, SBGL tricotines, gabardines, oxfords, and velours. Canal 1722.

SERGES, 11433, 3850, $2.75 cash; velours, 0360, 5816, all colors. Gramercy 845.

SERGES.—1210, 4050, 2650, 1209, below market price. Davidorf, Mad. Sq. 4620.

SERGES, silverstones, broadcloth, and velours; reasonable. Orchard 5433.

SERGES.—54289, 25 pieces navy, $2.50 net 60 days. L 130 Times.

SERGES.—Will sell 7002 and 6002, navies. Call Gramercy 2744.

SERGES.—9, 0936, 838 navy; right price. Farr. 532.

SILKS.—50 pieces of striped peau de cygne, assorted designs. Phone Farragut 3625.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours, and Broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 651.

SILKS.—Fancy silks for sale. 200 5th Av., Room 1210.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILKS.—Forty pieces of fancy tussah, to close out. Spring 7934.

SKIRTS.—Assorted satin and silk plaid, very cheap; also white corduroy skirts and 500 plaid mixtures at $2. H. B. Schwartz, 127-133 West 26th. Farragut 3207.

SKIRTS. — 1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Newest models in chicken styles now ready. Lee Hexter & Co., 38 West 46th.

SUITS.—Taffeta and serge, also Spring coats; close out at bargain for cash. 1,123 Broadway, Room 801.

SUITS, SHIRTS, boys', men's; overalls, nightwear; below market. Lewis, 42 E. 23d.

TRICOTINE.—Fine quality; good for ladies' tailors; 6 navy, 2 brown. Madison Square 8724.

TRICOTINE.—Garfield 4718. Phone Madison Square 2698.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, to close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

VELOURS.—American, Stevens, and other popular numbers; light and heavy weight; also serges, poplins, and silvertones, at reasonable prices. 220 5th Av., Room 916.

VELOURS.—F. & H. velours and duvet delaines for cash. Call between 10-12, 168 Madison Av., 6th floor.

VELOUR.—Light weight, all wool, all colors; also Amoskeag poplin, black and navy. Gramercy 4469.

VELOURS.—American, 100 pieces; 50 pieces Burgundy, taupe, brown and navy. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

VELOURS, American, good assortment 0816 French and storm serges, poplins. Stuyvesant 8828.

VELOUR DU NORD.—50 pieces 46-inch, $4.95 net. Madison Square 4180.

VELOURS.—0360 and Stevens velours, $3.65. Shapiro, Mad. Sq. 3564.

VELOURS.—0360, 12075, in quantities; cheap for cash buyers. Farragut 9703.

VELOURS.—Dera Mills 50116 at $3.25 net cash. Chelsea 7385.

VELOURS. — 0360, American, all shades, $3.65 net cash. Chelsea 7385.

VELOUR DE NORDS below market price. Farragut 3555.

VENETIANS.—Black and colored venetians below market price. M. Weinstein & Co., 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 4620.

VELVETEENS. — 24-inch twill back, 50 boxes assorted colors, to close out, at 90 cents. Farragut 9095.

VOILES.—To close out, job lots. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

WAISTS.—Quantity of georgette waists on hand for immediate delivery. Standard Waist Co., 225 5th Av.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only; jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOL VELOUR.—American K-544 brown, 20 pieces; green, 15; navy, 15; plaid, 10; price $4; terms, one-half 10 days and one-half 30 days; style 510 Strathmore, price $3.50 net, cash; style 9000 Thayer Woolen Co., price $1.40 net, cash; Pearson's style 8041, price $2.50 net, cash. Stuyvesant 81.

WOOL.—Jerseys, chiffon, velvet, all colors; 800 yards of Oxford cloth; no telephone. 118 West 29th, 9th floor.

WOOLEN TRICOTINE.—Serges, broadcloths, velours, and pompom, all colors, all styles. Madison Square 4180.

YARN.—Egyptian, 98-2 combed, in skeins, packed in 10-pound bundles, $2.75 per pound. Spot New York, Room 28, 4 Stone St. Phone Broad 2830.

Allied Industries.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Four 54-inch wardrobe trunks; suitable ladies' dresses or coats. Henry Soboi, 1,199 Broadway.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS attention! We are ready to place large orders of woolen and silk dresses of all descriptions. 11th floor, 6 W. 32d St.

CONTRACTORS wanted who make the better line silks, georgettes; call with samples. Victor Rashkis, Inc., 77 Madison Av.

CONTRACTORS.—Silk dresses; bring samples all week; orders immediately. Skudowitz, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on high-grade dresses. Bring samples between 9 and 11. 118 West 29th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractor on serge dresses; submit samples. Tenth floor, 137 West 27th St.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, Office Man, Credits and Collections, experienced cloaks and suits; draft exempt; moderate salary. G 64 Times.

MANAGER.—Good education, executive, can handle help; adaptable, resourceful, reliable; some buying, selling qualifications; open for position where honest endeavors are appreciated. G 129 Times.

MANAGER, 25 years' experience as head of office and treasurer prominent corporation; familiar with credits in men's apparel line. Wabash, C 41 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Co.; Mrs. M. R. Ballantine, children's wear; 20 East 46th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, hardware, housefurnishings; 354 4th.

BALTIMORE—Snow, Mecaslin & Co.; C. F. Snow, Jr., millinery; 579 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Kramer & Margolis; A. Kramer, mfgr. children's dresses; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—I. Benesch's Sons; Miss S. Kaufman, Mrs. J. Schide representing; Herald Square.

BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; A. Van Norden, gents' furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Imperial.

BOSTON, Mass.—J. Reiner; J. Reiner, misses' and juniors' Fall coats; M. Reiner, children's Fall coats; 54 West 21st St.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Cronin, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — C. Misch; H. M. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; G. Debus, jewelry; 2 West 37th.

CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; K. C. Johnstone, millinery; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. O. Luthy, carpets, rugs, linoleums; D. W. Newton, ribbons, umbrellas, stationery; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss R. Steiner, underwear; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. Oppenheim, diamonds, jewelry; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Proffitt, millinery; Miss Howland, waists; P. C. Fleer, upholstery goods, curtains, bedding; 226 4th Av.

CHICAGO—W. E. Slaughter & Co.; H. A. Levy, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Steinman Bros.; I. Turbin representing; Latham.

CINCINNATI—Gilsey Mfg. Co.; C. Bernstein, jobs women's silk wash dresses; second floor, 1,199 Broad

Bonds and Short-Term Notes

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Many people would doubtless be only too glad to take advantage of today's investment opportunities, did they but know just what selections to make. Such people should find of special interest our list of current investment offerings, representing various types of securities already held by a wide circle of conservative investors.

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We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Investment Funds to be Had at a Price

The stock market has taken the better news from the front with some reservations, just as it viewed the discouraging reports coming in three months ago as probably overdrawn. Prices have been moving forward and have reflected clearly enough the improvement in sentiment over the apparent wearing down of the enemy's superior numerical strength, but there has been no violent upturn, which might have been expected after a casual reading of the recent war dispatches. The movement of prices has been controlled at all times by a long-range estimate of the changing conditions, both abroad and at home, but nearly all directly arising out of war activities. This estimate has taken account of the gradual shifting of the balance of power on the western front from the Central Powers to the Allies, and prices today clearly express the improvement which has come about since the arrival of the first American contingents on French soil. The 800,000 troops from this country now in or near the fighting zone are promise of as many more as may be needed to turn the enemy advance into the final retreat, but traders and investors have not fallen into the mistake of underestimating the size of the task that still confronts the Allies. If economic conditions within the German Empire were as bad as reports by way of Holland and Switzerland made them they would be shown by this time in the appearance and equipment of the troops at the front. That there is great distress and suffering among the civilians in Austria and Germany there can be no question, but that it has become so aggravated as to mean an early collapse of the support at home, without which the great armies in the field could not go on, is not to be believed. In the financial district it is felt that preparations should be pushed with the utmost energy to the very end of the war, and that the wish should not be allowed to father the thought that the end is only a few months off. The resistance offered the new offensive begun a few days ago has proved more effective than that shown at any previous stage of the 1918 campaign, and is a favorable augury for the future. The Kaiser's hopes of reaching Paris or the Channel ports are growing each day less likely of realization.

If the Directors of the War Finance Corporation adhere strictly to the interpretation of the functions of that organization as set forth in a statement three weeks ago, there is little hope for relief through Government aid for the public utilities which have approaching maturities to meet, with no promise of banking support. The corporation was impelled to issue its statement by way of warning to a large number of companies which had turned their problems over to the board and were relying upon it to care for them while making only half-hearted efforts to provide for their needs elsewhere. There is a sharp line of division between the proper field for the corporation as seen by the Directors and by bankers. Governor Harding holds that his board will be justified in making direct advances to applicants only in rare cases contemplated by the law, where it appears that the borrower, an essential industry, has been unfairly discriminated against by banks. The corporation was set up to provide an instrumentality to which the banks could resort to obtain accommodation on advances made by them to war industries upon a character of security not available for rediscount. Bankers say that such a limitation makes the new agency of little use in the situation now confronting them. To lend money direct to the corporations for capital needs, to be tied up permanently in most cases in new construction or equipment, and then to indorse the notes received before turning them over to the War Finance Corporation, would be dangerous banking practice. It is their view that wherever a public utility or other essential industry has credit that justifies an appeal to the investment market, the minimum amount of funds needed should be supplied through an offering of notes or bonds carrying interest high enough to command investment capital, and that where it has not such credit the War Finance Corporation should itself make the advance without the intervention of a bank as guarantor. In the case of most of the utilities the question of credit is a question of rates. If the same conditions which the Government has officially recognized as justifying a 25 per cent. increase in steam transportation rates—mainly the lessened purchasing power of the dollar in terms of coal and labor—apply to the utilities it is hard to escape the conclusion that an advance in fares must be allowed the tractions, and a new schedule of rates to the gas and electric companies. That would restore their credit to a point at which they would be independent of Government support. But if it is believed that oppressive conditions which have made the operation of so many public utilities unprofitable will not last, and that they should be asked to put up with them until costs return to something nearer normal, then it would seem to be the province of the War Finance Corporation to extend temporary help to tide them over the period of abnormal demands.

Corporations whose credit is good must be prepared to meet the public's price for capital, even though it involves the paying of a rate that would have been called prohibitive before we entered the war. Armour & Co. found $60,000,000 waiting and eager for its offering of 6 per cent. serial notes, but the borrower will pay the investor from 6¾ to 7¼ per cent. on the highest class short-term security, while adding the promise of the privilege of conversion into 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. So the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will obtain $40,000,000 shortly by conceding the current asking price for money. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company could have provided itself with the $58,000,000 it must raise by July 1 had it accepted an offer made some months ago proposing a new security issue at a cost well below what it will now have to pay. The investor who takes an issue only to find it marked down in the open market almost directly will not subscribe again, excepting for Government bonds which he buys not for profit, and the market is that much poorer.

An interesting departure is to be made by the Treasury in offering to taxpayers directly perhaps as much as two billions of certificates of indebtedness to be held by them for the payment of their taxes when due next year. This would still further reduce the disturbance to the money market by lessening the actual shifting of funds on payment day. The plan has worked so well with corporations that there is no reason why it should not be adopted by large individual payers.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 8, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	207,943	942,373	696,936
Tuesday	390,181	722,555	572,909
Wednesday	412,045	1,118,455	556,237
Thursday	480,670	905,661	409,048
Friday	611,516	883,548	347,741
Saturday	322,900	280,439	227,998
Total week.	2,461,235	4,853,031	2,811,959
Year to date.	67,509,340	93,127,179	79,245,730

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$6,758,000	$2,140,000	$5,248,500
Tuesday	4,211,500	2,402,500	4,282,000
Wednesday	4,953,000	2,331,000	3,810,000
Thursday	4,613,500	1,742,000	4,713,500
Friday	4,988,000	2,712,500	2,933,000
Saturday	3,171,000	719,600	1,983,500
Total week.	$28,695,000	$12,107,600	$22,970,500
Year to date.	678,928,500	479,337,400	509,123,950

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	June 15,'18.	June 16,'17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$5,825,000	$7,262,500	$1,437,500
Govt.	22,747,000	4,67.,100	*18,075,900
State	6,000	41,000	35,000
City	117,000	183,000	16,000
Total all	$28,695,000	$12,107,600	$16,587,400

*Decrease.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-new'ls.
June 10	6	5	6	5
June 11	6	4	4	5
June 12	6	4½	5½	5
June 13	6	5¾	6	6
June 14	6	5	6	6
June 15	6	6	6	6
Week's Range—				
High	6			6
Low	4			5
Same week last year—				
High	6			4½
Low	4			4½
Year to date—				
High	6			6
Low	2			2
Same period last year—				
High	6			4½
Low	1½			1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 10	5½	5½	6
June 11	5½	5¾@6	6
June 12	5¼	5¾	6
June 13	5¼@5¾	5¾@6	5¾@6
June 14	5½	5¾	6
June 15	5½	5¾	6
Week's range—			
High	5¾	6	6
Low	5½	5½	5¾
Same week last year—			
High	5	5	5½
Low	4½	4½	4½
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	5	5	5½
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4⅜@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Within 15 Days,	Incl. Member-Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclu-sive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclu-sive.
Boston	4	4%	4%
New York	4	4%	4%
Philadelphia	4	4%	4%
Cleveland	4½	4%	4%
Richmond	4½	4%	4%
Atlanta	4	4%	4%
Chicago	4	4%	5
St. Louis	4	4%	4%
Minneapolis	4	4%	5
Kansas City	4	4%	4%
Dallas	4	4%	5
San Francisco	4	4%	4%

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days, Agricultural Incl. Member & Live Stock ber-Banks' 90 Days.	16 to 90 Paper, Over Collateral Notes.	Days, Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5½	4	4½
Richmond	5	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Chicago	5½	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4½
Dallas	5½	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety days' paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 10	Par	↑20c	↑15c	Par
June 11	Par	↑20c	↑15c	Par
June 12	Par	↑20c	↑15c	Par
June 13	Par	↑20c	↑15c	Par
June 14	Par	↑20c	↑15c	Par
June 15	Par	↑20c	↑15c	Par

↑Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Money.	Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Exch. on London.
June 10	2¾	3½	3¾	27f 16c
June 11	2¾	3½	3½	27f 16c
June 12	2¾	3½	3½	27f 16c
June 13	2¾	3½	3½	27f 16c
June 14	2¾	3½	3½	27f 16c
June 15	2¾	3½	3½	27f 16c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit. 4½%.	Paris Rentes.
June 10	56	90½	60f
June 11	56	90½	60f
June 12	56	90½	60f
June 13	56	90½	60f
June 14	56	90½	60f
June 15	56	90½	60f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 10	48⅞d	99⅛c
June 11	48⅞d	99⅛c
June 12	48⅞d	99⅛c
June 13	48⅝d	99⅛c
June 14	48⅝d	99⅛c
June 15	48⅞d	99⅛c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 15, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,461,235	67,509,340
Same period a year ago	4,853,031	93,127,179

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	71.62	69.61	74.22	64.12
Same period a year ago.	84.22	82.42	90.46	75.77

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ADAMS EXPRESS	68¾	68	68	..
100	Advance Rumely	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
100	Advance Rumely pf.	34½	34½	34½	..
400	Alaska Gold Mines	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4,700	Alaska Juneau	1½	1½	1½	..
11,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34¾	32⅝	34¼	+ 1⅜
620	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	85	85	85	..
400	Am. Agricul. Chemical	87½	87½	87½	+ 3½
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	93½	93½	93½	— ½
3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	66½	64	66½	+ ¼
100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	168	168	168	+ 5
22,600	Am. Can	46⅝	44⅛	46⅝	+ 1⅝
500	Am. Can pf.	94½	94	*94	+ ⅛
23,000	Am. Car & Fdy.	81½	79	*80	+ 2⅜
900	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	109½	109	*109	+ 1¼
100	Am. Coal	52	52	52	+10
5,100	Am. Cotton Oil	43⅛	39⅝	42	+ 2½
20,100	Am. Hide & Leather	16½	14½	16	+ ⅞
12,200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	76	71	75¼	+ 2½
1,900	Am. Ice	31½	29¾	30	— 2¼
200	Am. Ice pf.	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ½
1,000	Am. International	54¾	54	54⅜	+ ⅜
16,000	Am. Linseed	42¾	39	41⅞	+ 1⅜
2,400	Am. Linseed pf.	81½	79½	*79½	+ 1¾
8,300	Am. Locomotive	65⅞	62½	65¾	+ 3
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
800	Am. Malting	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
600	Am. Malting 1st pf.	46½	46	46	..
12,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78	74⅝	77¾	+ 3⅛
100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105	105	105	— 1
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅞
900	Am. Steel Foundries	66⅝	65¾	66	..
3,700	Am. Sugar Refining	112½	109	112	+ 3¼
200	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅜
79,200	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	145⅞	137	140¾	+ 3⅞
700	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	103	100¼	100¼	— ⅞
15,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	99⅞	97⅛	98	— 1½
1,000	Am. Tobacco	166	158	164¼	+ 6¼
7,500	Am. Woolen	58⅜	55¼	*57	+ 3¼
250	Am. Woolen pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅜
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23	23	23	+ 1
8,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	18	15½	17¼	+ 1⅜
1,500	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	49½	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
34,100	Anaconda Copper	65¼	62	65	+ 2⅜
100	Associated Dry Goods	12	12	12	..
100	Associated Oil	58	58	58	— 2¼
3,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85⅜	83½	85	+ 1¼
347	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	83	82½	82½	..
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	10¼	10	10½	+ ⅛
6,200	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	108¾	106½	108	+ 1⅝
700	Atl., Gulf. & W. I. pf.	62¾	61	61	— 2⅞
160,500	BALDWIN LOCO.	91½	85⅞	89⅝	+ 1½
5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	55½	54½	55¼	+ ⅝
100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	56	56	56	+ 1½
500	Barrett Co.	89	88	89	+ 1
100	Barrett Co. pf.	100	100	100	+ ½
300	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1¼	+ ⅛
100	Bethlehem Steel	83½	83½	83½	+ 2½
69,000	Bethlehem S., Class B.	84¾	81	*83	+ 2⅞
2,950	Bethlehem S. 8% pf.	106	104⅞	*105⅞	+ 2⅞
400	Booth Fisheries	23½	22½	23½	+ ½
5,500	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	44⅞	41½	42⅛	..
3,500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	15⅜	14⅜	15	..
5,100	Burns Brothers	126	121	123	+ 3
2,300	Butte Copper & Zinc	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅝
10,000	Butte & Superior	26	21	25¾	+ 4¼
200	Butterick Co.	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅞
100	CAL. PACKING	40¾	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅞
4,700	Cal. Petroleum	21	19	20¾	+ ⅝
2,000	Cal. Petroleum pf.	63⅞	61½	62	+ ⅝
300	Calumet & Arizona	67	67	67	— 2
3,200	Canadian Pacific	149⅝	146	148	+ 1½
7,400	Central Leather Co.	67⅞	64¼	67	+ 1
100	Central Leather Co. pf.	103	103	*103	+ ¼
300	Certain-Teed Prod.	37	35	35	— 3
100	Certain-Teed Prod. 1st pf	87	87	87	..
1,100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	33⅞	32	33⅝	+ 1⅞
2,900	Chandler Motor	87⅞	85	87½	+ 2
2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅛	56¼	57	+ ½
400	Chi. Great Western	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
400	Chi. Great Western pf.	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	43¾	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅜
3,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	74⅜	74	74⅛	+ ⅜
300	Chi. & Northwestern	93	92⅜	92⅜	+ ⅜
6,000	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	23⅜	22⅝	23	— ⅛
2,500	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c.pf	71	69	69½	— 1¼
2,900	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c.pf	60⅜	59	59⅞	+ ⅜
4,610	Chile Copper	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
5,100	Chino Copper	38¼	36⅜	38	+ 2⅛
100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	32⅜	32½	32½	..
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	65	65	+ ¼
15,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49⅞	47½	49⅞	+ 2⅜
100	Colorado Southern	22	22	22	— 1
2,100	Columbia Gas & Elec.	32½	31⅞	32⅜	— ⅛
1,800	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	9¼	8	9⅛	+ ⅝
100	Continental Can	71	71	71	..
100	Continental Can pf.	103	103	103	— 1
23,000	Corn Products Refining	42⅜	39⅜	41⅞	+ 2
700	Corn Products Ref. pf.	100⅜	100	100	+ ⅜
18,300	Crucible Steel	66⅜	61¼	66⅜	+ 4¼
100	Crucible Steel pf.	90¼	90¼	*90¼	+ ¼
10,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅝	29⅜	31½	+ ⅜
500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅜
100	Cuban-American Sugar	152	152	152	+ 7
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	91	91	91	+ 1
200	Denver & Rio Grande	5	4	4	— 1
80	Detroit United Ry.	85	85	85	..
91,600	Distillers Securities	61⅜	57⅛	59⅜	+ 1⅝
300	Dome Mines	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
100	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	50½	50½	50¼	..
1,700	Elk Horn Coal	27½	27	27	+ 1½
3,350	Erie	15⅜	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
2,100	Erie 1st pf.	33	32½	32½	..
200	Erie 2d pf.	23	23	23	..
100	FEDERAL M. & S. pf.	34	34	34	+ 8
929	Fisher Body	41	35	41	+ 6
100	Fisher Body pf.	87	87	87.	+ 6½
4,200	GASTON, WM. & W.	32¼	31½	31½	— ¼
210	General Chemical	180	180	180	+ 5
3,550	General Cigar	48¼	41⅞	47⅜	+ 6⅜
3,200	General Electric	149	142	148	+ 6
37,400	General Motors	136¾	123½	135½	+ 8
200	General Motors pf.	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
2,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45⅞	44	44	— ⅜
400	Goodrich pf.	100	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
300	Granby Consol.	75	74½	74⅞	..
900	Great Northern pf.	*90	89¾	90	+ ½
31,600	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	33⅜	31¼	33⅝	+ 1
700	Greene-Cananea Copper	41½	40⅜	41½	— ¼
200	Gulf States Steel	84¼	84	84	..
200	HARTMAN CORP.	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	— ⅛
1,000	Haskell & Barker	42⅞	42¼	*42⅜	+ 1⅛
400	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96⅞	96⅛	96½	— ⅜
18,600	Inspiration Copper	52	48⅝	52	+ 3½
2,700	Interboro Consol.	8⅜	7⅜	8	..
1,200	Interboro Consol. pf.	41½	39⅝	41½	+ 2¼
1,800	Inter. Agricultural	18¼	16½	18¼	+ 1¼
4,300	Inter. Agricultural pf.	62⅞	57	62⅞	+ 6⅞
200	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	127⅜	127	127⅜	+ 1¼
200	Inter. Harvester Corp.	62	60½	60½	— 1½
27,800	Inter. Mer. Marine	29⅜	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
137,100	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	103⅜	102	103⅞	+ 1⅝
6,500	Inter. Nickel	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	..
118	Inter. Nickel pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ½
7,200	Inter. Paper	38⅝	36	38¼	+ 2⅜
200	Inter. Salt	53½	53⅝	53½	..
700	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
4,410	Kelly Springfield Tire	50½	47⅜	48½	+ 1
20	Kelly Springfield Tire pf	78	76	76	..
6,900	Kennecott Copper	32⅞	31¼	32⅜	+ 1⅛
100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
7,200	LACK. STEEL	87¼	83¾	*84¼	+ 3½
800	Lee Rubber & Tire	18½	18	18⅛	+ 1⅛
1,600	Lehigh Valley	60	58¾	*58¾	+ 1
500	Liggett & Myers pf.	102	102	102	+ ⅞
200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21¾	21	21	— ½
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	103	103	103	..
100	MACKAY COS., x. d.	73	73	73	— ½
100	Mackay Cos. pf., x. d.	64	64	64	..
100	Manhattan Elec. Supply.	48	48	48	..
100	Manhattan Shirt	65	65	65	— 5
1,000	Maxwell Motors	28⅜	26	28½	+ 2
400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	55	54	*54	+ ½
200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	20⅞	20	20½	+ ½
600	May Department Stores.	53	50¾	53	— 1
600	May Dept. Stores pf.	102	102	102	— 1
41,300	Mexican Petroleum	96⅞	93	*95¾	+ 4
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	95	95	95	+ 1
1,100	Miami Copper	27¾	27	27	— ½
10	Michigan Central	93	93	93	..
50,100	Midvale Steel	52⅜	48	52⅜	+ 3⅜
100	Minn. & St. Louis, new.	10	10	10	— ⅛
400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	8	8	8	..
6,500	Mo. Pacific	23⅝	23	23½	..
800	Mo. Pacific pf.	54¼	54	54	..
100	Montana Power	66	66	66	— 1
300	NATIONAL ACME	31	29⅞	31	+ 1½
4,400	National Conduit & C.	17	14½	16¾	+ 2¼
2,400	National Enam. & Stp.	52½	50½	52¼	+ 1
15	National Enam. & S. pf.	97½	97½	97½	..
400	National Lead	59	57	*57	— ⅞
100	National Lead pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	— 1⅞
200	National Rys. of M. 2d pf	5	4⅝	4⅝	..
2,400	Nevada Con. Copper	20⅛	19	*19¼	+ ⅜
1,150	N. Y. Air Brake	129	123¼	129	+ 4
3,300	New York Central	72¼	71½	72	+ ¼
600	N. Y. Dock	24¾	24	24	..
17,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	42½	41	42	+ ⅛
400	N. Y., O. & W.	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
400	Norfolk & Western	103⅜	102½	103⅜	+ 1½
4,000	Northern Pacific	87	86	87	+ 1
9,400	OHIO CITIES GAS	38¼	37	38⅜	+ 1⅛
8,500	Ohio Fuel Supply	46½	42⅜	46	+ 4
11,200	Ontario Mining	12⅞	11¼	12⅞	+ 1⅞
200	Owens Bottle Machine	61	61	61	+ 2
200	PACIFIC MAIL	29	28¼	29	+ ½
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	91	91	91	..
2,840	Pennsylvania Railroad	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅜
1,200	People's Gas, Chicago	45½	42¼	42¼	— 1⅝
500	Pere Marquette	11⅝	11½	11½	— 1
100	Pere Marquette pf.	35	35	35	— 1
10	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co. 1st pf.	96	96	96	..
1,600	Philadelphia Co.	29½	28	28½	+ ½
5,700	Pierce-Arrow	39⅞	38	39⅞	+ 1⅜
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	97½	97	97½	+ 2½
100	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St.L.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ 2⅝
10,600	Pitts. Coal	53¼	50	52	+ 1⅜
58,300	Pitts. & West Va.	35¾	31½	33⅜	+ 1⅜
3,800	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	76½	74	75	+ 1
800	Pond Creek Coal	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
3,200	Pressed Steel Car	62¼	59½	62	+ 2½
300	Pullman Co.	115½	113	113	— 2
1,110	RY. STEEL SPRING	54½	53	53½	..
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	97	97	97	— 1
3,100	Ray Consol. Copper	24	23	23¾	+ ⅞
159,900	Reading	92	87¾	91⅜	+ 2⅞
34,500	Republic Iron & Steel	90½	83¼	90	+ 5⅝
100	Republic Iron & Steel pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅜
5,100	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	106	89¾	105	+15½
600	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
200	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ 2⅜
200	St. L. Southwestern	22	21	21	— 1
100	Savage Arms	72	72	72	..
1,000	Saxon Motor	8½	8	8	..
1,400	Seaboard Air Line	8	7½

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NORTHERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED, FIRST MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1939.

The undersigned is in possession of the sum of approximately eighty-two thousand dollars ($82,000.00), to be exhausted for account of sinking fund in the purchase of First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the above Company.

Proposals in writing to sell said Bonds will, therefore, be received by the undersigned at its office, 11 Place d'Armes, Montreal, up to twelve o'clock noon on the 20th day of June, 1918.

Proposals may be for sufficient Bonds to exhaust the whole amount above mentioned or any part thereof.

Unless the proposals shall state otherwise, the Trustee reserves the right to accept either the whole or any part of any block of Bonds offered.

The lowest or any proposals will not necessarily be accepted.

Deliveries of Bonds purchased must be made at the office of the undersigned.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 15, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$28,695,000	$673,928,500
Same period last year..	12,107,600	479,337,400

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.92	76.68	77.87	75.77
Same period a year ago.	83.67	83.38	89.48	83.25

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
66½	63	2	ADAMS EXP 4s....	63	63	63	— 3
26	18	4	Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B.....	18	18	18	..
95½	91	6	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	94½	93½	93¾	+ ⅜
76	71	1	Alb. & Susq. 3½s....	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ½
100¼	98¼	2	Am. Hide & L. 6s...100		100	100	..
89½	86⅝	33	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s..	87⅝	86⅝	87⅛	+ ⅛
83½	80¼	22	A. T. & T. col. 4s...	82	81½	81⅝	+ ⅛
91½	86	5	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s..	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
95⅛	89⅝	51½	A. T. & T. col.tr. 5s.	90¼	89¼	89¼	— ⅛
87	79	6	Am. Wr. Paper 5s...	82¼	82	82¼	— 1⅝
87	82⅝	12	Armour & Co. 4½s..	84	83	84	— 1½
83⅝	80	41½	A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	80⅝	80¼	80½	— ⅜
85	79	2	A.,T.&S.F.,C.&A.4½s.	83½	83½	83½	— 1½
87⅝	82	2	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60.	85	85	85	..
76	71⅝	3	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s.	74	74	74	+ ⅛
73	70⅞	8	A.,T. & S.F.adj.4s,st.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
95	91	9	At. & C. A. L. 1st 5s	93¼	93	93	..
84⅝	80¼	1	At. Coast Line 1st4s	80¼	80½	90¼	— ½
73⅞	70	1	A.C.L.,L. & N.col.4s.	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ 1¼
82½	75	7	At.C.L. unif. 4½s	78¼	78	78¼	+ ¼
101½	99½	1	BALDWIN LOC. 5s..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
78⅝	75	47½	Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	78⅜	75	75¼	— 1¼
83½	80	19	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s.	80⅝	80	80	— ⅝
89½	85¾	24	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	87	86¼	87	+ ¼
85	82	4½	B. & O. S. W. 3½s..	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅜
80⅝	76½	30	Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	79⅞	79	79½	+ ⅜
83¾	78½	22	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s.	82⅜	82	82½	— ⅛
93½	87	4	Beth. St. 1st ref. 5s.	90⅝	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
99	93¼	8	Beth. Steel ext. 5s...	95	95	95	..
98½	92¾	840	B. R. T. 5s, 1918....	98½	96	96⅞	+ ⅝
87½	79	8	Bklyn. Un. El. 5s....	80	79½	80	+ ¼
85¼	79	2	B. U. L. 5s, sta.....	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
92½	86⅜	9	CAL. GAS & E. 5s..	91	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
91⅝	86⅞	7	Chn. South. cn. 5s..	91⅜	91	91	— ⅜
97¼	93	18	Central Leather 5s..	96	95	95	— 1⅛
82	77⅜	7	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s...	80⅜	79½	79½	— 1¼
84½	80	5	Cent. Fdy. 6s.....	84½	84½	81½	+ 1
104	100	4	C. of N. J. gen. 5s..102		101½	102	— ¼
104	101¼	3	C. of N.J. gen.5s,reg.101½		101½	101¼	— ½
100¼	95	9	Ches. & O. con. 5s...	97	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
82⅝	76	72	Ches. & O. cv. 5s....	80⅞	80	80⅜	+ ⅛
78	72	6	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	77⅛	77½	77½	— ⅛
90	86	1	Ches. & O. fd. 5s..	90	90	90	+ 1⅜
76	67½	12	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	76	75¼	76	+ ½
47½	35¾	2	Chi. & Alton 3½p..	40¾	40¾	40⅛	— ⅛
84½	80	22	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	81⅜	80	80	— 1¼
94⅝	92	173	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s..	94	93⅝	94	+ ⅛
30	25	2	Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s.	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
20	22	5	C.& E. I. ref.4s,t. r.	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
93	87⅜	1	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s.	93	93	93	..
60½	54	11	Chi. Gt. West. 4s..	59⅞	59	59⅜	+ ⅜
100½	98	1	Chi. I. & L. ref. 6s.	100½	100½	100½	+ 1⅛
74	66¾	2	C.,M. & St.P. 4s, '34	71	71	71	+ 1
84½	80¼	2	C.,M.& St.P. g. 4½s	83	83	83	+ 2¼
70	64⅝	16	C.,M.& St.P.ref.4½s.	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝	..
77½	71½	28	C.,M. & St.P.cv.4½s	75	74	74½	— ⅜
80	75	17	C., M. & St.P.cv.5s	76	75	75½	— 1⅛
82	76½	7	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25	79½	79	79	— ½
93	93	1	C. & N. W., St. L. P. & N. W. 5s....	93	93	93	..
97	93¾	1	C. & N. W. d.5s,'33.	95½	95½	95½	— 1⅛
77⅜	73	5	Chi., R. I.& P.gen.4s	74¾	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅜
68½	62½	20	Chi., R. I.& P.ref.4s	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
106½	102	25	C., St. P., M.& O.6s.	105½	105½	105½	— 1⅜
67	64	5	Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	66	66	66	+ ⅛
90⅝	89½	16	Cin. Gas ref. 4s.....	90⅝	90	90	..
107½	102⅜	11	Chile Copper 7s.....104		104	104	— ⅝
78⅛	78	9	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	78⅛	78	78⅛	..
80½	73	132	Chile Cop. p.p.ext.7s	78¼	78	78	..
68	63	1	C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s.....	68	68	68	+ 4
64	59	11	C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen.4s	64	63	64	+ ⅛
78½	64¼	3	C.,C.,C.&St.L.deb.4½s	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅝
71¾	71¼	5	C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. 4s, reg.....	71¾	71¾	71¾	—11¾
86¼	82¾	4	Col. & Sou. 1st 4s....	85¼	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
73	63	71	Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	71⅜	71¼	71¼	— ⅛
102	99	35	Con. Gas cv. 6s.....	99⅝	99	99	— 1
99	95	6	Corn P. R. s.f.5s,'34	99	99	99	..
88	80½	6	DEL. & HUD. ref.4s	83	83	83	+ ⅛
69	60½	42	D. & R. G. cons. 4s.	68⅞	67	67	— 2
76⅜	72	7	D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	75⅜	75½	75½	+ 1
71	68	17	D. & R. G. cons.4½s	71	71	71	..
54	48¼	10	D. & R.G.1st&ref.5s	52½	52½	52½	— 3
98	92	2	Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— 3⅝
77½	73	5	Det. River Tun. 4½s.	77	77	77	..
73¾	62	3	Detroit United 4½s..	72½	72½	72½	..
88	75	6	Distillers Sec. 5s....	87	86½	87	+ ⅝
97½	91½	2	E.T., V. & G. con. 5s	92	92	92	+ ⅛
101	100	5	Erie 1st cons. 7s....100½		100½	100½	+ ½
57¼	49¼	16	Erie gen. 4s.....	55	54	54½	..
49¾	42	18	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A.	48½	48½	48½	+ 1
56	48½	5	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D..	53½	52	52⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	42½	66	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B..	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	+ ⅜
93¼	93¼	1	FLA. C. & P. con. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	—10½
74	71	5	GEN. ELEC. 3½s...	73	73	73	..
100	94⅜	14	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s..	97¼	96	97⅛	— ⅛
97	91	7	Gulf & S. I. 5s....	75	75	75	— 2
90	86½	25	Granby cv. 6s. Ser. A	96	96	96	— ⅜
90	86½	4	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s..	87	87	87	+ ⅛
78	75	6	HOCK. VAL. 4½s..	76½	75	75	..
73½	73½	5	Hock. Val. 4½s, reg.	73½	73½	73½	—24¼
62¼	48⅝	104	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	60	58	59⅝	— 1
25	14¼	316	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	22¼	21	21⅜	— 1¼
76½	74	2	ILL. CENT. 4s, '53.	75	75	75	..
83	78½	23	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	79¼	78⅝	79	— ⅛
97	94½	4	Indiana Steel 5s....	95	94½	95	+ ⅛
57½	50½	33	Inter.-Met. 4½s	52¾	51½	51½	— 1
73⅜	63½	34	Int. Agricul. 5s.....	73½	73	73½	— ⅜
85	79	81	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s...	82¾	81	81	— ¼
102⅜	90	906	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s...100⅛		99	99½	+ ⅜
81½	75⅜	5	Iowa Central 1st 5s.	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
46¼	40½	10	Iowa Central ref. 4s	44⅛	43½	44¼	+ ⅝
69	62	4	K. C., Ft.S. & M. 4s	67½	67	67½	+ ⅝
80	73¾	8	Kan. City So. 5s....	79½	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
78	74½	24	K. C. Term. 4s.....	76¾	76¾	76½	+ ⅛
94⅜	89	5	LAC. GAS ref. 5s...	89¾	89½	89½	+ ⅛
96½	88	56	Lack. Steel 5s, '50.	93	91¼	93	+ 1⅜
92	78	2	L. E. & W. 1st 5s.	83½	83½	83½	— 1½
86½	81¾	7	Lake Shore 4s, '31..	84¼	83¾	84¼	+ 1¼
96	91¾	4	Lex.& Eastern 1st 4s	94	94	94	..
117	110	21	Liggett & Myers 7s.111⅝		111¾	111⅝	— ⅜
71	71	3	Long Isl. unif. 4s...	71	71	71	—18
71⅜	71⅜	1	Long Isl. genl. 4s..	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	—18⅝
77	72	9	Long Isl. deb. 5s, '37	74	73	73	— 1
96	83	2	Lorillard 5s.	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¼
115	110	11	Lorillard 7s.....	111	110⅝	111	— ⅛
85½	82	1	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	— 1¼
80¼	71	2	L.& N.,A.,K.& C.4s	80¼	80¼	80½	+ 2¾
80½	73½	14	MICH. CENT. d. 4s	76	74¼	74¼	..
92	80½	33	Midvale Steel 5s....	88	86	88	+ 2
86⅛	85	5	Milwaukee Gas 4s...	86½	86⅛	86⅛	+ ⅜
34	26¾	2	M., K. & T. 1.f. 4½s	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
53¼	49	7	M., K. & T. of T. 5s	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ 2
90½	80¼	1	Mo. Pacific 5s, '26..	87½	87¼	87⅛	— 1¼
59⅜	55¼	88	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s.	58¾	57⅛	57⅜	— ⅛
92	90	3	M. P. 1st ref. 5s, '23	90½	90	90	— ⅜
99½	98½	9	Mo. Pac. cons. 6s...	99	99	99	..
92	86¾	18	Mon. Pow. 5s, Ser.A	89½	88¾	89	+ ⅛
101	97⅞	2	N.,C. & ST.L. con.5s	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
94½	92	5	N. O., T. & M. 6s...	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
100	90	2	N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	90⅛	99	99	..
96	93	1	Nat. Tube 5s.....	95	95	95	..

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
95	91½	102	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	95	94¼	94¼	— ⅝
81	74⅝	8	N. Y. Cent. 4s, '34..	80	79	80	..
85	80	11	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	82	82	82	..
63¾	62½	1	N.Y.C., M.C. col.3½s	63½	63½	63¾	..
74½	70	1	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	70	70	70	— 1¾
66	65	5	N. Y. Dock 4s.....	66	66	66	+ ⅝
64	61	5	N.Y.C.& St.L.deb.4s.	64	64	64	..
90	83⅝	20	N.Y.,N.H. & H.deb.5s	88	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
60	55¼	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. d. 4s, '56....	60	60	60	+ 2
52	52	1	N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.3½s	52	52	52	+ 6
73	68	4	N.Y.G.,E.L.H.& P.4s	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅛
68⅛	64	2	N.Y., O. & W.ref.4s.	65	65	65	..
52	45	9	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	52	51⅝	52	..
24½	17	9	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s..	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
57	49	3	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	52¼	52	52	+ ⅛
68⅛	68	5	N. Y. St. Rys. 4½s..	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
80	74	5	N.Y., S. & W. ref.5s	80	80	80	+ 5¼
89	85⅝	41	N. Y. Tel. 4½s.....	86⅞	86	86	— ⅛
87½	86	4	Nor. States P. 5s....	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
85	80	9½	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	80¼	80	80	— 4½
105½	104	14	Norf. & W. cv. 4½s.	104	104	104	— 1
81¾	79½	36	Nor. Pac. 4s.....	80½	80	80⅝	+ ⅛
61½	56⅝	1	Nor. Pac. 3s.....	59	59	59	+ ½
85⅞	85⅝	1	Nor. P. ref. & I. 4½s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	..
104	100¾	1	ORE. SH. L. 1st 6s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	— ⅜
85½	81⅞	16	Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s..	83	82	83	— 2¼
75	71	1	Ore. & Wash. ref. 4s	73½	73½	73½	+ 1
80¾	78	3	PAC. GAS & E. 5s..	79	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
92⅜	90	7	Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s..	91	90½	90½	+ ½
96	95⅝	7	Penn. Con. 4½s.....	96¼	95⅜	95¾	— ½
84	83	10	Penn. gtd. g. 4s....	83½	83	83	— 1
84	84	3	Penn. gtd. 4s, Ser.E.	84	84	84	+ 4
92	87½	46	Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	88	87½	87¼	— ½
82¾	79	18	Pere Marq 1st 5s..	81¾	81¼	81½	+ ⅛
66	62½	5	Pere Marq. 1st 4s..	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
81	73	8	Peo. G., Chi., rf. 5s.	73	73	73	..
87¼	85½	5	Poca. Cons. Call. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
82½	78½	2	Pub. Service 5s....	78	78	78	— 1
86	81	46	READING GEN. 4s.	82⅞	82	82½	— ½
98½	93	5	Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40.	94¾	94½	94½	— ⅛
67½	62	19	R. I. A. & L. 4½s..	66¾	65¾	66	— ⅛
67½	63½	2	Rio G. & W. 1st 4s.	66½	66½	66⅞	+ 3⅞
67¼	67¼	3	Rutland Cons. 4½s..	67¼	67¼	67¼	—22⅞
94½	90¼	13	ST.L.,I.M. & S.gen.5s	94	93	94	+ 1⅜
61	55¼	53	St. L. & S. F. p.l. 4s	59¼	58⅝	59¼	— ⅛
75	66	29	St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B...	74½	74¼	74¼	— ⅜
68	60	33	St. L. & S.F. adj. 6s	67½	67	67¼	— ⅛
51½	44	4	St. L. & S.F. inc. 6s	49¼	48½	49¼	+ ⅛
64	58	8	St. L. S.W. cons. 4s	60	60	60	— 2
59¼	52	25	St. L. S.W.1st term.5s	58	58	58	— ⅛
68½	65	6	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.	67½	66½	67¼	+ ⅛
95	91⅜	1	St. P., M. & M. 4½s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	— 2⅛
60½	57⅞	4	San A. & A. P. 4s..	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	— 3¼
56½	52	7	Seab. A. L. ref. 4s.	56½	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅝
53⅝	40½	21	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s.	56	55¼	55½	..
78	77	6	Seioto V. & N. E. 4s	78	78	78	— 1
93½	84½	5	Sinclair Oil 7s.....	91	90⅞	91	+ ⅛
93	80	24	Sin. O. 7s, with war	93	92	92	— ⅝
95	86¼	50	So. Pac. conv. 5s...	91¼	90	90¼	— ½
86¼	75½	38	So. Pac. conv. 4s...	79½	79	79¼	..
89½	89¼	1	So. Pac. cv. 5s, reg.	89¼	89¼	89¼	—18
76	71⅞	6	So. Pac. col. 4s....	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞	— ⅛
81½	78	1	S. P. S. F. Term. 4s	78	78	78	— 1⅞
85⅝	78⅜	64	So. Pac. ref. 4s....	79½	78¾	79	— 1
93¼	89½	5	Southern Ry. 5s....	90¾	89½	90	— ⅛
63	59	130	South. Ry. gen. 4s.	62¾	61¾	62	— ¾
97½	95	7	TENN. C.&I.gen. 5s.	96	96	96	+ ½
101¾	96½	96	Texas Co. deb. 6s..	98¼	98	98	— ¾
57	53½	3	Third Av. ref. 4s..	54½	54½	54½	..
33½	27½	43	Third Ave. adj. 5s..	33½	32½	32½	— 2½
89	87⅞	5	UN. PAC. conv. 4s.	87	87	87	..
89	84	43	Union Pacific 1st 4s.	85½	84	84½	— 1
81¾	75¼	4	Union Pac. ref. 4s..	79	78⅝	79	+ 1
52½	45	6	U. S. Realty & I. 5s	51	51	51	..
97½	91¾	2	United Fuel Gas 6s..	93½	93½	93½	— 1½
26½	22	1	U.R.R.s.f. 4s,Un.t.r.	23	23	23	+ ½
81	76	99	U. S. R. 1st & ref.5s	80⅛	79½	79¾	— ⅜
98	84	4	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s.	97¼	97¼	97½	+ ⅛
100	100	4	U. S. Rubber 6s....100½		100	100	..
100	99½	163	U. S. Steel 5s.....	97¾	97½	97½	— ⅛
99⅞	96⅜	10	U. S. Steel 5s.....	97¾	97¼	97¼	— 1¼
84	80¼	5	Utah P. & L. 5s....	83½	82½	83	— ⅛
97¼	90	1	VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅛
93	88⅛	18	Vir. Ry. 1st 5s.....	89⅞	88½	88½	— 1⅜
80¼	77	5	Va. Ry. & Pow. 5s..	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¼
100¼	100¼	1	WABASH eq. 5s.....	97	97	97	— 3¼
95½	92¼	13	Wabash 1st 5s.....	95½	94½	94½	— ½
86½	84¾	1	Wabash 2d 5s.....	84¾	84¾	84¾	..
98	95	12	Western Elec. 5s...	96⅛	96	96⅛	— ⅛
61½	58	6	Western Md. 4s....	59½	59½	59½	— ⅜
80	76	15	West Shore 4s.....	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
76⅝	72½	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	75	75	75	— 1
98½	93	1	W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅜
96¾	93⅞	9	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s.	95¼	94	94¾	— ¼
73	71½	12	Wisconsin Cent. 4s.	72¼	71¾	71¾	— ½

Total sales.....$5,825,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

99.98	97.30	6,242	U. S. Liberty 3½s..	99.70	99.54	99.66	—.04
98.40	96.00	45015½	U. S. Lib. 1st cv.4s.	95.20	94.58	94.58	—.86
97.98	93.00	7,440	U. S. Lib. 2d 4s....	95.18	94.52	94.54	—.42
99.10	95.32	12,878	U. S. Lib. 4¼s.....	97.32	96.40	96.40	—.90
97½	94½	99	Am. For. Secur. 5s.	97½	96½	96⅞	— ⅛
93	88½	4385½	Anglo-French 5s....	93½	91½	92	— ⅛
91	84	190	City of Bordeaux 6s	91	89½	90⅝	+ ⅛
90½	84	180	City of Lyons 6s....	90½	89	90	+ ⅛
90½	84	158	City of Marseilles 6s.	90½	89	90	+ ⅛
89½	81⅝	307	City of Paris 6s....	84⅜	81⅝	82⅝	— 1½
80¼	68	30	City of Tokio 5s....	80¾	79½	80¾	+ ⅛
96⅜	93¼	4	Dom. of Can 5s, '21.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	..
94	88⅞	48	Dom. of Can. 5s, '31.	92	91⅝	92	..
95	90⅞	18	Dom. of Can. 5s, '26.	93½	92½	92⅝	+ ⅛
98⅜	94	290	French Govt. 5½s...	98¼	97⅜	97⅜	— ¼
81	77	27	Jap.4½s,2dSer..2G.s.	79½	79½	80¼	+ ¾
99⅛	97	204	U.K. of G.B. & I. 5s.	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛	+ ⅛
98	95¾	97	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919.....	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	— ⅛
100	97½	220	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new....	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	— ⅛
95½	91⅝	511	U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	— ⅛

Total sales.....

STATE BONDS

107⅜	105	5	N. Y. Canal 4½s.....	105	105	105	— 1
104⅛	104½	1	N.Y.Canal 4s,Jan.'65.	104½	104½	104½	— ½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

90¼	85	3	4s, 1958	90¼	90¼	90¼	— 1
90¼	85	11	4s, 1959	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ½
100	93¼	6	4½s, 1963	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
81¼	76	1	4½s, May, 1964.....	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
94½	87⅞	21	4½s, 1964	94½	94½	94½	— 1¼
94	87⅞	18	4½s, 1966	94	94	94	+ ⅛
100	93	41	4½s, 1963	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
94¼	87¾	11	4½s, 1960	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
100	96⅝	4	4

BUY—SELL

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Int. Salt 5s, 1951
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To Holders of
SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Five Per Cent. Thirty Year First Mortgage Bonds.

Bankers Trust Company, as Successor Trustee under the First Mortgage of the above Company, dated January 1, 1889, to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of Article Fourth thereof, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it of an amount of said bonds bearing all coupons maturing subsequent to July 1, 1918, at prices not to exceed 110% of the principal thereof, sufficient as nearly as may be to exhaust the sum of $25,435.84. All proposals should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and be delivered to the undersigned, at its Trust Department, 16 Wall Street, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on June 25, 1918, after which notice will be mailed to bondholders whose proposals may be accepted, and the undersigned, to the extent of funds then in its hands and available therefor, will, on July 1, 1918, purchase the bonds so accepted. All proposals should be for all or any part of the bonds offered.
Dated at New York, this 3d day of June, 1918. BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Vice President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me, directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 94 Uncut Diamonds and 987¼ carats Diamond Dust. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, June 27, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, June 11, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me, directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 1,247 Ampules Neo Salvarsan and 803 Ampules broken N. C. V. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, June 27, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, June 11, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share.
† And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation June 15, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	67	70
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	90	95
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	90
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '20	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '52	5	Jan. & July	80	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	100	101
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	92½
Do '28	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Cleve. Elec. ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	91¼
C. Buck. L. & N. Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	..
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	..
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '48	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	89
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	..
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	85	88
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	82	83
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	91	94
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	98
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	84	90
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	82	86½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56	5	June & Dec.	88	95
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Ex. Springs Water. G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	78	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	82
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	78½	80
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	90	..
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	89	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jun. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	64	67
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	81	84
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	80	83
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	86	88
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	79	80
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	75	80
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	85	86¼
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Middle West Util., '25	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	71	72¾
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	94	97
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '58	5	Jan. & July	92	98
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	65	70
Nev.-Cal El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	92	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	92	..
N. Y. Jer. Str. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May &-Nov.	66	69
N. Y. Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	60	65
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98½	..
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	75	80
Nort. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	95
N. Ont. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	87
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	79	84
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	85	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	71	74½
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	97½	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	93½	..
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	70
Salmon Rjv. Pwr., '52	5	May & Nov.	83	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '58	5	Jan. & July	87	90
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '48	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	90
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	June & Dec.	81	85
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	85
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	4	May & Dec.	70	75
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	73½	77
Tampa Electric 1st, '38	5	June & Dec.	80	86
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '38	5	June & Dec.	88	93
United El. of N. J., '49	4	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	70	71
Do deb., '26	6	June & Dec.	70	79
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	May & Nov.	83	87
Do income, '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	72	73
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	June & Dec.	52½	53½
United Utii. conv., '45	6	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Washington Gas, '60	5	Mar. & Sep.	82	83
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	5	May & Nov.	95	97
W. States G. & E., '37	4	Jan. & July	67	68
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	5	Jan. & July	..	96
	6	Mar. & Sept.	88	92

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

K. C. St. Yds. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	90	96
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	63	67½
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 15, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	..	16	18
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	73	75
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Apr 1, 18	83	86
Do pf. ($50)	1½c	Q	May 1, 18	39	40
Am. Light & Trac	1½	Q	May 1, 18	185	186
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 18	94	96
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	..	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	50	60
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	May 15,18	57	58
Do 1st pf.	..	..	..	12	13
Do participating pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	75	80
Bal Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Mar 30,18	97¾	99
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	93
Cal Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	84	86
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	May 1, 18	25	29
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	87	91
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	..	60
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	45	47
Cities Service	⅛	M	Jun 1, 18	210	212
Do pf.	½	M	Jun 1, 18	71½	72½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 15,18	24	26
Columbus Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,18	95	100
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	3	S	Jan 17,18	70	77
Do pf.	..	..	Nov 1, 17	20	22
Conn. Power pf.	a1½	Q	May 1, 18	44	46
Con. Trac. of N. J.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	80	84
Eastern Texas Elec.	2	S	Jan 15,18	63	66
Do pf.	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	50	53ex
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 18	70	74ex
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	May 1, 18	90	92
Essex & Hudson Gas.	2½	Q	Mar 15,18	..	90
Federal Light & Trac.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	118	123
Do pf.	..	..	..	7	9
Gal. Hous. El. pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	34	36
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	3	S	Mar 15,18	60	65
Hudson County Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	70	80
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	110	120
Do pf.	..	..	..	23	25
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	85	95
Do pf.	..	..	..	35	45
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	..	40	54
Do pf.	..	..	..	16	22
Mid. W. Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	30	45
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	90	100
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	40	43
Mobile Electric pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	80	90
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,18	85	93
Nashville R. & L.	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	64	70
Newark Con. Gas	2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	80	85
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Apr 15,18	162	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	53	56
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,18	43	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 20,18	84	86
Nor. Texas Electric	1	S	Jun 1, 18	55	60
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 18	70	76
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	..	Oct 15, 17	33	34
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 15,18	79½	80½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1½	Q	Apr 10,18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	95
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 15,18	19½	21
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,18	58	60
Southern Cal. Edison.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	80	81
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	96	99
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	½	Q	Jun 1, 18	105	115
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 18	85	95
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	3	3½
Do pf.	..	..	..	3	15
Tampa Electric	1½	Q	Jun 15,18	23	25
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	2½	Q	May 15,18	100	105
Do pf.	..	..	..	3	3½
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	13	15
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	90	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Apr 1, 18	29	30
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	61½	62
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	30c	Q	Apr 15,18	17¼	18¼
United Utilities	..	..	..	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	95
Washington Gas	90c	Q	May 1, 18	56	58
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	48	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	65½	67½
Western Power	..	..	..	12	13
Do pf.	1	Q	Apr 15,18	48	50
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	May 15,18	20	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,18	35	40
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	25	30

*% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡In 5-year 6% scrip. a—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 15, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	11,250,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 18	365	375
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 18	310	330
Central	5,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 18	382	387
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 30,18	255	265
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Mar 30,18	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30,18	335	342
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	May 1,18	375	390
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	200	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30,18	235	245
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 18	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30,18	327	332
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 18	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	145	155
Irving Trust.	1,500,000	b2	Q	Apr 1, 18	165	175
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	May 1, 18	620	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 18	92	98
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 18	..	100
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	135	..
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	..	198	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,18	300	310
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 30,18	595	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,18	..	900
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 30,18	265	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	..	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30,18	240	250
Transatlantic	700,000	c3	S	Jan 2, 18	..	180
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 18	382	387
United States	3,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 18	1010	1030
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,18	400	410

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 18% extra.
a—And 2% extra.
b—See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	6	..	Feb 15,18	165	175
Am.Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	31	Q	Mar 30,18	55	57
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,18	183	188
City of N. Y.	583,000	10	..	July 1, 13	90	..
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	..	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 8, 18	45	48
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 8, 18	295	310
Great Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,18	490	500
Globe & Rut.	500,000	10	Q	Apr 31,18	800	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1.25	Q	Apr 1, 18	80	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	Q	J. & J.	412	420
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	92	96
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 30,18	80	84
Nat. Lib.($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	150	160
N. Y. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 18	167	170
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	52	60
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	†15	S	Jan 1, 18	170	175
No. River($25)	600,000	5	S	Apr 10,17	39	40
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jan 16,18	32	35
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,18	67	68
Stuyv. ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	60
Westch. ($10)	1,000,000	15	Q	May 1, 18	31½	..

†Including 5% extra. ‡And 1½% extra.

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 15, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	38	42
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	68	72
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	..	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	..	50
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	57	58
Do 1st pf.	..	..	..	12	13
Bal Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	75	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Mar 30,18	97¾	99
Cal Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	84	86
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	May 1, 18	25	29
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	87	91
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	..	60
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	45	47
Cities Service	⅛	M	Jun 1, 18	210	212
Do pf.	½	M	Jun 1, 18	71½	72½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 15,18	24	26
Columbus Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,18	95	100
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	3	S	Jan 17,18	70	77
Do pf.	..	..	Nov 1, 17	20	22
Conn. Power pf.	a1½	Q	May 1, 18	44	46
Con. Trac. of N. J.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	80	84
Eastern Texas Elec.	2	S	Jan 15,18	63	66
Do pf.	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	50	53ex
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 18	70	74ex
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	May 1, 18	90	92
Essex & Hudson Gas.	2½	Q	Mar 15,18	..	90
Federal Light & Trac.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	118	123
Do pf.	..	..	..	7	9
Gal. Hous. El. pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	34	36
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	3	S	Mar 15,18	60	65
Hudson County Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	70	80
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	110	120
Do pf.	..	..	..	23	25
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	85	95
Do pf.	..	..	..	35	45
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	..	40	54
Do pf.	..	..	..	16	22
Mid. W. Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	30	45
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	90	100
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	40	43
Mobile Electric pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	80	90
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,18	85	93
Nashville R. & L.	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	64	70
Newark Con. Gas	2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	80	85
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Apr 15,18	162	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	53	56
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,18	43	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 20,18	84	86
Nor. Texas Electric	1	S	Jun 1, 18	55	60
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 18	70	76
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	..	Oct 15, 17	33	34
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 15,18	79½	80½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1½	Q	Apr 10,18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	95
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 15,18	19½	21
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,18	58	60
Southern Cal. Edison.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	80	81
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	96	99
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	½	Q	Jun 1, 18	105	115
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 18	85	95
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	3	3½
Do pf.	..	..	..	13	15
Tampa Electric	1½	Q	Jun 15,18	23	25
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	2½	Q	May 15,18	100	105
Do pf.	..	..	..	3	3½
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	13	15
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	90	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Apr 1, 18	29	30
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	61½	62
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	30c	Q	Apr 15,18	17¼	18¼
United Utilities	..	..	..	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	95
Washington Gas	90c	Q	May 1, 18	56	58
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	48	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	65½	67½
Western Power	..	..	..	12	13
Do pf.	1	Q	Apr 15,18	48	50
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	May 15,18	20	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,18	35	40
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	25	30

*% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡In 5-year 6% scrip. a—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 15, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	11,250,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 18	365	375
Brookl

EASTERN BUILDERS AWAIT WAR ORDERS

Construction Program, Hazed by Rumors, Keeps Market and Men in Turmoil.

WINDOW GLASS AN EXAMPLE

Other Materials Available for Government Use Offered by Dealers' Committee.

Practically the entire eastern section of the building construction industry, rich with possibilities of rendering important assistance in the war-winning program, with the exception of those having war construction orders, is awaiting word from Washington regarding future construction activity.

This construction activity concerns itself with both new war-time building operations, primarily for the Government, small alteration work in and outside of the city, new private building work or the alteration of present buildings for new tenancy. There are all sorts of rumors afloat regarding Government plans and purposes, many of which are disquieting to those having large organizations or considerable capital tied up in unused equipment or materials in stock that, although suitable for present-day construction, are not being called for.

Committees from the various associations of building material dealers, manufacturers, contractors, and sub-contractors have been down to Washington and have returned impressed with the fact that the eastern section of the United States, shown to contribute in larger measure to Liberty bond subscriptions, Red Cross contributions, and general war sustenance, than many other sections, is being restricted in the matter of catching up with its imperative demand for more building space, although there are men and materials available to meet this demand without drawing upon war construction forces or commodities such as steel, large quantities of cement and special roofing materials. In other words, there is sufficient brick available for a tremendous quantity of masonry materials with bricklayers almost a drug on the market. Slate roofing and building stone, lime mortar, plaster block, and similar commodities could be utilized, according to these committees, without using practically a single railroad car or a mile of railroad track, because every piece of material that can be used in a building can be brought out of the Great Lakes, up from Philadelphia or down from Maine by water, if necessary.

These are facts which have been presented to various legislators, heads of departments, and other authorities at Washington with the question as to how the representatives of the building industry, represented by some thousands of different manufacturing interests that can supply materials or equipments for installation in buildings, are going to be able to support the war if their means of sustenance is diminished. One by one these interests are facing receiverships, the committees have told the Washington authorities, and if these organizations and industries are disbanded, who, they ask, is to take up the steady stream of building material supplies that will be so sorely needed the very instant the reconstruction era at home and abroad begins. The Eastern builders are anxiously awaiting the Federal attitude in this matter.

The case of window glass shows clearly what the trend of the times is in a building commodity of general use. The factories manufacturing window glass have practically all closed for the Summer. The remainder will wind up the season by the end of June. Production has been extremely light, partly due to fuel restrictions, and partly because of lack of labor.

The outlook for production is extremely light for the season running into 1919. The 50 per cent. fuel reduction order, effective up to Dec. 31 of this year, can be figured on, but just what the Fuel Administration will determine regarding this industry after the expiration of the present order is not only problematical, but is sure to reduce production to a still lower level than in this year, because of the increasing difficulty experienced in obtaining raw materials.

The demand this year was considerably in excess of what was expected so that coupled with curtailed production this heavier demand has cut existing stocks so low that should another Black Tom or Halifax explosion occur in any centre between this city and Washington, Boston, or Montreal, the only way window glass could be supplied even now would be by the jobbers supplying the small sizes by cutting into the larger panes, not only putting the price up to the consumer on most acute angles, but effecting a woeful waste for war times.

Window glass is similar to many other building commodities. It is subject to seasonal manufacture, as is the case of common brick. There happens to be a considerable quantity of common brick available in the Hudson district that has hardly been called for since the war started. One distributor, for instance, in New York that mover normally about 750,000 to 1,000,000 brick a day only moved 500,000 brick for the entire month of May.

The week's price movement, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, in the eastern section of the country shows that roofing slate has advanced about 5 per cent. on many sizes and fines. Hudson common brick is fully quoted at $10.50 to $11, wholesale, with the price trending upward. Portland cement manufacturers are warning the trade to get their orders in before Government requisitions levy more heavily upon reserves or capacities. Lime advanced slightly on finishing and common and all lime is being shipped in paper instead of burlap.

There is a feeling in the trade that the acute situation existing in the building and material markets of the East is being realized at Washington and that a way out is being devised at the present time.

PLANT COVERS 6,000 ACRES.

May's Landing Company's Output Will Be 100 Cars of Shells a Day.

An outline of the plans of the Bethlehem Loading Company for the expansion of its new proving grounds and factories at Mays Landing, N. J., was given out yesterday by officials of the company after the new plant had been dedicated at flag-raising exercises. President Eugene G. Grace spoke to the workmen, who had been called from the shops for the exercises, urging them to do their utmost to fill a maximum number of shells every day for the army and navy to hurl at the Germans. The statement sent out by the officials said:

"Construction of the loading plant, which will send out daily a hundred carloads of shells, including 75-millimeter, 155-millimeter, and 8-inch, is progressing rapidly, and actual loading operations will begin in July. Six thousand acres are covered by the plant and its storehouses, magazines, and village, this being part of the 25,000-acre tract purchased two years ago by the Bethlehem Steel Company for the purpose of establishing the greatest proving ground in the world.

Houses and barracks for about 6,000 workmen are being built, and of that number 2,000 are already at work at the plant. Railroads are being built to all parts of the grounds, and it is estimated that more than twenty-five miles of track will be laid before the work is completed.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	July.			Aug.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High. Low.
June 10..	1.38½	1.36½	1.40	1.36⅝	1.41½ 1.37⅝
June 11..	1.38½	1.36⅜	1.42⅜	1.38½	1.43⅝ 1.39⅜
June 12..	1.43	1.39	1.45½	1.41	1.46⅝ 1.42⅜
June 13..	1.42½	1.41⅜	1.46⅜	1.43½	1.47⅝ 1.43
June 14..	1.40½	1.39⅛	1.44⅜	1.41½	1.46¼ 1.43⅝
June 15..			1.46½	1.42½	1.48 1.44½
Wk. rge..	1.48	1.36⅛	1.46⅜	1.36⅝	1.48 1.37⅝

	July.			Aug.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High. Low.
June 10..	74½	72⅜	68⅜	66¼	63⅝ 62
June 11..	76⅜	74½	70⅞	67⅝	65⅝ 63¼
June 12..	77½	75⅝	71⅜	69⅝	66⅝ 64½
June 13..	77¼	75	71½	69½	65⅝ 64
June 14..	75⅝	73⅝	70¼	69¼	64½ 63⅛
June 15..	76½	75¼	72¼	69⅞	66 64½
Wk. rge..	77½	72⅜	72⅛	66¾	66 62

Provisions.

	July.		Sept.	
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 10	24.25	24.10	24.52	24.32
June 11	24.12	24.02	24.35	24.17
June 12	24.25	24.10	24.45	24.30
June 13	24.32	24.10	24.55	24.40
June 14	24.12	24.12	24.37	24.37
June 15	24.52	24.15	24.77	24.47
Week's range	24.52	24.02	24.77	24.17

	July.		Sept.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 10	22.35	22.15	22.72	22.55
June 11	22.17	22.02	22.65	22.40
June 12	22.35	22.20	22.77	22.62
June 13	22.50	22.22	22.90	22.62
June 14	22.45	22.32	22.87	22.72
June 15	22.80	22.53	22.95	22.80
Week's range	22.80	22.02	23.25	22.40

	July.		Sept.	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 10			41.30	41.20
June 11	40.75	40.45	41.20	40.95
June 12	41.30	41.00	41.75	41.25
June 13	41.40	40.70	41.75	41.30
June 14	41.50	41.25	41.50	41.50
June 15	41.90	41.30	42.10	42.00
Week's range	41.90	40.45	42.10	40.95

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July.		Aug.		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 10	26.25	25.20	25.25	24.65	23.00	24.84
June 11	26.07	25.48	25.11	24.80	23.00	24.84
June 12	25.80	23.55	24.55	24.47	....	....
June 13	26.00	25.38	24.85	24.71	....	....
June 14	26.25	25.65	25.15	25.00	25.05	25.05
June 15	26.40	25.95				
W'k's r'ge	26.40	23.55	25.25	24.65	25.05	24.84

	Oct.		Dec.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 10	24.40	23.90	24.11	23.45	23.95	23.30
June 11	24.70	23.80	24.39	23.50	24.25	23.30
June 12	24.68	23.65	24.60	23.29	23.34	23.15
June 13	24.38	23.74	24.00	23.34	23.90	23.24
June 14	24.63	24.12	24.27	23.80	24.15	23.68
June 15	24.78	24.31	24.46	24.02	24.25	23.90
W'k's r'ge	24.78	23.65	24.46	23.29	24.25	23.15

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wagner<N Y & North Shore Traction Co.
Hamilton<same.
Wagner<same.
Sutter<Robins Co and ano.

Remainder of calendar passed to June 18. Cases will be added to the ready section of the day calendar from day to day.
Highest number reached on calendar is 2320.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Scaserra<Tiernan.
Rubsam & Harrmann Brew Co<Zeydel & Veltfert.
Lockwood & Colton<Gillies.
Schlosser<Ernst.
Kidd<Krainsky and ano.
McMahon, as admx<B, Q Co & Sub RR Co.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MYER BEHAL, Bankrupt.—Pursuant to order of Peter B. Olney, Esquire, Referee in Bankruptcy, the undersigned will sell at Reading Company by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities:
$500 10 year gold debenture bond, Stanley Realty Company.
$1,000 Reading Company & Philadelphia & Reading Co. Coal & Iron, General mortgage 4% bond.
$1,000 Pennsylvania Co. gold 4% bond.
$1,000 Northern Railway Equipment trust 4½% bond.
$1,000 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. debenture 4% bond.
$1,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., general mortgage 4½% bond.
$1,000 Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., mortgage 4% bond.
$1,000 Cambria & Indiana R. R. Co., car trust, 4½% bond.
$1,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., consolidated 4 % mortgage bond.
$1,000 Philadelphia Electric Co., first mortgage 5% bond.
Dated New York, June 14, 1918.
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. L & M. ROSE CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt. —No. 25,849.—The above entitled proceeding has been referred to the same as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, New York City, on June 27th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
June 15th, 1918.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26089.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW HARLEM CASINO TAXI SERVICE, INC., Bankrupt.

The New Harlem Casino Taxi Service, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 5th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on June 27th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,902.—In Bankruptcy.—CARL C. HEISEN, JR., theatrically known as Karl Hyson, Bankrupt.

Carl C. Heisen, Jr., theatrically known as Karl Hyson, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 7th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on June 27th, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,909.—In Bankruptcy.—CARL HEUSSER, Bankrupt.

Carl Heusser was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on June 6th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on June 27th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,905.—In Bankruptcy.—HYMAN HALBERG, Bankrupt.

Hyman Halberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 11th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on June 27th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,968.—In Bankruptcy.—CATHEDRAL CHIME CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Cathedral Chime Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 12th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on June 27th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,847.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS KRIEGEL, Bankrupt.

Morris Kriegel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 15, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on June 27th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER VENTUREB, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 24, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 867 East 187th St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Shoes, Fixtures, etc.
ROBERT SEELAV, Receiver.
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Attorney for Receiver, 291 Broadway, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—Jury calendar.
Schwertfeger<Scan-Amer Line.
Valendick<C RR N J.
Plexin<B H RR.
Bialonowski<Erie RR.
Drastal<Penn RR.
Graham<Scan-Am L.
Universal Road Mach Co<Voorhies Rubber Mfg Co.
US<Shoninger Bros.
Curren<Bithulithic Co.
Max Braun Co<Postal Life Ins Co.
Gallagher<Erie RR.
Cooper<Penn RR.
Re Sluko & Kozma.
Miller<Leh Val RR.
Sinicier<C RR N J.
Chem Prod Co of Can<Herman & Herman.
Keel<Louis Hamburger & Co.
Landsiedel<Munn.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
William Wisser,
Henry Freeman,
W H Esser,
B H Wright,
Morris Liebling,
Arthur Sachs,
H S Morton,
Samuel Citron,
Isidor Finkestein,
S & S Rosen,
Eli Dublin,
N H Waters,
Godel Befeler,
Joe Gershgall,
Joseph Gaba,
Joseph Meixler,
George Isaacs.

Under objections:
Louis Lobel,
A B Snook.

Adjourned cases:
Elias Resnek,
Jacob Zimmerman,
D & I Hichfield,
Frederick Stienen,
Isaac Moses,
Aaron Sacks,
David Jacobson,
Lasker & Levitan,
Schwartz & Weinstein.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 400, Post Office Building, Brooklyn.—Admiralty.
Jordan SS Co<Adriatic, trial.)
Pehlevan<National Steam Nav Co.
Bishop<Steamtug Thomas Flannery, Clannery Tow Line.

Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.
US<Lobel.
Same<Peterson.
Same<L. & M. Gray.
Same<Kinstler & Goldstein.
Same<Chinman.
Same<Mulligan.
Same<Szymanalis.
Same<Balabam.
Same<Walsh (2.)
Same<Buffolino.
Same<Eato.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn.—Criminal.
US<Rutherford et al, (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT — Garvin, J. — At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn.—Equity.
Pierce Bros<N Y Dock.
Sup Council Royal Arcanum<Churlo et al.
Bener<Farshelsky Bros.

Common law at 10 A. M.
Fuller<Thau, (on trial.)

Kennedy<Devlin.
Cohen<Scharfin.
Azrilian<Schuler.
Ochs<Woods.
Smith<Auto Hauling Co.
Malone<Barrett.
Irwin<Simon.
Gordon<Brady.
Weisenmeier<Lahn.
Schutzer<Breslauer, (2.)
Clancy<Postal Transfer Co.
Fahnenstock<Townsend.
Kroslak<Belt Line Ry, (3.)
Dworsky<NY Rys.
Sherwood<United Cigar Stores.
Berrinato<Light, (2.)
Simmen<Erie RR.
Lewis<Childs Co.
Gustafson<Otis Elev.
Wisner<NY Const RR.
Impemba<McGuiness.
Janson<Prince Line, Ltd.
Riha<Phillips.
Laffleurberg<same.
Mastrangelo<Int R T.
Schiesser<Schultz.
Bradley<NY Rys.
Spivack<Chaimowitz.
Dailey<Kimmelman.
Traficante<Int R T.
E. Butler<Diamond.
T Butler<Diamond.
Healey<Wheeler.
S. Simelevitz<NY Rys.
J. Simelevitz<same.
Belltrand<same.
Lissitsky<North.

Avedon<Estate of James Gridley.
Kirkwood<Union Ry.
Sullivan<Graf.
Edelman<42d St, &c Ry.
Hurley<Kalbach.
Dougherty<Sterner.
Ziring<Weltman.
Klein<Duckman.
Manzo<Bilz.
Hedderman<Van Emburgh.
Wilson<Manashaw.
Finkelstein<Reisenburger.
Handelbaum<Schnall.
Skandera<Horwitz (2.)
Spring<Vollmer.
McEntee<same.
I. Bernstein<NY Rys.
R. Bernstein<same.
McCallum<Beau Site.
Connelly<Lefler.
Wisner<Terry & T.
P Halpern<Cohen.
S L Halpern<same.
Paoli<Int R T.
Ward<Taylor.
Dunn<NY Rys.
C Schmid<Lustbader Const Co.
A Schmid<same.
Appell<Int R T.
Jones<CNY (2.)
Niwell<Kreisler.
Shirefka<Weiss.
Gebefsky<Tausik.
Mosher<42d St Mann Rys.
Trufanoff<Export & Import Flim Co.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Posner<Rosenberg.
Fisher<Vanadium Alloys Steel Co.
Nikola Tesla Co<De La Vergne Machine.
De La Vergne Mach Co<Nikola Tesla Co.
J H Hutaff, Inc<Club de Vingt, Inc.
Jeffery<Cook.
Armour Fertilize Wks <Butterworth & J. Wechsler<Miller.
Dickerson<Menschel.
Brown<Raritan Chemical Works.
Baron<Fish.
Imperial Woolen Co< F B Q Clothing Co.
Brawn<Cleveland Pr.
East Boston Coal<A McNeil & Sons Co.
Old & Wallace< Marquette.
Blumberg<Carbolite Chem Co.
Boas<Fernandez.
Ayres<Drew & Co.
Beyer<Adamson.
CNY<N Y & So Bklyn Ferry & S T Co.
McEnroe<Church of Imm Conception.
Atlantic Comm Co< Zimmerman.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fasano<Consol Gas Co.
PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kenny<Ehret.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Courtney<Gainsborough Studios.
PART VII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Medora F L Denning,
Mary Moran,
Hartley Haigh,
Fredericka Cohen,
Elisa Peyton,
Benjamin F Stafford,
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested will:
Margaret E Zimmerman.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Schnuer<United Distillers Co.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Caruso<Vogel Trading Co.
Bonnell<Altieri Const.
Friedrich<Aetna Life
Fairfax Hotel Co< Barry.
Kabler<Nat Surety.
Tappenbeck<Sparks.
Cohen<Ashforth.
Swinney<Carneau.
Bispolo<same.
McCarthy<Beakes Dairy Co.
Mandel<323 East 85th St Co.
Yan<Lippman.
Rosenthal<Wills.
Frauenthal<Pressburg.
Silver<Demaggio.
Pappenheimer-Collins Co<Daudd.
Thomas<Macomber.
Palmer<Selbert.
Belnelcke & Co<Pickhardt.
Taub<same.
Jefferson Ins Co< Stewart-Moorhead.
Terzian<Kutinsky.
Klein<Epuenst.
Nagorsky<Katz.
Smack<Voepel.
Lowry<3d Av Ry.
Aronson<N Y Rys.
Real Estate Imp. Co. Salv<Bernstein.
Beth Steel Co<Victoria Bldg & Const.
Wolf<Grand-Delancey.
Benon<Simpson.
Winogronsky<Chubok<Clover Farms
Smith<Int R T Co.
Mokotoff<Reabmuto.
Feiman<Tip Top Mfg.
Reifer<Wygoda Rty.
Mule<Marcus Cont Co.
Gordon<Burken.
Abolafia<Int R T Co.
Dickerson<Schalk.
Cohen<Partola Mfg.
Labrosia<Shapiro.
Gutman<Simon.
Aaronson<Donald.
Williams<NY Rys.
Grant<Battle.
Imperato<Randazzo.
Miller<Griffler.
Schmidt<Greenfield.
Silver<NY Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Gimbel<Cohnberg.
Katz<Pilotett.
Jacob<Film Amus Co.
Winternitz<Harde.
Goldsmith & Co<Gotham Machinery & Metals Sales Co.
Ellisberg<Simpson Goodman<Kafka.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Sinnott<Mayers.
Unterberg<N Y Life Ins Co.
Barbrick<Thalmessinger.
Dicker<Blum.
Looker<Flaxman.
Neuman<Senner.
Brown & Root Co< Mas B & I Co.
Morell Co<McLaughlin's Sons.
Koppler<Int Cont Mach Corp.
Green<Becker.
Inthicum<Junius L P Co.
Same<Saper.
Kislak<Roberts.
Fitzgerald<Landes.
Sherman<United Steel Frame Co.
Warshaw<U S Textile.
Rosenberg, Neugass Co<Bischoff.
Mendelson<Normandie Shirt Co.
Structural Eng Co< Groza.

PART IV.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—John O Smith<Blanche L Weaver—Arthur D Kinney.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Ottinger, J.—Motion calendar.
Natale<Howard Rlty & Dev Co.
Flanagan<CNY.
Lefkowitz<Ransom.
Lippman<O'Brien.
Risse<Ronner.
Sayers<Pell.
Meny<Kelser.
Friedlander<Bonnen.
Gallagher<Gallagher.
Re Schneider.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ottinger, J.
Johnson<Johnson.
Keck<Dressel.
Creeden<Creeden.
Builders Brick & Sup Co<Verschleiser.
Reynolds<Reynolds, Jr
Abrahams<Friedman.
Ehrhardt<Cordes.
Griedmayer<3d Av RR
Provsky<W L Rlty.
McGowan<Cordes.
Mercaldo<Magnotta.
Cohen<Blatt.
Tuohey<Pelletiere.
Friedmann<Union Ry.
Perrotta<Picciano.
Weiss<Greenwood Cemetery.
Manganaro<Samuels.
Hayes<Whute (2.)
Moore<NY Cen RR.
Bartelstone<Union Ry
Mallon<Zehngebot.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.
Wetzel<CNY, (2.)
Gallagher<Libmann Const Co.
Ehlers<Gordon.
Whitney<Blake.
O'Rourke<Ruppert.
Cahill<Allen.
Alfonso<Kahn.
Fox<Flamman (2.)
Bernfeld<Ambroso.
Spitzer<Bornstein.
Levine<NY Rys.
Goodman<Johnson.
Dragonetti<Callan Bros.
Warren<Tiernan (2.)
Gellaman<L I RR.
Klein<Wessler.
Goodman<Int R T.
Davis<Casasasa.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2087.

PART II.—Ottinger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Estate of Christian J Bruderle.
Wills for probate:
Thomas Smyth.
Elise Schroeder.
Caroline A Smith,
Thomas J Durkin.
Susan A Berrian.

Accountings:
Estates of—
Thomas J Conway,
James J Cahill,
Isaac Greenberg,
Martin Berel,
William E Beames,
Thomas F McCormick.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
People<Kahlstadt.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Pesner<Reila.
Barrett<Int R T.
Knit Goods Ex Co< Krasney.
Lachinsky<Reubert.
Hynes<Spadaccini.
O'Connell Cont Co< Raymond & Co.
Kiernan<Mager.
Schwartz<Theisoff.
Gassman<Union Ry.
Fuchs<Mullen.
Flasch<Union Ry.
Rotner<Monroe Hld Co
Weisberg<Int R T.
Kahanovitz<Rollin.
Sesso<Goldstein.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re German Savings Bank.
Edison Elec Illum Co< Horace E Frick.
Manning<Weinstein.
Brewster<Bayles Shipyard Co.
Seitz<O'Keefe.
Davis<N Y Rys.
Morris<Simmonds.
Prince<Prince.
Re U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Ketcham & McDougall<Ketcham.
Ketcham<McDougall.
Stone<Georgia Bldg.
Nodurf<Nodurf.
Satler<Satler.
Dworken<Glassier.
Matthew Bender & Co<O'Connor.
Moyer<Heffers.
S Levy<Aitman.
M Levy<same.
Munter<Kobre.
Re Fischer.
Re Whiting.
Re Jones.
Re Marx.
Re Kelly.
Re Relyea.
Re Heber.
Duree<Lowe.
Toomey<Grimme.
Sirota<Menschel.
Szorto<Amerman.
Hinkson<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Dime Savings Bank< Johnson.
Re Gravesend Neck Road, &c. (Vincent Nos 320 & 320A.)
Kliermaier<Klermaier.
Lundy<CNY.
Cerullo<Buckley.
Londis<Drivas.
Crowell<Crowell.
People ex rel Singer< Mills.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Holm<Freeman.
Nagle<Keen Co.
Kleimaier<Kleimaier.
McGratty<Krantz Mfg.
Potts<Potts.
Brown<Brown.
Horowitz<Horowitz.

The remaining cases marked ready on the call of June 14, 1918, will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial from time to time as the above cases are disposed of.

If any of such cases remain untried at the close of this term a preference will be given to them in advance of any cases noticed for the October term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J. Part III., Faber, J. Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Wangrad<Adams and ano.
Barandes<Dry Dock, E B'way & Bat RR.
Donlon<Baeszler et al.
Moore<Pope.
Binz<Lenox Wall Pap.
Franklin Paper Box< Krohnberg & ano.
Bloom<Nassau RR.
Hartman<Transit Dev Co et al.
Devlin<Streeton.
Nittel<Martin.
Bergen<Sydam.
Welz & Zerweck< Minden.
Larson<Wright.
Betrone<NY Cons RR.
Dunn<B H RR.
Weinman<Postal Tel Cable Co.

Hogarty<Nas RR.
Lavine<Finkelstein.
Torregrossa<C I & G Ry.
Silverberg<Gayety Taxicab Co.
Keene<Cohen & ano.
Grossman<Ruben Bros
Makofka<Realty Associates.
Brady<Davies.
Dilosquet<Worden.
Vandewater<Niman & ano.
Blain<Reiss et al.
Hanson<N Y Rys.
Pharo<B H RR.
Rocco<Bolognesi.
Hattie Brothers<Haar.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until June 18.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4872.

Surrogate's Court

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of—
Emma L Darow,
Alexander L Findley,
L A Walters,
G T Kister,
G W Simpson,
J T Tackles,
Alidia Rosman,
Mary S Sarles,
Pasquale De Mindina,
W M Perry,
John Fischer,
F J Homeyer,
O Landsness,
Posner Solomonskey.

Accounting of:
E. Colgan,
Mary E Dilts,
Isabella C Merrill,
John Bolton,
C W Smith,
Alexander Campbell,
Louise Gueringue,
Peter Eagan,
Elizabeth Dierckx,
Eliza Pardington,
Stephen Smith,
Emma Zimmermann,
John W Stirrup.

Estates of:
Adam Wagener,
Kerin Timerty,
Nellie Feeney,
John F Johnson,
Robert Gray,
John S Ridley,
John J Schneider,
Alfred Viney.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.—At 10 o'clock.
Nicki<Nassau El RR.
Lindenstein<N Y Cons R R.
Rosenberg<C I & B R R.
Tebbins<L & M Exp
Lagana<B H R R.
Landau<Illinois Rty.
Rotman<Nas E R R.
Goodman<N Y Cons R R.

Highest number reached 822.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.
McLean<McLean.
Donnahue<Donahue.
Sherwood<Evans.
Rich<Nussbaum.
Bryant Park Realty Co<Hardon.

Also for the hearing of motions.

PART I.—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Short cause—Hantz< Danner.
Stiles<Snyder,as admx.
Eggers<Hicket, &c.
Strang<West Co Nat Bank.
Merlan<Stanton.
Johnson Co<Campbell, &c.
Scofield<Thompson.
Starrett Co.
Villa Park Assoc< Crowell.
White Steel Furniture Co<Morgan & Schwierz.

Kenney<Fox.
Cooperman<Raffman
Fitzgerald<Peterman
Magia & ors<Weinstein.
Courtney<Sprigade.
Steers<Nassau El R R
Orlando<Mings.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Seeger, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Vickern<Hickson.
Mulvey<Williamson.
Sunrise Storage and Warehouse Co<N Y C RR Co.
Weiss<same.
Rich Barlow & Co.
Huneke<Union Ry Co.
Magrino<Green.
Dunn<West Elec RR.
Pechulis<Philla & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Nitsch<McCann.
Miller<Stern Bros.
McNeill<Alland.
Stanton<Watson Con.
Schwartz<NY C RR.
Ward<Union Ry.
Patterson<Halstead.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Hudson<Guglielmo.
Birch<Kimball.
Barnes<Almy.
Carroll<City of Yonkers.
McShane<City St Ldy.
O'Donnell<Schilling.
Gracie<Yomares R R.
Hines<West Trans Co.
Grant<N Y C RR Co.
Russell<same.
Leonard<West Shore RR Co.
Zaincowsky<N Y C RR
Jaroszewicz<same.
Verderese<N Y C & H R RR Co.

Highest number reached on call, 1345.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Why Pay Rent

when you can just as well

OWN YOUR HOME?

AND PAY NO MORE THAN RENT.
If you knew where you could buy a Beauti

Four o'Clock Saturday

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in the Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT.—July and August; duplex apartment, 8 rooms, including large living room; very comfortably furnished; grand piano; rent $125 per month. Phone Gramercy 1658 mornings, 9 to 11.

MADISON AV., 175.—Large, sunny front room, private bath; Summer months, longer; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 543.—One nicely furnished large room and private bath.

PARK AV., 981.—Summer months, 9-room apartment, two baths, partly furnished; elevator service; excellent location; open for inspection from 10 to 1.

PARK AV., (near 82d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 8348.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath, Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

TWO-ROOM, bath, kitchenette apartment; great sacrifice. Rhinelander 9765 before 10 mornings.

TWO ROOMS, kitchenette apartment. Phone Plaza 9280, Apartment 9B.

Furnished—West Side.

57H AV., (corner 60th St.)—Rarely beautiful apartment, available July 1; every window overlooking park. Telephone 908 Circle.

107H ST.—Attractive 4-room apartment; rent $100. Phone Stuyvesant 3008.

127H, 28 WEST.—Modern, two rooms, bath; monthly rental for Summer, $50. Whitney.

157H, 206 WEST. — Restful, old-fashioned studios, kitchen and bath; private house; flower boxes; July 1-Oct. 1, $65 monthly; appointments preferred. Farragut 5204. Mygatt.

267H ST., 29 WEST.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

457H, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

477H, 8 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, large, spacious rooms; smaller one and bath; home life and ideal for professionals, bachelors or couple; electric elevator.

517ST, 34 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette to sublet; rent $110. La Arena.

537H, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment; two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath.

567H, 208 WEST (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel).—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

577H, 221 WEST.—7 outside rooms, 3 handsome bedrooms. Tel. Circle 4917. Bargain.

587H, 152 WEST. — Delightful four-room apartment to rent; three months. Superintendent.

607H, 100 WEST.—COOL, OVERLOOKING PARK. EXQUISITELY FURNISHED. CIRCLE 5131, INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

607H, 24 WEST.—WILL RENT AT A SACRIFICE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 3-ROOM APARTMENT. APPLY AT ONCE. DEIRO.

677H, 1 West.—Duplex apartment $15; three rooms, kitchenette, cooking free; free refrigeration; swimming pool, squash court; $100 month.

677H, 39 WEST.—Studio apartment, handsomely furnished, north light, until Oct. 1.

677H, 9 WEST.—High class elevator apartment, overlooking Central Park, eight large rooms, cool; $125. Columbus 7594, 3d floor.

697H, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up; 2-3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

727D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive, river and Park; cool, lovely apartment, 9 rooms and three baths, for the Summer months, completely furnished and decorated in every detail, $400 per month; references required; seen by appointment. Apply D. F. Regan, 18 East 50th.

747H ST., 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; suitable for two or more bachelors; also single room; Jap service.

757H, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, suitable for two or more bachelors; Japanese service.

767H, 160 WEST.—Studios, (baths, kitchenettes); one room, $8; two, $15; three, $20.

807H ST., 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Will sacrifice, six rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished, facing river. Schuyler 2035, Apt. 2B.

817ST, 219 WEST.—Seven large, cool rooms, two baths; July, August and September.

837H, 2 WEST.—Magnificent ten rooms, three baths, overlooking park; eleventh floor; concessions. Telephone 908 Circle.

847H, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

857H, 215 WEST, (cor. B'way.)—Elegantly furnished 6 spacious rooms, 2 baths; tenth floor; cool; exceptional opportunity; references required. Stuyvesant 3008.

857ST, 215 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two baths, from June 15 to Oct. 1; linen, silver, seen any time after 1 P. M. Apartment 123.

917ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments, high class, furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

957H, 319 WEST.—Four rooms, furnished apartment, all conveniences; references. Phone Mg. Side 5877, party w.

1017ST, corner West End Av.—5 rooms, Summer bargain; Creston Apartments. Cahill.

1057H ST., 130 WEST, (CORNER BROADWAY.)—NEATLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, THREE ROOMS, BATH, MAID SERVICE; SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSURE; SUMMER MONTHS. APARTMENT 7E.

1087H ST., 241 WEST.—Beautifully furnished five rooms, two baths; reasonable. See Superintendent.

1097H, 107 WEST.—"Capitol," 1611 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, "L"; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

1107H, 501 WEST.—Six rooms, outside; 2 baths; Apt. 35; subway. Cathedral 6398.

1137H, 617 WEST.—Charming five-room apartment, light, breezy, artistic, accessible. Moody.

1167H, 620 WEST.—Bright, seven rooms, front; cool, river view; reasonable; immediate. Woolard.

1197H, 435 WEST.—2 rooms, kitchenette; entirely south front; 9th floor; newly furnished; immediate possession. Hildreth, Apart. 9F.

1207H, 423 WEST.—3 beautifully furnished rooms, living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; southern exposure. Apart. 41.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevators; 4 rooms, bath; $40 month. Apt. 16.

1277H, 600 WEST.—Newly furnished apart., living room, two bedrooms, kitchen.

1417ST, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished 4-room apartment for Summer months; low rate reliable party. Apply Superintendent.

1477H, 561 WEST.—Sublet July, August, attractively furnished four-room apartment; cool, river view, maid service, elevator; subway; reasonable. Hanley, Audubon 216.

1497H, 450 WEST, (cor. Convent Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, fully furnished; elevator; will sublet till Oct. 1; rent, $50. Call or phone Kennedy, Audubon 1808.

1787H, 718 WEST, (Apartment 32.)—Five room furnished apartment for Summer; $50.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel convenience; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

ATTRACTIVE, two rooms, bath, near Biltmore, reduced $65. Lenney, 51 East 42d.

BROADWAY AND 69TH ST., (Spencer Arms, Apartment 101.)—Attractive apartment to sublet furnished July and August; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent or phone Plaza 7049.

BROADWAY, 2,534, (95th, The Martha.)—2-3 rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; all latest improvements; maid service; $60 to $70.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (85th.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, facing Central Park West, at 85th. Call Miss Rossman, Hotel Ansonia, Columbus 3320.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

CLAREMONT AV., 29.—Completely furnished 7-room apartment, 2 baths, to sublet to Sept. 30. J. Collins.

CLAREMONT AV., 35.—Sublet for Summer at great reduction to careful tenant, 7 rooms, 2 baths; attractively furnished. Superintendent, or Tel. 9625 Morningside.

CLAREMONT AV., 175.—Beautiful top-floor front apartment, completely furnished, $65. Superintendent.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, for Summer; baby grand and Vocalion.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and non-elevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 280.—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, piano, Victrola; complete in every detail; adults only. Apartment 38.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—High-class front five-room elevator apartment; immediate possession; $100. Riverside 5846.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116, (corner 84th St.)—Beautiful ten rooms, three baths; most artistic. Telephone 908 Circle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547.—Six attractive rooms, perfect for Summer; piano, books, unsurpassed views.

Sitting Room, Bedroom, and Bath, with and without Kitchens. Completely Furnished.
TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP.
Complete Hotel Service, Including Maid Service, Gas, Electricity, etc.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
307 West 98th St. Telephone Riverside 6100.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Apartment, seven large, airy rooms, all outside, two baths, veranda, for rent, furnished; for July and August; $150 per month; references. C 42 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

90TH, 62 EAST.—7 rooms, elevator apt.; electricity; modern improvements; $48-$75.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Two and three-room apartments, modern; rents reasonable.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Apartments of distinction; elevator, telephone, electric lights, tile baths, hardwood floors, &c.; five and six rooms, $50 up.

54TH, 65 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply superintendent.

57TH, 140 WEST.—Sublet, at a sacrifice housekeeping apartment, 4 attractive rooms, bath; every modern convenience. Apply to A. B. Ashforth, 12 East 44th St. Phone 1100 Murray Hill.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

125-127 WEST 58TH.—Seven rooms, bath, $1,260-$1,700; fireproof; standard service.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four rooms and bath housekeeping apartments, $1,300-$1,500. Inquire Superintendent on premises or G. B. Beaumont Co., owners, 286 5th Av.

81ST ST., 172 WEST.—Eight elegant rooms; cheap, for responsible parties. Apply Superintendents.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70; ground floor, $55.

94TH ST., 118 WEST.—Seven elegant rooms; cheap rent to responsible parties. Apply Superintendents.

97TH, 316 WEST, (near Riverside Drive)—Elegant 6-room apartment; every improvement; $75.

105TH, 148 WEST.—Apartments, 6 rooms and bath, hot water, steam heat, telephone; first-class neighborhood; convenient to "L" and subway; $33 to $38. See Superintendent.

110TH, 137 WEST, (Opposite Central Park.)—Six-room apartment; every improvement; $65.

605 W. 111TH ST.
6 rooms and bath,
$780 to $960 per annum.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 W. 72d St.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 27.)—To sublet light apt., three rooms, kitchen and bath; reasonable rental. Cathedral 6286.

120TH, 434 WEST.—4 rooms, 10th floor, sacrifice till October. Overman.

414 WEST 121ST ST.
4 and 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements, near Columbia University, $55 to $70 month. Apply premises, or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

121ST, 420 WEST, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—Corner apartment; 6 rooms; college neighborhood; suitable renting rooms or family.

165TH, 600 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautiful 4 and 8 room apartment; modern bldg.

BENNETT AV., 81.—Five-room apartment to sublet from July 1; cool and attractive; privilege of leasing from Oct. 1; reasonable rent. Superintendent.

BROADWAY, 2,128.
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 485.—Beautiful nine-room corner apartment; immediate possession.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 47 (Corner 161st St.)—Modern apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; $75.

LORING PLACE, 2,226.—Four large, light, cool rooms to sublet until October, furnished or unfurnished; very reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner of 161st St.)—Six rooms in modern elevator apartment; reasonable Summer rates below actual rental. Kerner, 5-G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (Rivera.)—Five beautiful rooms, for one year and four months, $65 a month; two years at $70. A. J. Odell. 5400 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (corner 161st.)—Sublet 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—Five rooms, two baths; immediate possession; $1,300 yearly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—4 rooms and bath, July 3; $80 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Studio and bath; very attractive; $60 monthly.

SEVEN ROOMS, $54; new building; all improvements; southern exposure; floor plan on request. Phone Tremont 2960.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 946.—Elegant location for doctor or dentist, parlor floor, private house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 121, (Corner 116th St.)—Magnificent corner apartment, 8 rooms; high class; every modern improvement.

WASHINGTON MEWS, 46.—To let, unfurnished for six months, studio cottage, 4 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Italian garden in rear. Inquire H. F. Girard, Superintendent, 26 East 8th St.

WEST END AV., 498.—Eight room apartment; greatly reduced rent until Oct. 1.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

Desirable studio now available near old Bridge; fine unobstructed light; high ceilings and all living conveniences. Phone Main 343, or call Manager, Poplar Street Studio Building, 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted.—On a yearly lease, a well furnished apartment, from Oct. 1, containing six or seven rooms and two or three baths, between 60th and 86th Sts., on west side. Apt. 8A, 106 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 1792.

Responsible Italian Captain, bachelor, permanent, wishes small apartment, all improvements, not above 96th St.; state price; references. J. B., 300 Times.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted for term of years in first-class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences: location 50th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Y 339 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

15TH, 108 EAST.—Large, airy, well furnished room, every convenience; private house; reference.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, bright room in elevator apartment. Apartment 9.

37TH, (Near 5th.)—Unusual apartment, large room, bath, closet; beautifully furnished; cool; elevator; $15 weekly. Murray Hill 1381, mornings.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Large room, private bath, electricity, telephone; references required.

56TH, 88 EAST.—Delightful 2 rooms; private floor; bath; electricity; gentlemen only.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Small, large rooms; Summer rate, single or suite. Plaza 2328.

62D ST., 24 EAST. — In high-grade private residence; bachelors only.

65TH ST., 32 EAST.—Cool and spacious rooms; private house; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive large, small rooms, bath, running water.

PARK AV., 70, (38.)—Large and small rooms, bath; gentlemen, $12-$5.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

9TH ST., 11 WEST.—Unusually large room, private bath; electricity; reference.

11TH ST., 144 WEST.—Large rooms for two gentlemen or women; reference; private family.

23D ST., 215 WEST.—Rooms for young man; join Y. M. C. A. and make building your home; low rates.

48TH ST., 82 WEST.—Second floor, two large rooms, bath; would divide; quiet home.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath; electricity; elevator; also single rooms.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large, airy room, also suite; gentlemen; permanent.

52D, 48 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, handsomely furnished; single, double rooms with bath.

53D, 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, private bath, every convenience; $6, $7, $8.

57TH ST., 322 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, lavatory, electricity; gentlemen only. Thompson, 5E.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished room with private family.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large corner room, overlooking Central Park; delightfully cool, elevator apartment; gentleman.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Rear parlor, private bath, kitchenette; other large room; maid service.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Large furnished room, private bath; also other large rooms, electricity, telephone service; convenient for subway.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suites, single rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; business couple.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive house; electricity; breakfast; references.

71ST, 250 WEST.—Desirable one, two room suite, private bath; conveniences; breakfast; reasonable.

71ST, 29 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished residence; rooms, electricity; telephone; $6-$8.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, running water, electricity, phone; adjoining bath.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Clean room, single and double; all conveniences; best location.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Dedernya. Columbus 3588.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; breakfast; references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive suite, private bath; small room, running water. Columbus 8027.

73D, 281 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; board.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity; parlor, with connecting bedroom; $10; telephone.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Delightful, large rooms, private baths; first-class service; Summer rates.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private bath; board optional; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity; private phones; board optional.

75TH, 2 WEST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, ONE FLIGHT; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; SHOWER; ELECTRICITY; TWIN BEDS; OTHER DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; KITCHENETTES; SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.

75TH ST., 105 WEST.
Large, cool front rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated and furnished; baths, electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, single, double rooms; electricity; select residence; $4.50-$9; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Large, small rooms, front, rear; private baths, electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Two-room suite; exclusive house; service; near park.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished alcove parlor, running water; also other rooms.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable room adjoining bath, $4, $6, $8; electricity; artistic home.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms in newly renovated private residence, $4 to $12 weekly; references.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Delightfully large room, private bath; other desirable rooms, kitchenette.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; also medium room; electricity; artistic home.

76TH, 248 WEST.—Large light rooms, neatly furnished; convenient to all cars.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water; single room.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; cool house; near Riverside, subway.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished, wired and decorated; 2 or 3 rooms, suite or single, to high class people; references essential; breakfast optional.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, medium front rooms; with, without bath; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Single and double rooms; $2.50 to $10; telephone; reception room.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; kitchenette privileges if desired.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Handsome, large, cool, front room; with, without bath; electricity, phone.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small room; superior house; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful, cool front room; running water; also smaller room; reasonable.

79TH, 131 WEST.—Beautiful, extra large rooms, with or without bath; smaller room.

79TH, 209 WEST.—Large front corner parlor, three windows, elevator. Bostick.

79TH ST., (78 Riverside Drive.)—Attractive front suite; small rooms, bath; $5-$25.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive one and two room suites, private bath, maid service; also basement room; Summer rates.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; convenient subway; reasonable; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large and small beautiful rooms, private bath; Summer rates.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Spacious front room, private bath; convenient "L," subway; telephone.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, baths; breakfast optional; phone, reception parlor.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.) — Attractive front room adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Holton.

82D, 250 WEST.—Attractive room, elevator apt., delightfully cool, congenial atmosphere. White.

82D, 24 WEST.—Large, cool, comfortable rooms; electricity; refined private house; references.

82D, 20 WEST.—LARGE, COOL ROOMS; ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable single room, adjoining bath; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, electricity; also single, board optional.

86TH, (531 West End.)—Attractive rooms, electric light, bath adjoining; double, single.

87TH, 340 WEST. — Exceptional rooms, single, en suite; reasonable; owner; private house. Schuyler 9532.

87TH.—Room, also use of apartment if wanted; high-class house; 12th floor; couple preferred. Mornings, Schuyler 4178.

93D, 124 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; southern exposure; beautifully furnished. Riverside 8183.

93D, 270 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; other room, bath adjoining.

94TH ST., 154 WEST.—Doctor or dentist's parlor floor; conveniences.

95TH, 171 WEST.—nusually attractive, large, small rooms; convenient location. Lawrence.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $5.50.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone, electricity; $4. Howley.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Corner and smaller room, adjoining bath, well furnished. Apt. 45.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Quiet room; business man; telephone; $4. Rogers.

118TH, 617 WEST.—Beautiful, large, breezy room; elegant elevator apartment; reasonable. Moody.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Furnished room; telephone; private house; couple or 2; reasonable.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable room; private house; bath, &c.; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive Summer location, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures, one to five windows, some suitable for three persons, some with alcove, some with kitchen, $4 to $12 weekly; showers; sitting rooms; attractive social life; dancing; Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Riverside bus. Hostesses: Mrs. Young, Mrs. Kipp. Mrs. Anderson, housekeeper. Telephone Morningside 4886.

122D, 137 WEST.—Newly renovated single room; running water; private house; reference.

123D, 112 WEST.—High-class house, desirable rooms; near subway.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; clean, independent rooms, $3-$6 weekdays. Karlson.

128TH, 104 WEST.—That better room, location and neighborhood; see it before renting elsewhere; two gentlemen or couple.

142D, 605 WEST.—Double room; southern exposure; shower; smaller; running water. Scott.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

143D, (811 Convent Av.)—Desirable large room with kitchenette, telephone; private house.

169TH, 508 WEST.—Look!! Look!! Gentleman can have large, prettily furnished room; shower, telephone; $5.50; call immediately.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.)—Airy rooms, suites; river view; conveniences. Cushman, Apt. 62.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE
suite for 2 gentlemen, living room, 2 connecting bedrooms, bath, adjacent apartment, small adult family. Phone Schuyler 4208.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms by suite, with or without service. 6290 Riverside.

LADY, alone, having elegant apartment, would rent room to young lady or couple; accommodations the finest; near Riverside Drive and 80th. 4841 Schuyler.

NICELY furnished front room, second floor, private house; piano, Victrola; all conveniences. Telephone Schuyler 5204.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Delightfully cool suite, overlooking Hudson; exclusive house; service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Large, handsome room, overlooking Hudson, with kitchenette. Noble.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 946.—Large or small room, private house; elegant location; subway and L.

TWO-ROOM SUITE.
Private family, Broadway-110th. Cathedral 9088.

WEST END AV., 519, (Corner 85th.)—Nicely furnished room in exclusive neighborhood; 4 French windows, twin beds.

WEST END AV., 790, (98th St.)—Large, small rooms; cool, airy; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 324, (75th.)—Elegant front room; electricity; $10. Columbus 9015.

WEST END AV., 896, (106d.)—Large, cheerful rooms, $8; with private bath, $12.50.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; also small room; studios.

38TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Nicely furnished rooms, select, quiet house; table board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large front room; board optional; summer rates. Rhinelander 8450.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, large room, bath, single room; good cooking; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Double rooms, bath; also single rooms.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 323 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity; French family; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class board and room; French table, electricity, telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome furnished rooms; private baths; electric light; southern exposure; cooking.

72D, 212 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Handsome suite or room, American home; table personally supervised.

72D ST., 263 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

72D, 157 West.—Large room, adjoining bath, well appointed house.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
Desirable room; references.

74TH, 5 WEST, (Near Park.)—Refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; rooms, with or without bath; electricity; excellent board. Telephone 9918 Columbus.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room, with bath; near Park; electricity; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; electricity; excellent table, optional; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST, (second floor.)—Large room, private bath, electricity; single rooms.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 98 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suite, private bath; good home table.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, small room, excellent meals; coolest, most central location.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable large, medium rooms; bath; electricity; central location; table guests.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; table guests accommodated.

93D, 128-130-134 WEST.—Rooms, parlor, dining rooms. Telephone Riverside 229.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious, private residence; suite overlooking Hudson; double, single room; really exceptional table; moderate.

126TH, 162 WEST.—Suite, single; private bath; excellent cuisine. Telephone Morningside 2766.

149TH ST., 588 WEST.—Desirable large room, elevator apartment; references; $8. Dr. Walters.

149TH, 544 WEST.—(Audubon,) bright rooms, good board; $8 up. 2757 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 2,785, (Near 107th.)—Attractive room for one or couple. Apartment. Croner.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (corner 104th St.)—Superior accommodations, hotel service, elevator, roof garden; refined Hebrew surroundings; Fall bookings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740—Apartment 6B, single room; suitable for a gentleman.

WEST END AV., 215.—Private family; beautiful room; bath; unexcelled table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall. Main 1159-W.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Large, light, cool furnished room; no other roomers; business couple or two business women preferred; private use of screened-in porch; particulars. Z 313 Times Annex.

The Hopsin, 245 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon. Suite, with private bath; also other desirable vacancies. Phone 2625.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and cottages; refined, convenient; moderate prices. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers. Telephone 3344.

Long Island.

Exceptional opportunity in home of college woman for 3 or 4 commuting men or women wishing quiet, country, Summer home with every convenience, near New York; single, weekly rate, $15-$25; references required. Box 24, Hempstead, L. I., or telehone 631 Hempstead.

Grand Central Place, 34, Inwood, L. I.—Could accommodate 2 or 3 roomers in private house; board if desired; nice location; 10 minutes Far Rockaway Depot; reasonable. Far Rockaway 1333.

"SEAVIEW."
Delightfully situated on Long Island water front; unobstructed view of ocean; exceptional table. For information write 3,140 Emmons Av., Brooklyn.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Private, Jewish adult family, with large house, accommodate one gentleman; references exchanged. Z 325 Times Annex.

Far Rockaway, exclusive cottage, 234 Grandview Av.; bathing, tennis, excellent cuisine. Phone Far Rockaway 980, formerly Dessau cottage.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 118TH.
Comfortable front rooms, balcony, facing ocean; special season rates. Phone Hamnels 1688.

New Jersey.

Montclair, N. J.—192 Bellevue Av.; desirable room with board for gentleman in adult family. Phone 1363-W.

Connecticut.

Among the hills, 62 miles from New York; accommodates a few guests; improvements. A. Weber, Bethel, Conn.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted—Large room and bath and board for family of three, consisting of man, wife, and daughter, 6½ years old, within one hour's commuting distance of New York on Long Island; highest references. Y 359 Times Annex.

Far Rockaway.—Gentleman or couple without child may obtain fine accommodation refined private home; no other boarders; terms (two) $65, including garage. B 327 Times Downtown.

Two adults, Gentiles, desire board, farm or private; commuting distance; state particulars. K 67 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Knowledge stenography; 6 years' highest credentials. L., 980 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant and typist, 2½ years' experience; salary, $15. Box 40, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL WORKER, 2 years' experience, filing clerk; salary $12. Box 41, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION. — Educated American lady wishes position as companion to lady or semi-invalid; can furnish best references. Telephone 10179 Bryant.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

GOVERNESS.—Young; visiting Far Rockaway, New York; also exchanges for board French, German, English, pianist. Parisienne, 2,481 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, French, seeks engagement; personal references. W. R., 1,394 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, take wash home by dozen; open air drying; references. Address Ada White, 54 West 99th.

MASSEUSE (city license) desires patients requiring Swedish massage; references Brook, 211 West 88th St.

NURSE, practical, open for position with elderly person, semi-invalid, or mental patient. Tel. Mrs. W., 383 Coney Island, or write G 157 Times.

NURSE. — Experienced, hospital trained, wishes position daytime only, attending invalid or in doctor's office. M 297 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, correspondent, exceptional education, experienced in accurate executive work; responsible position as executive's assistant. L 138 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Initiative and executive ability; capable handle details for busy executive; 8 years' practical business experience. B. B., 140 West 111th St. Telephone Cathedral 8858.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial, general, thoroughly competent, long experience, initiative, now employed, seeks change July 1; $25, $22. M 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, high school graduate, executive ability, desires position reliable firm; $16; references. Stone, 1,345 Washington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced office assistant; high school education; competent; $14; Miss Roth, 42 Lewis Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Bushwick 2067M.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER. — Five years' experience; rapid dictation; trial balance; executive ability; reliable; best references; $18. G 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, 19, accurate, ambitious, beginner; high school graduate; references; moderate salary. Miss Lewis, 104 West 94th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, experienced, executive ability, desires connection with reliable firm; $16. M. Miller, 215 East 112th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; American; references; $15. M 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, 1½ years' experience, neat appearance, references; $12. M 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, 5 years' experience; substitute only. J. K., 1,418 5th Av.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches. Coaching, 263 West 125th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, young girl, 18, central office experience, desires position with reputable concern. Box 131, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Young lady, English-Spanish, desires position. E. E., 263 West 125th.

WAITRESS or parlor maid seeks position, hotel; experienced. O 597 Times Harlem.

YOUNG LADY, (26,) refined, thoroughly educated, desires position; has six years of business experience; hotel business preferred but not essential; salary according to ability. R 173 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored; thoroughly experienced workers; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 9465. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTA CARLSON, (Swedish Agency.)—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert cost and general accountant,

Take or send want advertisements for publication in The New York Times to an office of The Times to eliminate possibility of errors by telephone.

Times Building, Times Square
Times Annex, West of Broadway
Downtown, 7 Beekman St.
Wall Street, 2 Rector St.
Harlem, 2,109 Seventh Ave., near 125th St.
Brooklyn, 397 Fulton St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMEN TO ACT AS PACKERS AND STOCK CLERKS, MUST BE STRONG AND HEALTHY, AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

YOUNG WOMEN

wanted to train for positions as automatic telegraph operators; $40 to $45 monthly, payable weekly, during training period of from six to ten weeks, with immediate increase to $50 and $60 upon graduation; permanent positions, with advancement, including semi-annual bonus; both day and night work. Apply between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1703, 24 Walker St.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

YOUNG WOMAN IN BANK, competent Burroughs adding typist, as statement clerk; give details, experience, references; good position right party. B 867 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN for office with knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and typewriting; good opportunity. Globe Coat & Apron Co., 520 West 40th.

YOUNG WOMAN, 21 or over, neat appearing; pleasant school work; salary and commission. Apply school, 453 Tremont Av.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 376 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y. and 214 Livingston St. Brooklyn.

YOUR CHANCE FOR SERVICE Course, (11 weeks,) preparing you to care for convalescents and to aid doctors and trained nurses; you are needed; register at once. Central Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Av., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. SPECIAL COURSE. Three months individual instruction. Summer terms. 25 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

ATTENTION, GIRLS, LADIES! Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION.—FILING COURSE. Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER-INTERIOR DECORATOR, $15.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, $14.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $15.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, $15-$18.
CLERICAL WORKERS, $10-$12; OTHER GOOD OPENINGS.
FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 W. 42D.

SECRETARIES, stenographers, clerks, typists, placed immediately.
MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
41 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-25; Bookkeepers, $23; Assistants, $15; Typists, $12-15; Office Assistants, $10-15. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

LANG AGENCY, Suite 604, 115 Broadway; stenographers, bookkeepers, clerical, typist; worth investigating.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av., 93 Nassau.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT with shipping experience; give full particulars regarding past and present employment, nationality, age, salary expected. Apply C 44 Times.

AUTOMATIC.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR FIRST-CLASS SET-UP MEN AND OPERATORS ON B. & S. O & GO, ACME, CLEVELAND, AND GRIDLEY. HIGHEST RATES TO FIRST-CLASS MEN.
APPLY AT ONCE.
INTERNATIONAL ARMS & FUZE CO., BLOOMFIELD AV. & GROVE ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

BANK CLERKS,
18 to 35 years, in downtown bank, experienced in currency, bookkeeping, blotter, adding machine, rack, collections preferred; good opportunity for several capable men; salary $750, $1,200 and lunches; state age, draft status, salary, and experience. N 267 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS WANTED, experienced; draft exempt or deferred; give full details, age, position, salary, references; good position right men. B 868 Times Downtown.

BANK MESSENGER, downtown, young man, about 17; references required; $40 month to start. B 881 Times Downtown.

BATTERY MAN WANTED.

A growing and progressive storage battery company, located 2 hours from N. Y. City, requires the services of a capable and well-equipped man for factory superintendent; experienced men only need apply. N 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS AND GENERAL CLERKS, EXPERIENCED, WANTED FOR POSITIONS WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN LOCATED FIFTY MILES FROM NEW YORK. REPLY, STATING FULLY EXPERIENCE, SALARY, AGE, AND REFERENCE. T 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced double entry, for large mercantile establishment; steady position, with good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 20, 1606 St. James Building.

BOOKKEEPER. — First-class man to take charge of office in a wholesale confectionery house; none but highly recommended man need apply; state former experience, salary expected. G 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for large Christian corporation, man with knowledge of double entry and modern office methods; salary $25. Apply by mail. G 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-Ledger Clerk, draft exempt; excellent opportunity for advancement; permanent position. Address Jersey City, R 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for large manufacturing concern must be thoroughly experienced. Apply, giving details to be considered, G 162 Times.

BOY wanted in large office; opportunity to learn the operation of a multigraph and addressograph machine; also telephone switchboard. Call at 252 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY in office; must have working papers. Call at 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY, about 16 years old, for office; address, stating age, experience, reference and salary. B 317 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; must be public school graduate; good opportunity for advancement. J 806 Times Harlem.

BOY, over 14, for office work in large corporation. Mrs. Tillinghast, second floor, 340 Broadway.

BOY below 20 for general work in shipping department; good prospects. Universal Merchandise Co., 100 Lafayette St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY WANTED,
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712, 381 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years or over, for messenger and mail service; MINIMUM SALARY, $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOYS.—Large insurance corporation has several permanent positions open to public school graduates, some high school education preferred; unusual opportunity for advancement and to learn business; experience not necessary, but must be of good address, bright, and quick to learn; give age, nationality, education, and experience if any. T. D. B., N 207 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for department messenger service; must be neat, willing, and accurate; salary to commence, $7 per week; quick advancement in accordance with ability. Call 9 A. M. Monday, Current History, New York Times, 17th floor, Times Building, 424 St. and Broadway.

BOYS from high school; several boys, 16-19 years, for big downtown bank to start in junior position and work up; must have good appearance and quick minds; rapid promotion for boys always on job; state age, schooling, and experience. N 268 Times Downtown.

BOY
for general office work and errands for editorial department of large magazine; $7 start; splendid opportunity for advancement. See Miss Lee, Pictorial Review, 222 West 39th.

BOY wanted for stock quotation (chalk) board in stock broker's office. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. N 225 Times Downtown.

BOY, UNDER 16, FOR OFFICE WORK; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; BRING WORKING PAPERS AND REFERENCES. BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

BOY wanted by large marine insurance brokerage house; state age, salary expected, and education; experience unnecessary. R 330 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in the advertising department of daily newspaper; must come well recommended; salary $8 per week. Apply Arnold Sanchez, 220 West 43d St.

BOY for office of importing house; intelligent; good penman. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th.

BOYS wanted to learn sheet music business. Enterprise Music Supply Co., 145 West 45th St.

CABINET MAKERS.
High wages.
GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS;
ON GOVERNMENT WORK;
MUST BE CITIZENS.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CARPENTERS & MILLWRIGHTS.
APPLY AT ONCE.
INTERNATIONAL ARMS & FUZE CO., BLOOMFIELD AV. & GROVE ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

CIGAR CLERK and cashier, experienced, in large restaurant. Call Hotel Shelburne, Brighton Beach, Brooklyn.

CLOTHING SALESMAN.
MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

COPYHOLDER, assistant to proofreader, in large publishing house; night work; $14 a week. Apply 8th floor, McGraw-Hill Co., 475 10th Av., corner 36th St.

DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION
MEN
WHO ARE REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT ORDER TO CHANGE THEIR OCCUPATION BY JULY 1 CAN SECURE WORK IN THIS VITALLY ESSENTIAL WAR INDUSTRY.
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MACHINE OPERATORS, &C., HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO EDUCATE THOSE UNFAMILIAR IN MANUFACTURING LINES. CALL AT OUR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BOSTON AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
IF NOT CONVENIENT TO CALL GIVE US IN YOUR FIRST LETTER YOUR DRAFT CLASSIFICATION, AGE, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL AND PRESENT POSITION.
REMINGTON ARMS,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

DRAFTSMEN.
HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN A LIVE, GROWING ORGANIZATION. WE WANT MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF LIGHT MACHINERY AND TOOLS, FIXTURES, AND GAUGES, FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SAME. ONLY CLEAN-CUT, AMBITIOUS MEN WANTED, WHO ARE NOT AFRAID OF WORK. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. S. W. M., 123 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN.
DETAILER ON SMALL MACHINERY; MUST HAVE SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND BE ABLE TO MAKE WORKING DRAWINGS FROM DESIGNER'S LAYOUTS.
E. H. G., 31 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
Wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with experience in piping layouts, foundations, designs, light structural steel work, and industrial plant equipment; man having experience in chemical plant work preferred; location, Brooklyn. C. P., 248 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS. EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY BOX Z 304 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced American for machine and tool detail and design; good salary and advancement; exceptional chance for right man; state experience in full, salary, telephone. B 376 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN
with knowledge of machine shop practice; permanent positions; state experience and salary. P. O. Box 72, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, detail and layout, by Christian concern; state age, experience, salary. R 116 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN.
MACHINE AND TOOL DESIGNER FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY; ADVANCEMENT.
AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS, THOMSON AV. & ORTON ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 30 TRINITY PLACE.

ELECTRICIANS.—Good opening for four first-class electrical mechanics with experience in cable, power house and switchboard installation. Metropolitan Engineering Co., 52d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICIANS, FIRST-CLASS ARMATURE WINDERS; STEADY WORK, GOOD PAY. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M., PATTEN-BROWN CO., 145 PRINCE ST.

EXECUTIVES WANTED.
TOOL AND MACHINE FOREMEN,
DESIGNERS,
DRAFTSMEN,
TOOLMAKERS,
MACHINISTS,
ASSEMBLERS.
WE DESIRE TO EMPLOY MEN EXPERIENCED IN MACHINE SHOP WORK.
ARE JUST FINISHING BIG PLANT AND WILL SOON BEGIN MANUFACTURING OF AIRPLANE MOTORS FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND HAVE EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR GOOD MEN.
GOOD WAGES
AND CONDITIONS.
If at present employed on Government work do not apply.
CALL IN PERSON OR WRITE GIVING FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE TO
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
THE WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, BORDEN AND STARR AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.
Take Queensboro subway to Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Hunters Point Station, Long Island. Eight minutes' walk to plant.

FOREMAN.—By large manufacturing concern one to take charge of machine shop, familiar with lathe, milling, and screw machines; also man as foreman of light assembly department; experienced in handling male and female help; good opportunity for right parties; state age, experience, salary, and nationality. L 44 Times.

GARDENER wanted, one who can care for horses, cows, and few chickens. Address London Wallick, Carthage, N. Y., stating wages wanted and references.

HOUSEMAN, $45 and meals. Apply to housekeeper, Hotel Chatham, 49th St. entrance.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
first-class men only; highest rate in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

JANITOR wanted, 1,520-1,524 Seabury Place, Bronx; $60 monthly.

LATHE HANDS,
FIRST-CLASS SET-UP MEN AND OPERATORS.
ENGINE LATHE.
GISHOLT.
STEINELE.
WARNER & SWAZEY.
HIGHEST RATE FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN.
INTERNATIONAL ARMS & FUZE CO., BLOOMFIELD AV. & GROVE ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

MACHINISTS.
U. S. GOVERNMENT
IS IN URGENT NEED
OF OUR PRODUCTS.
WE ARE
IN URGENT NEED
OF MACHINISTS
FOR 36-INCH LATHE,
GOOD, ALL-AROUND MACHINISTS, WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINTS AND USE MICROMETER, CAN GET GOOD POSITIONS, WITH GOOD PAY.
MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN RUNNING LATHES, ALTHOUGH THEY MAY NOT BE JOURNEYMEN MACHINISTS, CAN HAVE GOOD JOBS IF THEY ARE EARNEST AND WILLING TO LEARN.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS
AND
DIEMAKERS.
First-class experienced machinist in up-to-date manufacturing plant; good wages, steady work.
AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS,
Thomson Av. and Orton St.,
Long Island City.
One carfare by subway or elevated train.

MACHINE DESIGNER.
FIRST-CLASS MACHINE DESIGNER AND DRAFASMAN WANTED; MUST BE CAPABLE OF DESIGNING AND MAKING COMPLETE WORKING DRAWINGS OF LIGHT HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY AND APPARATUS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY WANTED AND WHEN AVAILABLE. F. C. D., 187 TIMES.

MACHINISTS
on 36-inch lathes; must be able to read blue prints and use micrometer.
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS.
FIRST-CLASS ALL-AROUND MACHINISTS; 55c TO 60c PER HOUR; TIME AND ONE-HALF OVER EIGHT HOURS; 50-HOUR WEEK.
APPLY AT ONCE.
INTERNATIONAL ARMS & FUZE CO., BLOOMFIELD AV. & GROVE ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

MACHINE HANDS wanted for general machine shop work; must be good bench hands. Warner Sugar Refinery, Edgewater, N. J.

MAIL CLERK.—Wanted, young man as mail clerk, about 17 years of age; must write a good hand and have good education; highest references required; state salary expected. M 848 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted by a prominent real estate firm managing mercantile property, one accustomed to interviewing and negotiating with executives. R D 121 Times.

MAN to handle stenographic and office work; an industrial plant in Brooklyn; good opportunity. Z 302 Times Annex.

MANAGER AND BUYER FOR HOUSEFURNISHINGS.
Large department store in metropolitan district requires manager and buyer for housefurnishings. Applications will be considered only from those who have had previous experience in the same capacity in a large and successful department. Apply by letter, stating experience, to Retail Research Association, 225 5th Av., New York.

MANAGER.—Civil engineer of good personality, between 30 and 40 years of age; capable of acting as city manager of town of 12,000 inhabitants; position will pay $3,500 to $4,000 per year to good man; state age, experience, and references. Address A. M., 1,144 Broadway.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, with layout or detail experience, wanted; can use some men with electrical experience; very attractive and permanent positions for men who can qualify; in replying, give detailed statement of experience, approximate salary expected, and about what date you could report for work. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MEN IN DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION
WHO ARE REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT ORDERS TO CHANGE THEIR OCCUPATION BY JULY 1 CAN SECURE WORK IN THIS VITALLY ESSENTIAL WAR INDUSTRY.
A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MACHINE OPERATORS, &C., HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO EDUCATE THOSE UNFAMILIAR IN MANUFACTURING LINES. CALL AT OUR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BOSTON AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN. IF NOT CONVENIENT TO CALL, GIVE US IN YOUR FIRST LETTER YOUR DRAFT CLASSIFICATION, AGE, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, AND PRESENT POSITION.
REMINGTON ARMS,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MEN
to work as
CONDUCTORS,
MOTORMEN,
GUARDS,
AGES 21 TO 55.
APPLY DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, 8 A. M. to 12 NOON.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.,
40 STATE ST.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEN.—Large Gulf Coast shipyard, formerly building wood ships, are changing to a steel shipyard and requires the following experienced help:
Superintendent Hull Department;
Superintendent Engine Department;
Hull Draftsmen;
Engine Draftsmen;
General foreman for structural shop, machine shop, and pipe shop.
The positions listed above require men who have had long, varied experience in steel shipyard and who are thoroughly capable of handling men. Z 228 Times Annex.

MEN WANTED,
STEADY EMPLOYMENT,
TO WORK IN EXPRESS DEPOT AND ON WAGONS. APPLY 9 TO 11 A. M. WELLS FARGO & CO. EXP., 100 WARREN ST., N. Y.

MEN, experienced as organizers, wanted to secure members for an automobile insurance association; salary or commission will be paid; references required. Write, but do not call, except by appointment, W. B. Renton, 20 Nassau St.

MEN, age 35 to 45, clerical workers; reply stating experience. T 267 Times Downtown.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.
Must know how to use micrometer and read blue prints.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS, able to read blueprint and work to micrometer measurements; steady employment. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 20 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MILLWRIGHTS,
STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, RIGGERS AND RIVETING GANGS ON CONSTRUCTION WORK; APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
BABCOX & WILCOX CO.,
3RD STREET & HOBART AV., BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

MILLWRIGHTS;
MUST HAVE OWN TOOLS; CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, responsible, at St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 277 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; bring references.

N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be quick and accurate; state experience and salary. J 607 Times Harlem.

OPPORTUNITY for draft exempt man on copy desk of daily trade paper; give details. Williams, Box 80, Station D.

ORDER PICKERS,
Strong, healthy young men, ages 21 to 35, for selected work in warehouse; steady.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

PIANO POLISHERS,
experienced; apply by letter, stating age, nationality, experience, and wages expected. Box Z. O., 104 East 14th St.

PORTER.—Colored; steady position. Apply Army and Navy Distributing Co., 224 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PRINTER, all around, with knowledge of composition, presswork, &c., to take charge of label department of manufacturing concern. P. W., 284 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION MANAGER wanted by an electrical wire and cable factory; a man of experience in the electrical or brass and copper line essential; only a man between 31 and 40, American, good education, experience, first-class references, with plenty of push and a good degree of tact and pleasant personality need apply; first-class opportunity for right party; in answering this ad, advise experience last ten years and by whom at present employed. Z 271 Times Annex.

PRODUCTION CLERK and timekeeper for night shift; young man with good experience, familiar with piecework and routing of work in machine shop, Metropolitan Engineering Co., 52d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

READER.—Good reader to assist blind gentleman; $10 weekly. Telephone River. 3645, after 8:30 A. M.

RENTING MAN wanted by a prominent real estate firm managing mercantile property, thoroughly experienced; replies treated in strictest confidence. B R 123 Times.

RECEIVING AND STOCK CLERK wanted by a Jersey City factory; must be a U. S. citizen; state age, race, school education, experience, and salary expected. Z 300 Times Annex.

RECEIVING CLERK.—40 years of age; one preferred with wholesale grocery experience; steady employment. Address, giving reference, N 222 Times Downtown.

RHINESTONE setter, experienced on ornaments. Rothschild, 30 W. Houston St.

SALESMAN.—One good salesman with strong personality and of unquestionable integrity, who has been accustomed to deal with men of large affairs, for permanent connection with a financial house of standing. Introduction to prominent men will be furnished to man meeting our requirements; commission basis. C 46 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A rapidly growing organization, officered by salesmen who know how to treat a fellow-salesman, and manufacturing the only device of its kind on the market, desires the services of the best salesmen in the country to sell the best office specialty in the world at the best rate of commission; not a luxury, but a positive necessity to every merchant, large or small; specialty experience helpful, but not necessary, as we can quickly train you to our work. Call or write.
SAFEGUARD CHECK WRITER CO., 5 Beekman St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—We are opening seven new stores, best sections, and require salesmen to take charge of them, provided you have A1 references, some selling experience, and at least a high school education; drawing account and commission. Apply at once, Encyclopaedia Britannica, 233 4th Av., Mr. Wagner.

SALESMEN.—We are selling in this city with great success our Vapo-Heat attachment for ranges and furnaces, and desire to appoint district selling agents, upon the territorial plan, in each suburban town; big profit on each sale; commission. Call or write for full particulars, Vapo-Heat, 46 West 33d St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Several aggressive young men, draft exempt, thoroughly experienced road-men, to sell nationally advertised automobile accessories; our proposition will bring good money to big producers; salary, traveling expenses, and liberal commission paid. Give full particulars to Box 592, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—A rapidly expanding corporation desires the services of two high grade men of large earning power; only those appreciating a sound, permanent connection with rapid advancement as reward for meritorious service considered; commission. Room 1034 Singer Bldg.

SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with the retail and wholesale confectionery trade, to sell fancy paper boxes; could be handled as a side line; salary or commission. Union Mfg. Co., 314 West 14th.

SALESMEN wanted, experienced, sell varnishes, paint specialties in Greater New York; state experience, section traveled, references, salary or commission expected. Z 280 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for dry goods department in seashore department store; experienced in selling linens, silks, and upholsteries; good position and excellent opportunity for right man. Nebenzahl, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—To call on merchants to demonstrate and take orders for new labor saving appliance, retailing at $5. 50 per cent. commission. Room 708, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMEN, first-class men, sell first-class line of pillow tops in N. Y. and surrounding maps; commission. Military Art Novelty Co., 137 East 25th.

SALESMAN AND MANAGER, willow furniture manufacturers; excellent opportunity; salary. 229 East 41st.

SALESMAN wanted to handle our line of skirts for the office and city trade; commission basis. Skirt Co., 110 West 20th St.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, automatic for Brown & Sharpe machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson, Brooklyn.

SHOEMAN.—Salesman for seashore department store; good position and excellent opportunity for experienced, energetic man. Nebenzahl, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

STATIONMEN
AND
TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
APPLY ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, exempt from draft; good opportunity; state references and salary expected. G 155 Times.

STOCK SELECTORS,
Strong, healthy young men, ages 21 to 35, for selecting work in warehouses; steady.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

TOOL DESIGNERS WANTED,
FIRST-CLASS ONLY. APPLY
COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN
PLANT, MERIDEN, CONN., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

TOOLMAKERS,
MACHINISTS,
FIRST-CLASS, COMPETENT MEN, SCREW MACHINE, GRINDER, MILLING, BORING MILL, SHAPER, BENCH AND PLANER HANDS; IF YOU ARE NOW EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE; IF NOT, WRITE OR WIRE US. IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT.
THE BILTON MACHINE TOOL CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

TOOLMAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS TOOLMAKERS ON JIG, FIXTURE AND GAUGE WORK; 65c TO 70c PER HOUR; TIME AND ONE-HALF OVER EIGHT HOURS; 50-HOUR WEEK.
APPLY AT ONCE.
INTERNATIONAL ARMS & FUZE CO., BLOOMFIELD AV. & GROVE ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

TYPIST.—Advertising department daily newspaper requires the services of a typist who is accurate, thoroughly competent; hours from 8 P. M. to 11 P. M.; must come well recommended; state age, telephone number, and salary desired. Z 319 Times Annex.

WATCH CASE REPAIRER. — Good salary. California Watch Case Co., San Francisco, Cal.

WOOLEN SALESMAN Wanted; married man or a man above draft age to cover cutting-up trade; commission basis, with drawing account. Z 279 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, or draft exempt, gentlemanly appearance, bright and energetic, wanted by large marine insurance brokerage house; experience and high school education essential; state experience and salary expected. R 822 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WORK
OR
FIGHT
?
YOU CAN DO YOUR PART BY WORKING FOR AN ESSENTIAL WAR INDUSTRY. WE ARE MAKING WAR MATERIALS FOR THE ARMY, NAVY AND MARINES, AND NEED THE HELP OF THE SORT OF PEOPLE LISTED BELOW.

OFFICE AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS:
6 MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
3 ASSISTANTS TO ENGINEERS.
High school graduates, drafting or other practical mechanical experience.
15 BOYS
for mail and messenger service; minimum salary, $9.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT OPEN FROM 8 TO 5.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MEN, FINE CHANCE TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; $11 TO $12 PER WEEK TO START; PERMANENT POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT ACCORDING TO ABILITY; GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES, 17 TO 20, DESIRED. APPLY BY MAIL TO BOX L 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MEN
for messenger and mail service; minimum salary, $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN.
Large silk waist house desires young man who is thoroughly experienced in handling contractors and giving out work; state full particulars; splendid opportunity; applications strictly confidential. A C 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large surety company to learn to solicit insurance; high school or college graduate preferred; good opportunity for advancement; salary; not commission. N 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN experienced in writing and figuring orders and doing statistical work; must be draft exempt; state experience and salary expected; highest references required; address Manufacturer, M 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.
One who has been working in shirtwaist house, with experience in giving out work to contractors. Sherr Bros., 546 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, for office work and typewriting; references. Moerlein Brewery, 525 West 29th St.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SPECIAL COURSES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
25 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUBURN, new, 1918, seven-passenger for sale; bargain for quick buyer. 147 West 54th. Circle 2471.

BUICK 1917 Little Six limousine, exceptional condition; time payments arranged. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1483.

BUICK 1916 "D-55," seven-passenger; perfect condition; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 8727.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917 Touring, Little Six. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1483.

BUICK. — D-45, 1917; wonderful condition; like new; extra top. Greeley 3812.

BUICK, contract new, 1918, touring, $75, allowance. Room 700, 10 Wall St.

BUICK.—Little Six runabout; beautiful car; must sell at once. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 brougham; Hudson 1917 touring, 7-passenger; Stutz 1915 Bearcat. Opera Garage, 146 West 39th St.

CADILLAC 1915 landaulet; condition perfect; tires good; paint excellent; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,930 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC TOURING, 1915; newly painted, slip covers, excellent mechanical; run small mileage; bargain. Mr. Mead, 225 West 60th St. Tel. 2044 Columbus.

CADILLAC, 1917, 7-pass. touring; ran 6,000 miles; looks and runs like new. Phone Auburn 8306. Apartment 10-B.

CADILLAC touring, 1916, seven passenger; terms arranged. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1483.

CADILLAC, 1917.—7-passenger touring; condition new throughout. Bargain. Phone Circle 5692.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, mechanically perfect; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLACS 1917-1916-1915.
Touring, Victoria, Limousine. 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN; BARGAIN. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1483.

CHALMERS.—Must sell beautiful, newly painted touring car; just overhauled. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS Roadster, almost new; excellent condition; sacrifice. Room 304, Hotel Ennis.

CHANDLER 1917, four-passenger chummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 8727.

COLE "8" SEDAN, 1917, almost new; wire wheels; leaving city; must sell; bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

CROW ELKHART, 5-passenger, late 1917, excellent condition; will sell cheap. Phone Worth 2410, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FIAT 1918, 55 H. P. Special 4-passenger Speedster Touring, like new; run 4,500 miles; cost $6,200; sacrifice. Owner, Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5322.

FORD Sedan, latest model, demountable rims, etc. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FOREIGN KNIGHT MOTORED CAR, 6-Cylinder 30-H. P. Any Type of Body. E. S. S. CARROLL, 1,631 Broadway. Phone 1300 Circle.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring; 1916 touring; 1915 touring; 1914 touring; 1913 touring; 1917 town car; 1917 sedan; only one of each; reasonable prices. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN 1917, five-passenger touring, Series 9; exceptionally reasonable. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 8727.

HUDSON, Sedan, 1917; all Silvertown Cord tires; runs and looks like new car; time payments. Empire, 1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

HUDSON '17 supersix roadster, practically new; owner off to France; at sacrifice. D. B. McElwee. Phone Morristown 808.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six, seven passenger; run less than 5,000 miles; practically new. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1483.

HUPMOBILE, 5 passenger, '17; excellent condition; reasonable. W. D. Marshall. Phone Morristown 808.

HUPMOBILE 1917; Victoria top; like new. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Circle 8727.

HUPMOBILE, 1918 runabout; runs like new; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

LANCIA, 1916 touring; perfect condition; fully equipped; a "classy" car. 1,930 Broadway.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

MARMON.—Five-passenger; excellent condition; no dealers. Apply at once, People's Garage, 235 West 50th. See Collins.

MAXWELL 1916 Town Car; good mechanical condition; will sell cheap.
BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

MAXWELL 1917 roadster; must sell at once; guaranteed first-class condition; a bargain; no dealers. H. Lorand, Phone 6511 Beekman.

MERC

UP-STATE MEN WANT A. E. SMITH TO RUN

Committee of Seven Expected to Recommend Tammany Man for Governor.

MURPHY KEEPING HANDS OFF

President of Aldermen Already in Lead to Make Fight Against Republicans.

When the Committee of Seven, appointed at the recent Democratic Conference at Syracuse to feel out sentiment in the State for Democratic candidates for Governor, meets in Utica on Tuesday a majority of the members will recommend that in case of the selection of a New York City man as candidate, it shall be that of Alfred E. Smith, President of the Aldermen. Three members of the committee have already pledged themselves to support President Smith. They are Joseph J. Murphy of Troy, William H. Manning of Saratoga, and John Fitzgibbon of Oswego. One or two other members of the committee, making a majority, are expected to declare for Mr. Smith before the meeting takes place.

Democratic leaders in the city said yesterday that if the Committee of Seven, which is known as the Steering Committee of the up-State Democrats, recommends the selection of Mr. Smith, it is very likely that the Committee of Forty-two will accept the recommendation and agree to present Mr. Smith's name to the Saratoga unofficial convention, to be held in July. While the names of other Democratic candidates will be discussed at the Syracuse conference and at the Saratoga unofficial convention, Mr. Smith will have so many supporters that it is expected his name will head the list. A local Democratic leader, close to Charles F. Murphy, said yesterday that at the present time Mr. Smith has "the inside track," and unless a decided change in sentiment takes place the chances are all in favor of his being the nominee of the Democratic Party.

That sentiment in favor of Mr. Smith's selection is on the increase all through the State was the information brought to the local Democrats on Saturday by Roscoe Irwin of Kingston, Collector of the Albany district, who had a long conference with Mr. Smith. The latter is very popular in Tammany Hall, and his friends have been urging him to announce his candidacy. He has held back, however, until definite word is forthcoming from Charles F. Murphy. It was said that Mr. Murphy does not want the impression to go forth that he intends to take any hand in the selection of a candidate, but that he wants the situation to be handled entirely by the up-State leaders. While Mr. Murphy is personally in favor of the selection of Mr. Smith, it was stated that he believes his indorsement would do Mr. Smith more harm than good, and therefore does not intend to take any stand one way or the other.

Another possible candidate appeared on the Democratic horizon yesterday in Frank P. Garvan, who is the Deputy Alien Property Custodian under A. Mitchell Palmer. Mr. Garvan was an Assistant District Attorney under District Attorney Jerome.

ANTHEM DREW FOE'S FIRE.

"Star-Spangled Banner" Gave Germans Clue That Censor Guards.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 25.—The censorship rules, drafted, in part, to prevent correspondents unwittingly giving military information to the enemy, make it most difficult for the correspondents to tell when and where American units are in the line. The arrival and the presence of our soldiers on the front are guarded with the utmost secrecy until the Germans find out for themselves that Uncle Sam's soldiers have arrived opposite them.

It is, therefore, the rule that no one on this side of the line shall inform the Germans of the arrival of Americans at the front. But there is a story told of an exception made to this rule. A detachment of Americans arrived in place in a position in command of a French General. The American officers were the guests of the French officer at luncheon. When the meal was about finished the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" came through the window of the General's headquarters, which were in a building less than a thousand yards from the German front line, and the wind was blowing toward the enemy. The Americans arose in their places and stood at salute, as did the French officers.

"I am proud to have Americans with me," said the French General. "I am so proud of it that I had that band march fifteen miles to play your anthem. I wanted the boche to know that you were here."

And the Germans heard the band. It hadn't finished playing before shells began to fall about the General's headquarters and dinner that night was served in a cellar.

If that General ever gets tired of his present job, the correspondents want to elect him to a job as censor.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

REWARD of $150, plus any pawnbroker's charges, for the return of lady's wrist watch, platinum and gold, with linked bracelet; white dial with circle of blue enamel set with diamonds. Wm. McIlwraith, 2 Rector St., New York. Phone Rector 4472.

LOST—May 9, between Madison Av., 93d and Stern's, 42d, or on 64th or 46th Sts., diamond bar pin, pear shaped pearl and tiny platinum and diamond snake, one end. Liberal reward, S. D. Dolson, 712 Jewett Av., Staten Island.

LOST—Tan colored suitcase from taxicab Saturday evening, 10 o'clock, Pennsylvania station to Park Av., 62d St.; contained wearing apparel, hair brushes marked "O. W."; liberal reward. C. de Landa, 33 West 67th St. Columbus 4225.

LOST—Sunday A. M., between Madison Av., 96th St., and 5th Av. Presbyterian Church, lady's gold watch, with pin; name on inside back cover with "From the family, June 22, 1904;" reward. 59 East 96th St. Lenox 5130.

LOST—Given by mistake, silver fox scarf from coat room at the Ritz-Carlton at luncheon on Monday last. Kindly return to Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St. $200 reward, and no questions.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, gold watch and chain, photographs in cover; inscription on back, masonic emblem attached; hair; suitable reward; no questions. Clark, 4 East 43d St.

LOST—Tuesday in subway from Brooklyn Bridge to Grand Central, Masonic charm, Maltese pattern, name A. L. Masseat; reward; 517 East 4th St., Mount Vernon.

LOST — Between Bronxville and Hudson Park, small silver change purse, marked "Christmas, 1917, Anninha Carber Unduch." 199 Park Av., Yonkers. 3810 Yonkers.

LOST—Michelin tire, 35x4½, rim, between Butler-Glen Ridge; reward; finder communicate W. C. Spring, 23 Forrest Av., Glen Ridge.

LOST—Small red memorandum book on sight-seeing car; started Coney Island, 12 A. M., Sunday; reward. H. Kawa, 536 West 111th.

LOST—Saturday, on 5th Av. bus, box containing dress; liberal reward. Kelsey, 2,585 Grand Concourse.

LOST—Saturday, gold flexible bracelet, nine sapphires. Return 11 East 32d St., Suite 312. Liberal reward.

LOST — Wednesday, old-fashioned broach, 3 amethysts, pearls; reward. Flatbush 6800, Apartment 41.

LOST—Saturday evening, diamond monogramed brooch; $25 reward. Jarrett, 2,880 Broadway.

LOST—Brooch, round, sapphire and pearls, in subway. Frey, 3,805 Broadway; reward.

THE "KAMERAD" GAME.

How Marines Learned German Way of Playing It and the Answer.

An article written for the official publication of the United States Marines, now winning glory in France, says:

"There are some things about the boche mode of warfare which the marines haven't as yet learned and probably never will. On more than one occasion the 'squareheads,' as the Germans are affectionately called, have attempted to teach and to play what is popularly known as the game of 'Kamerad,' but with poor success. Somehow the marines don't take to it as they should. For the benefit of the uninitiated it might be explained that the game originated with the boche. It has the 'made in Germany' mark stamped all over it. It can be played by any number of persons and consists in say eight or ten boche coming across No Man's Land on a run, with hands upraised and shouting 'Kamerad.' (That's where this form of amusement derives its name.)

"When they shout 'Kamerad' it means that they're playing the game and you mustn't shoot at them, but allow them to come quite close. If you shoot at them it spoils the whole game, and besides it's strictly against the rules, Boche rules of course. Anyway, you're not to do any shooting. They will then come up and each Boche picks out the marine that he likes the best. To show that you're his Kamerad and that he means it, he places his arms about your neck, almost as if he were going to kiss you. At the same time he draws a knife, of the long trench variety, and stabs you in the back. Then the first part of the game is over. Sometimes they don't come so close, and instead of using the knife they use a grenade, with practically the same results. This process can be repeated until either one side or the other tires of playing. It's a game of black treachery which betrays the Germans' evil ingenuity.

"The boche picked out a particularly dark night to play this game with some marines who were doing patrol duty, but for some reason or other the latter didn't feel like playing, hadn't thoroughly learned the rules of the game, or else from what they had heard just simply didn't like the game or the way it was being played. Anyway, when four boche came running across No Man's Land the other night and shouted 'Kamerad,' one of the marines yelled 'Sure, I'm the guy,' and let go. It was dark, and he couldn't quite see whether he'd made a good hit. There were a few other shouts of 'Kamerad,' and he fired some more. Next morning they found two boche just beyond the wire and also some equipment evidently belonging to the ones that had managed to get back to their lines and had discarded haversacks, gas masks, and belts, and lost their caps in their hurry. The blood-stained belt and a gas mask with a hole shot in it, testified that the marine had made a hit."

CATCH GIANT SEAPLANES.

Italians Bring Down Three Austrian Machines Almost Intact.

HEADQUARTERS ITALIAN ARMY, May 16.—Three of the monster type of Austrian hydroplanes recently have been brought down almost intact, and, with their occupants, are now behind the Italian lines. They are called K-211, K-383, and K-388. All of these K-type of machines are enormous structures, with three motors of 400 horse power, carrying three men and 1,000 pounds of bombs.

The K-388 was the last to be captured after it had made an early morning flight of observation near Venice. Crossing the Piave lines just back of Venice, the big car scattered bombs on the camps and sprayed its machine gun on the men below. But a fortunate shot from an anti-aircraft gun put a hole through the motor. The big machine immediately struck out to sea, but in its crippled condition it struck the water with a crash and capsized.

In the obscurity the wreck floated for some time without being located, but the cries for help from the drowning aviators at last brought a rescue party from the Italian lines. All of the operators were wounded, two of them seriously. The machine was towed in to the naval base, where it joined the growing collection of trophies of war.

BIG DROP IN GERMAN BIRTHS

War Probably Caused Loss of 2,000,000 New-Born Babies.

LONDON, May 20, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—The first three years of war reduced by over 2,000,000 the number of babies that would have been born in Germany had peace prevailed, says a report of the British Local Government Board. Some 40 per cent. fewer German babies were born in 1916 than in 1913.

The infant death rate, which rose to an abnormal height for a time after the outbreak of war, appears to have gradually returned to the pre-war rate. The food difficulties have not led to an excessive number of babies dying, at least up till the end of 1916. In the towns where the food shortage was most acute the death rate tended to fall.

INSIGNIA FOR AIR CORPS.

Bronze Wing and Propeller New Collar Ornament for Its Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The General Staff has announced that a new collar insignia has been adopted for the army air service. It consists of a pair of horizontal bronze wings, similar in shape to a Colonel's eagle wings, with a silver two-bladed propeller placed vertically on the wings.

The insignia will be worn by officers and enlisted men of the Department of Military Aeronautics, and the Bureau of Aircraft Production, and it takes the place of the torch and crossed flags, worn by them when under the Signal Corps. The hat cord for enlisted men of these two branches of the air service will be green and black.

UKRAINE'S NEW ANTHEM.

Translation of the National Hymn Adopted by the Republic.

AMSTERDAM, May 16.—Following is a translation of the new national anthem of the Ukrainian republic:

Nay, thou art not dead, Ukraine,
See, thy glory's born again,
And the skies, O brethren,
Smile once more!

As in Springtime melts the snow
So shall melt away the foe,
And we shall be masters
Of our homes.

Soul and body, yea, our all
Offer we at freedom's call—
We, whose sires were mighty
Cossack braves.

HEN LAID 301 EGGS IN YEAR.

Record Made at Vineland, N. J., Where Contest Was Conducted.

TRENTON, N. J., June 15.—Five thousand chickens of known ancestry was the result of this Spring's hatching in the Vineland international egg-laying and breeding contest, it was announced today by the poultry department of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. The object of the contest was for the study of various breeding problems, the relation of individual characteristics to production, and the inheritance of laying ability. All of the 5,000 chickens have been marked and banded, and in this way it will be possible to compare their production with that of their ancestry.

The department states that the yearling hens at Vineland this year have exceeded in production all other contests throughout the country. The department points out that a White Plymouth Rock hen, owned by the Holliston Hill Poultry Farm of Holliston, Mass., laid 301 eggs at Vineland last year, and that this was a remarkable record.

UNION SAYS VETOES SAVED THIS CITY

Citizens Legislation Committee Criticises Recent Session of Legislature.

RECORDS OF THE MEMBERS

Regards the Work Accomplished as the Least Important of the Last Ten Years.

The Committee on Legislation of the Citizens Union made public yesterday its summaries of the personal records of Manhattan and Bronx Assemblymen for the regular session of the 1918 Legislature.

"In its complete report, which will soon be ready for distribution, the committee refers to the recent session as the least important of the last ten years, and cites the results as proof of the desirability of biennial sessions. In forming its judgments, the committee explained, it considered primarily the attitude of legislators toward measures especially affecting New York City. The summaries of the personal records of the Manhattan and Bronx Assemblymen are as follows:

Manhattan.

AMOS, WILLIAM C., (Rep., Eleventh District.)—A new member of ability. Diligent and serious minded, but not thus far effective on city legislation. Deserves credit for efforts to remove restrictions on use of Harlem River Speedway.

BARRA, CAESAR B. F., (Dem., Second District.)—Inconspicuous except for reintroduction of criminal law amendments.

BATES, ELLIS A., (Rep., Twenty-third District.)—New member. His one bill of importance was to establish a municipal monopoly in milk supply. Voting record approximates low average of session.

BLOCH, MAURICE, (Dem., Sixteenth District.)—Introduced two of the most objectionable bills of the session, although his record as a whole shows some improvement.

BOURKE, MARTIN, (Rep., Ninth District.)—Continued to give intelligent and attentive service, but failed to do what he might in the city's interest on city bills.

CLAESSENS, AUGUST, (Soc., Seventeenth District.)—A new member, who followed the proceedings closely and made a high average of votes in the city's interests.

DONOHUE, CHARLES D., (Dem., Fifth District.)—First year as Democratic minority floor leader. Probably the most experienced and competent member of his party in the Assembly. Did some good work, but record suffered from the prevalent political dickering.

ELLENBOGEN, ABRAM, (Rep., Seventh District.)—Continued to render service of a high order. Did especially good work in committee. The sort of representative the city needs, but seldom sends to Albany.

GOLDBERG, MARK, (Dem., Fourteenth District.)—Has served twelve years. Possesses some ability and at times is useful, but made a poor showing this year.

HAMILL, PETER J., (Dem., First District.)—Was rather more active than previously, but without public benefit.

HAVICAN, CHARLES M., (Dem., Thirteenth District.)—New member with mediocre record.

JOHNSON, EDWARD A., (Rep., Nineteenth District.)—New member. Promoted measures of importance to his constituency, but his attitude toward general city legislation was disappointing. Might develop with experience.

KARLIN, WILLIAM, (Soc., Fourth District.)—New member. While two of his bills which received attention were distinctly against the public interest, gave intelligent attention to his work and made a good voting record.

KIERNAN, OWEN M., (Dem., Eighteenth District.)—Has continued utterly useless during his six terms.

McCUE, MARTIN G., (Dem., Twelfth District.)—Continues one of the most striking figures in the lower house. Could his viewpoint be corrected, the vigorous tactics he employs might become beneficial instead of seriously detrimental.

McELLIGOTT, PETER P., (Dem., Third District.)—Took a rather more lively interest in the proceedings than in previous years, but without corresponding benefit to the city.

MEYER, SCHUYLER M., (Rep., Fifteenth District.)—Has become one of the most valuable city members. Did admirable work on Cities Committee. Was constantly alert and made an exceptionally good record.

MITCHELL, HAROLD C., (Rep., Twenty-first District.)—An experienced and useful member. Failure to vote on a few important roll calls mars a record otherwise above the average.

ROSENBERG, ELMER, (Soc., Sixth District.)—New member. Sponsored labor legislation exclusively. Invariably recorded on roll calls and made an exceptionally high average on city measures.

SMITH, EARL A., (Dem. Twenty-second District.)—Developed appreciably in his second year. Not all his bills were sound, but he took an intelligent interest in his work and made a very creditable record.

TUCKERMAN, ELIOT, (Rep., Tenth District.)—A new member of ability. Although displaying reactionary tendencies, was often independent and his record was far above the average.

WALDMAN, LOUIS, (Soc., Eighth District.)—A new member who presented some of the most radical proposals of the session. A tireless, but not always tiresome, debater. Excellent voting record on city bills.

WINTER, CHARLES A., (Dem., Twentieth District.)—A new member who did little upon which to base conclusions.

Bronx.

FLYNN, EDWARD J., (Dem., Second District.)—A new member who failed to equal the relatively high average of the Bronx representatives.

GARFINKEL, CHARLES B., (Soc., Fifth District.)—New member. Very attentive and made an excellent voting record on city bills.

GITLOW, BENJAMIN, (Soc., Third District.)—New member. Good record of attendance and in votes on city matters.

McDONALD, THOMAS J., (Dem., Sixth District.)—New member. Has some good work to his credit. Was attentive and should develop.

McKEE, JOSEPH V., (Dem., Seventh District.)—An alert recruit who did himself and his constituency credit. Introduced well-considered legislation and voted intelligently. Should become a useful public servant.

McLAUGHLIN, J. FAIRFAX, (Dem., Eighth District.)—A new member who was active and attentive and introduced bills of varying merit but, on the whole, made a poor showing.

MILLER, EARL H., (Dem., First District.)—A mature and experienced member. Not very active this year, but his record has good features.

ORR, SAMUEL, (Soc., Fourth District.)—New member. While two of his bills were fundamentally unsound, gave close attention and made an excellent voting record.

Referring to the work of the New York City members generally, the committee said:

"It was necessary again this year for the Mayor and the Governor to protect the city from its own representatives. Mayor Hylan deserves credit for having vetoed a number of bills which would have benefited individuals or groups in the community at the expense of the taxpayers. Some of these bills were sent to him in the expectation by New York City members that he would veto them and assume the responsibility they wished to shirk; others he vetoed contrary to expectation. The result of the session was negligible from a New York City viewpoint. It might have been very serious for the city had the acts of the legislators not been subject to veto."

Regarding the work of the Socialist delegation, the committee said protracted discussion and long roll calls on many measures were in large measure due "to the close application to work and untiring energy of the Socialist minority." The committee said that it became generally recognized that the new Socialist members acted intelligently and contributed substantially to the work of the House.

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ALIENS HELD NEAR CAMPS.

Austrian Accused of Posing as American Officer Jailed at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 16.—United States Marshal William Murray of Clinton County brought to Plattsburg today three alleged offenders against the Government.

The first was an Austrian taken from a sanitarium at Raybrook, who was accused of posing as an officer in the Aviation Corps of the United States Army. The prisoner said he was Adolph C. Bergman. A prayerbook, found among his effects, had on an identification page the name Adolph Bergman, 631 Aero Squadron; next of kin, Mrs. Isenkroft, 514 East Eighty-first Street, New York. He was put in jail.

Edward Mars, an Englishman, employed in a pulp mill at Ausable Forks, was arrested on complaint of residents of the village, who charged violation of the Espionage act. He is alleged to have said that the Germans were sure to win the war, that the English were aware of it, and that England would not waste the lives of her soldiers.

The Marshal arrested in a restaurant opposite the entrance to camp headquarters John Raymond, who was born in Germany and had no registration card permitting him within half a mile of an army reservation.

Wilbur Woodley, a wealthy farmer of Moores, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday for the action of the Grand Jury at Syracuse. He is charged with violating the Espionage act. Woodley admitted that he had made derogatory remarks against the Government, but said he was angered by solicitors from the Red Cross, he having offered the Red Cross $1 when the solicitor had asked for a contribution of $20.

MONASH IS PROMOTED.

Australian Who Fought at Gallipoli Now a Lieutenant General.

LONDON, June 16.—An Australian officer who belongs to the new citizen army has been made a Lieutenant General. He is General Sir John Monash, who before the war was a civil engineer.

He commanded an Australian battalion at Gallipoli, where he gained great distinction. Afterward he was in command of an Australian division at Ypres and Messines, and now is at the head of an army corps. Lieut. Gen. Monash is a Jew.

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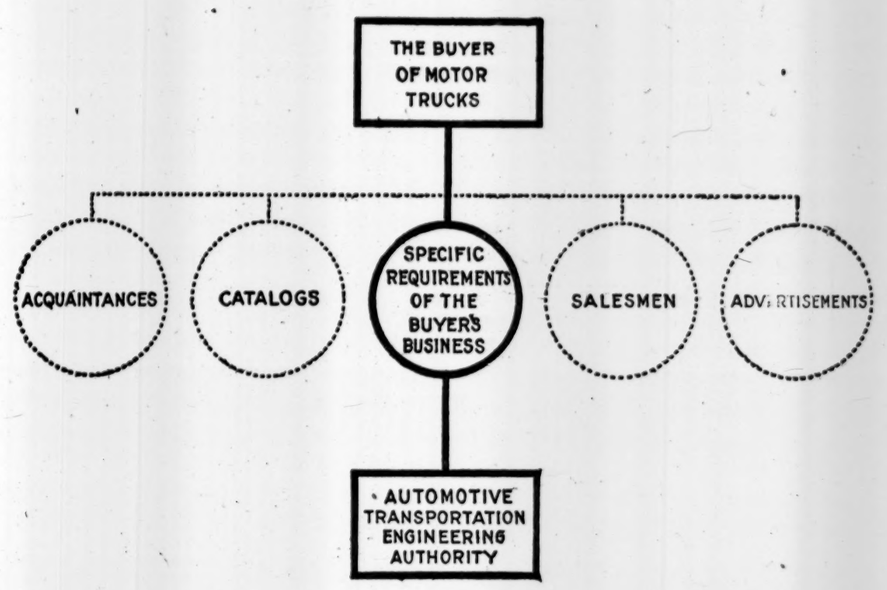

The buying of Motor Trucks is a problem which requires thinking

[*The solid lines of the above diagram show the direct method of solution. The dotted lines show the indirect*]

OBSERVE the dotted lines. Interesting and constructive information is obtainable from any of the sources so indicated, particularly from the two right hand circles.

But the careful investor, whether he requires one truck or a fleet, realizes that he has an automotive transportation problem to solve.

He knows that automotive transportation *Authority* must exist somewhere. Somewhere there are organizations that *know*.

He brings his problem and Authority together.

To the solving of the problem are thus brought all those years of experience, and all that immense resource of training and technique which alone *entitle* Authority to the name.

The automotive transportation system so installed is a foregone success, because the buyer of it has virtually gone into partnership with those who can infinitely less well afford to have it fail than he.

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